EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, D. C., July 8, 1863.

I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States of America, and Commander-in-chief of the Army and Savy thereof, having taken into consideration the number of volunteers and militia furnished by and from the several States, including the State of Connecticut, and the period of service of said volunteers and militia since the commencement of the present rebellion, in order to equalize the numbers among the Districts of the said States, and having considered and allowed for the number already furnished as aforesaid, and the time of their service aforesaid, do hereby asign Two thousand and twenty-one as the first proportional part of the quota of troops to be furnished by the Fourth DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF Connecticut under this, the first call made by me on the State of Connecticut, under the act approved March 3, 1863, entitled "An Act for Enrolling and Calling out the National Forces, and for other purposes," and, in pursuance of the act aforesaid, I order that a draft be made in the said Fourth DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF Connecticut for the number of men herein asigned to said District, and FIFTY PER CENT. IN ADDITION.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this Eighth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the independence of the United States, the eighty-eighth.

Abraham Lincoln

HISTORICAL DOCUMENT
AUCTION 52

NOVEMBER 15, 2012

Profiles IN HISTORY

Historical Document Auction 52

Thursday November 15, 2012 at 11:00 am PST

LIVE • MAIL • PHONE • FAX • INTERNET

Place your bid over the Internet! Profiles in History will be providing Internet-based bidding to qualified bidders in real-time on the day of the auction. For more information, please visit us @ www.profilesinhistory.com

Catalog Price
$35.00

Auction Location
Hyatt Westlake Plaza
880 S. Westlake Blvd, Westlake Village, CA 91361
(Plaza Del Sol Room)

Auction Preview
Profiles in History
26901 Agoura Road Suite 150, Calabasas, CA 91301

Preview Dates
Monday, October 15 - Saturday, November 10, 2012
By Appointment Only - M-F, 9:00 A.M. - 6:00 P.M.

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Marsha E. Malinowski
Director Fine Books and Manuscripts

With over 26 years of experience as Senior Vice President in charge of manuscripts at Sotheby's, Profiles in History is pleased to announce Marsha as our Senior Consultant in charge of our Books and Manuscripts auctions.

Marsha has been involved with some of the most extraordinary sales of manuscripts in auction history. From the sale of Magna Carta for over $21 million to being in charge of the groundbreaking sale of baseball memorabilia from the collection of Barry Halper, which fetched in excess of $24 million, Marsha's expertise and range of experience is unparalleled. Single handedly, Marsha carved out the collecting field of artists' letters. She has brought to the market stunning collections, which have included letters by Michelangelo, Van Gogh, Gauguin, Magritte, Monet, Toulouse-Lautrec and Giacometti to name just a few. From history to literature—a letter by Catherine of Aragon while imprisoned to a Sherlock Holmes manuscript story by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle; from science to music—Einstein's Theory of Relativity manuscript to a cache of Chopin letters, Marsha's depth of knowledge in all fields of manuscript collecting is second to none. Marsha has a B.A. from Wellesley College and her M.A. from Brown University. Both institutions have served her well. Her knowledge of history coupled with her language skills has put her at the top of her field.

Dear Collector:

After 28 years of buying and selling important historical documents and rare books for our worldwide clientele, I have decided to pursue auction as the best way to bring wonderful materials on a regular basis to market as we have done in other fields of collecting.

I am pleased to announce Marsha Malinowski, former Senior Vice President of Sotheby's rare book and manuscript department for the past 26 years, has joined Profiles in History to usher in this new era in our business.

In addition to being Director of our Book and Manuscript auction department, Marsha will continue to work independently with clients offering appraisal, advisory and media services to private clients, corporations and institutions through Marsha Malinowski Fine Books and Manuscripts, LLC.

The items in this auction cover a wide spectrum of collecting interests. With each auction, our goal is to offer significant material that is properly described with reasonable estimates.

Should you have items to consign to future sales, please contact us.

Enjoy the catalog and I hope you find a wonderful addition for your collection.

Good Luck!

Joseph Maddalena and the PIH Team

AGREEMENT BETWEEN PROFILES IN HISTORY & BIDDER

The following terms and conditions constitute the sole terms and conditions under which Profiles in History ("Profiles") will offer for sale and sell the property described in the Catalog. These Conditions of Sale constitute a binding agreement between the Bidder and Profiles with respect to the auction. By bidding at auction, whether in person, through an agent or representative, by telephone, facsimile, on-line, absentee bid, or by any other form of bid or by any other means, the Bidder acknowledges the thorough reading and understanding of all of these Conditions of Sale, all descriptions of items in the Catalog, and all matters incorporated herein by reference, and agrees to be fully bound thereby.

Bidder and Profiles agree that any agreements between the Bidder and Profiles including but not limited to these Conditions of Sale are entered into in Los Angeles County, California, which is where the agreements are to be performed and the auction to take place, no matter where Bidder is situated and no matter by what means or where Bidder was informed of the auction and regardless of whether catalogs, materials, or other communications were received by Bidder in another location. Both Profiles and the Bidder agree that any disputes under these Conditions of Sale, the subject matter hereof, the entering into, or any aspect of the auction, shall be exclusively governed by California law, and that any and all claims or actions shall be brought and maintained only in Los Angeles County, California in a State or Federal Court to the exclusion of any other venue, locale or jurisdiction. All parties submit to such jurisdiction. Both Bidder and Profiles agree that these provisions are intended to be binding on all parties and that they shall solely control choice-of-law, venue and jurisdiction in the event of any dispute specifically including third party claims and cross-actions brought by either Profiles or Bidder, and that absent such agreement, Profiles would not permit Bidder to bid hereunder. Any violation of the terms of this Paragraph shall entitle the affected party to reasonable attorney fees and litigation costs in addition to all other available remedies, all of which remain reserved. The parties agree that Profiles shall be entitled to present these Conditions of Sale to a court in any jurisdiction other than set forth in this paragraph as conclusive evidence of the parties' agreement, and the parties further agree that the court shall immediately dismiss any action filed in such jurisdiction. Notwithstanding any other provision herein, the prevailing party in any claim, dispute or litigation between the parties shall be entitled to an award of reasonable attorney fees and costs of litigation.

Unless otherwise set forth in the Catalog, all property will be offered by Profiles solely as agent for the seller or consignor of the property ("Consignor") and not on its own behalf.

Profiles is in compliance, to the fullest extent possible, with California procedures regarding the bonding of auctioneers.

1. Final Bid Price, Purchase Price and Payment: The term, "Final Bid Price" means the amount of the highest bid acknowledged and acceptable to Profiles. The term, "Purchase Price" means the sum of (1) the Final Bid Price; (2) a premium payable by the successful Bidder (also referred to throughout these Conditions of Sale as "Buyer") equal to twenty-three percent (23%) of the Final Bid Price [discounted to twenty percent (20%) of the Final Bid Price if paid in full in cash or by valid check]; or twenty-three percent (23%) if bid on and won through internet bidding; (3) applicable taxes (including California and local sales tax and/or compensating use tax based upon the purchase price unless exempted by law and/or where Buyer presents an original, valid resale certificate with a copy for Profiles' records from the California State Board of Equalization); (4) shipping, handling and insurance coverage if requested by Buyer and agreed upon by Profiles. Profiles may accept current and valid VISA, MasterCard, Discover and American Express credit or debit cards for payment but under the express condition that any property purchased by credit or debit card shall not be refundable, returnable, or exchangeable, and that no credit to Buyer's credit or debit card account will be issued under any circumstances. The last sentence constitutes Profiles' "official policy" regarding returns, refunds, and exchanges where credit or debit cards are used. For payment other than by cash, delivery will not be made unless and until full payment has been actually received by Profiles, i.e., check has fully cleared or credit or debit card funds fully obtained.

Profiles has been authorized by the seller or consignor to retain, as partial remuneration, the premium set forth as number (2) in this paragraph. Unless otherwise agreed in a writing signed by Profiles, payment in full is due within seven calendar days of the auction or within five calendar days of the invoice date, whichever is later. PROFILES SHALL HAVE THE RIGHT, AND THE SUCCESSFUL BIDDER HEREBY UNCONDITIONALLY AND IRREVOCABLY PRE-AUTHORIZES PROFILES, TO CHARGE FROM AND COLLECT ALL AMOUNTS OWED FROM ALL CREDIT AND/OR DEBIT ACCOUNTS IDENTIFIED TO PROFILES BY THE SUCCESSFUL BIDDER PRIOR TO BIDDING IN THE EVENT THAT THE SUCCESSFUL BIDDER DOES NOT MAKE TIMELY PAYMENT UNDER THESE CONDITIONS OF SALE. IN SUCH EVENT, THE SUCCESSFUL BIDDER AUTHORIZES PROFILES TO COLLECT ALL AMOUNTS OWED FROM ANY OF SAID ACCOUNTS, AND THE SUCCESSFUL BIDDER SHALL NOT CONTEST ANY SUCH CREDIT OR DEBIT ACCOUNT CHARGE ON THE GROUND THAT PROFILES WAS NOT SO AUTHORIZED.

2. Title: On the fall of the auctioneer's hammer, title to the offered lot will pass to the highest bidder acknowledged by the auctioneer but fully subject to Buyer's compliance with all of the terms of the Conditions of Sale and the Registration Form.

3. Rights Reserved: Profiles reserves the right to withdraw any lot before or at the time of the auction, and/or to postpone the auction of all or any lots or parts thereof, for any reason. Profiles shall not be liable to any Bidder in the event of such withdrawal or postponement under any circumstances. Profiles reserves the right to refuse to accept bids from anyone.

4. Auctioneer's Discretion: Profiles shall determine opening bids and bidding increments. The auctioneer has the right in its absolute discretion to reject any bid in the event of dispute between bidders or if the auctioneer has doubt as to the validity of any bid, to advance the bidding at its absolute discretion and to determine the successful bidder in the event of a dispute between bidders, to continue the bidding or to reoffer and resell the lot in question. In the event of a dispute after the sale, Profiles' record of final sale shall be conclusive. The auctioneer also may reject any bid and withdraw the lot from sale if the auctioneer decides either that any opening bid is below the reserve (see paragraph 5 below) of the lot or article or that an advance is insufficient. Unless otherwise announced by the auctioneer at the time of sale, no lots may be divided for the purpose of sale.

5. Reserves: Lots may be subject to a reserve, which is the confidential minimum price below which the lot will not be sold. Although the auctioneer may open the bidding on any lot below the reserve by placing a bid on behalf of the seller, Profiles reserves the right to protect the reserve by bidding through the auctioneer and continuing to bid on behalf of the seller up to the reserve amount either through consecutive bids or by placing bids in response to other bidders. Consignors may not bid on their own lots or property. If the consignor is indebted to or has a monetary guarantee from Profiles in certain circumstances, Profiles may have an interest in an offered lot and the proceeds therefrom apart from Profiles' commissions, and Profiles may bid thereon to protect such interest. In such instance, Profiles is entitled to its standard commission rate when a lot is "bought-in" to protect its interest.

6. Risk and Responsibility, Agency: The buyer shall, once deemed the highest bidder on the fall of the auctioneer's hammer, bear all risk and responsibility for the lot, and neither Profiles, its agents nor employees, shall thereafter be liable for any loss or damage to the property. The buyer will also be required to sign a confirmation of purchase at such time if requested by the auctioneer. All bidders are deemed to be acting as principals unless Profiles acknowledges in writing prior to the auction that the bidder is acting as agent for another party. In the absence of such written acknowledgment, the bidder guarantees payment of the Purchase Price of a successful bid.

7. Possession and Removal, Charges: No portion of any lot may be removed from the premises or possession transferred to Buyer unless Buyer has fully complied with these Conditions of Sale and the terms of the Registration Form, and unless and until Profiles has received the Purchase Price funds in full. Notwithstanding the above, all property must be removed from the premises by Buyer at his or her sole expense not later than seven (7) calendar days from the invoice date. If all or any property has not been so removed within that time, in addition to any other remedies available to Profiles all of which are reserved, a handling charge of one percent (1%) of the Purchase Price per month will be assessed and payable to Profiles by Buyer, with a minimum of five percent (5%) assessed and payable to Profiles by Buyer for any property not removed within sixty (60) days. Profiles shall additionally have the option, in its sole discretion, of transferring any of such property to a public warehouse at the full risk and expense of Buyer. Profiles, in addition, reserves the right to impose a late charge of fifteen percent (15%) per year on the Purchase Price if Buyer does not make full payment in accordance herewith. Profiles and Buyer acknowledge and agree that these charges are reasonably imposed to partially compensate Profiles for losses and expenses associated with any such delays.

8. Off-Site Bidding: Bidding by telephone, facsimile-transmission (fax-in), on-line, or absentee bidding (advance written bids submitted by mail) are offered solely as a convenience and permitted subject to advance arrangements, availability, and Profiles' approval which shall be exercised at Profiles' sole discretion. Neither Profiles nor its agents or employees shall be held liable for the failure to execute bids or for errors relating to any transmission or execution thereof. In order to be considered for off-site bidding in any manner, Bidders must comply with all of these Conditions of Sale and the terms contained on the Registration Form.

9. Profiles' Remedies: Failure of the Bidder/Buyer to comply with any of these Conditions of Sale or the terms of the Registration Form, is an event of default. In such event, Profiles may, in addition to any other available remedies specifically including the right to hold the defaulting Bidder/Buyer liable for the Purchase Price or to charge and collect from the defaulting Bidder/Buyer's credit or debit accounts as provided for elsewhere herein: (a) cancel the sale, retaining any payment made by the Buyer as damages (the Bidder/Buyer understands and acknowledges that Profiles will be substantially damaged should such default occur, and that damages under sub-part (a) are necessary to compensate Profiles for such damages; (b) resell the property without reserve at public auction or privately; (c) charge the Bidder/Buyer interest on the Purchase Price at the rate of one and one-half per cent (1.5%) per month or the highest allowable interest rate; (d) take any other action that Profiles, in its sole discretion, deems necessary or appropriate to preserve and protect Profiles' rights and remedies. Should Profiles resell the property, the original defaulting buyer shall be liable for the payment of any deficiency in the purchase price and all costs and expenses associated therewith, including but not limited to warehousing, sales-related expenses, reasonable attorney fees and court costs, commissions, incidental damages and any other charges due hereunder which were not collected or collectable.

In the event that such buyer is the successful bidder on more than one lot and pays less than the purchase price for the total lots purchased, Profiles shall apply the payment received to such lot or lots that Profiles, in its sole discretion, deems appropriate. If Profiles does not exercise such discretion, the lots to which the payment shall be applied will be in descending order from the highest purchase price to the lowest.

Any buyer failing to comply with these Conditions of Sale shall be deemed to have granted Profiles a security interest in, and Profiles may retain as collateral such security for such buyer's obligations to Profiles, any property in Profiles' possession owned by such buyer. Profiles shall have the benefit of all rights of a secured party under the Uniform Commercial Code (U.C.C.) as adopted by the state of California.

10. Warranties: Profiles does not provide any warranties to Bidders or Buyers, whether express or implied, beyond those expressly provided for in these Conditions of Sale. All property and lots are sold "as is" and "where is". By way of illustration rather than limitation, neither Profiles nor the consignor makes any representation or warranty, expressed or implied, as to merchantability or fitness for intended use, condition of the property (including any condition report), correctness of description, origin, measurement, quality, rarity, importance, exhibition, relevance, attribution, source, provenance, date, authorship, condition, culture, genuineness, value, or period of the property.

Additionally, neither Profiles nor the consigner makes any representation or warranty, express or implied, as to whether the Buyer acquires rights in copyright or other intellectual property (including exhibition or reproduction rights) or whether the property is subject to any limitations such as 'droit morale' (moral rights) or other rights affecting works of art. Bidder/Buyer acknowledges and agrees that if the property embodies any copyright, trademark, or other intellectual property, by the purchase of such property, Buyer/Bidder is not acquiring any interest in any copyright, trademark or other intellectual property that may be embodied or reflected in such property, but is acquiring only such physical embodiment and/or reflection. Profiles does not make any representation or warranty as to title. All descriptions, photographs, illustrations, and terminology including but not limited to words describing condition (including any condition reports requested by Bidder), authorship, period, culture, source, origin, measurement, quality, rarity, provenance, importance, exhibition, and relevance, used in the catalog, bill of sale, invoice, or anywhere else, represent a good faith effort made by Profiles to fairly represent the lots and property offered for sale as to origin, date, condition, and other information contained therein; they are statements of opinion only. They are not representations or warranties and Bidder agrees and acknowledges that he or she shall not rely on them in determining whether or not to bid or for what price. Price estimates (which are determined well in advance of the auction and are therefore subject to revision) and condition reports are provided solely as a convenience to Bidders and are not intended nor shall they be relied on by Bidders as statements, representations or warranties of actual value or predictions of final bid prices. Bidders are accorded the opportunity to inspect the lots and to otherwise satisfy themselves as to the nature and sufficiency of each lot prior to bidding, and Profiles urges Bidders to avail themselves accordingly. Lots and property are not returnable to Profiles for any reason except under Buyer's limited Remedies set forth in Section 13 below and under the express terms and conditions of Section 13.

11. Limitation of Damages: In the event that Profiles is prevented for any reason from delivering any property to Buyer or Buyer is otherwise dissatisfied with the performance of Profiles, the liability, if any, of Profiles, shall be limited to, and shall not exceed, the amount actually paid for the property by Buyer. In no event shall Profiles be liable for incidental, special, indirect, exemplary or consequential damages of any kind, including but not limited to loss of profits, value of investment or opportunity cost.

12. Unauthorized Statements: Under no circumstances is any employee, agent or representative of Profiles authorized by Profiles to modify, amend, waive or contradict any of these Terms and Conditions, any term or condition set forth on the Registration Form, any warranty or limitation or exclusion of warranty, any term or condition in either the Registration Form or these Terms and Conditions regarding payment requirements, including but not limited to due date, manner of payment, and what constitutes payment in full, or any other term or condition contained in any documents issued by Profiles unless such modification, amendment, waiver or contradiction is contained in a writing signed by all parties. Any statements, oral or written, made by employees, agents or representatives of Profiles to Bidder, including statements regarding specific lots, even if such employee, agent or representative represents that such statement is authorized, unless reduced to a writing signed by all parties, are statements of personal opinion only and are not binding on Profiles, and under no circumstances shall be relied on by Bidder as a statement, representation or warranty of Profiles.

13. Buyer's Remedies: This section sets forth the sole and exclusive remedies of Buyer in conformity with Sections 10 ("Warranties") and 11 ("Limitation of Damages") herein, and is expressly in lieu of any other rights or remedies which might be available to Buyer by law. The Buyer hereby accepts the benefit of the consignor's warranty of title and any other representations and warranties made by the consignor for the Buyer's benefit. In the event that Buyer proves in writing to Profiles' satisfaction that there was a breach of the consignor's warranty of title concerning a lot purchased by Buyer, Profiles shall make demand upon the consignor to pay to Buyer the Purchase Price (including any premiums, taxes, or other amounts paid or due to Profiles). Should the consignor not pay the Purchase Price to Buyer within thirty days after such demand, Profiles shall disclose the identity of the consignor to Buyer and assign to Buyer all of Profiles' rights against the consignor with respect to such lot or property. Upon such disclosure and assignment, all responsibility and liability, if any, of Profiles with respect to said lot or property shall automatically terminate. Profiles shall be entitled to retain the premiums and other amounts paid to Profiles - this remedy is as to the consignor only. The rights and remedies provided herein are for the original Buyer only and they may not be assigned or relied upon by any transferee or assignee under any circumstances. Lots containing ten or more items are not returnable under any circumstances. The exercise of rights under this Section 13 must be made, if at all, within thirty (30) days of the date of sale.

14. Profiles' Additional Services: For Buyers who do not remove purchased property from Profiles' premises, Profiles, in its sole discretion and solely as a service and accommodation to Buyers, may arrange to have purchased lots packed, insured and forwarded at the sole request, expense, and risk of Buyer. Profiles assumes no and disclaims all responsibility and liability for acts or omissions in such packing or shipping by Profiles or other packers and carriers, whether or not recommended by Profiles. Profiles assumes no and disclaims all responsibility and liability for damage to frames, glass or other breakable items. Where Profiles arranges and bills for such services via invoice or credit card, Profiles will include an administration charge.

15. Headings: Headings are for convenience only and shall not be used to interpret the substantive sections to which they refer.

16. Entire Agreement: These Conditions of Sale constitute the entire agreement between the parties together with the terms and conditions contained in the Registration Form. They may not be amended, modified or superseded except in a signed writing executed by all parties. No oral or written statement by anyone employed by Profiles or acting as agent or representative of Profiles may amend, modify, waive or supersede the terms herein unless such amendment, waiver or modification is contained in a writing signed by all parties. If any part of these Conditions of Sale are for any reason deemed invalid or enforceable, the remaining portions shall remain fully enforceable without regard to the invalid or unenforceable provisions.

AUCTION GENERAL GUIDELINES

Conditions of Sale: Before you bid, you must read the Conditions of Sale, immediately preceding these pages. They represent a contract between Profiles and you, and they contain important terms and conditions such as jurisdiction, payment terms, warranties and remedies. The Conditions of Sale are controlling over these general guidelines in the event of any conflicts between their respective terms.

Estimate Prices: In addition to descriptive information, each entry in the catalog includes a price range, which reflects opinion as to the price expected at auction. These are based upon various factors including prices recently paid at auction for comparable property, condition, rarity, quality, history, and provenance. Estimates are prepared well in advance of the sale and subject to revision. Estimates do not include the buyer's premium or sales tax (see under separate heading). See Paragraph 10 of the Conditions of Sale for important restrictions as to reliance on estimated prices.

Reserves The reserve is the minimum price the seller is willing to accept and below which a lot will not be sold. This amount is confidential and will not exceed the low pre-sale estimate.

Owned or Guaranteed Property: Profiles in History generally offers property consigned by others for sale at public auction; occasionally, lots are offered that are the property of Profiles in History.

Buyer's Premium and Sales Tax: The actual purchase price will be the sum of the final bid price plus the buyer's premium of 23% of the hammer price (discounted to 20% when full payment is made in cash or by valid check); or twenty-three percent (23%) if bid on and won through internet bidding. California sales tax shall automatically be added to the purchase price unless exempted.

Before the Auction: You may attend pre-sale viewing for all of our auctions at no charge. All property to be auctioned is usually on view for several days prior to the sale. You are encouraged to examine lots thoroughly. You may also request condition reports (see below). Profiles in History's staff are available at viewings and by appointment.

Hours of Business: Profiles in History is open from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. on weekdays. The viewing schedule for the auction is published in the front of the auction catalog.

Condition Reports: If you wish to obtain additional information on a particular lot, or cannot appear at the viewing, Profiles in History may provide, upon request, a condition report. We remind prospective buyers that descriptions of property are not warranted and that each lot is sold "as is" in accordance with the terms of the limited warranty. Condition reports, as other descriptions of property, are not warranted; they are only provided as a service to interested clients. Neither Profiles in History nor the consignor make any express or implied representation or warranty concerning the condition of any lot offered for sale; any information furnished does not modify or negate the limited warranty contained in the Conditions of Sale. See Paragraph 10 of the Conditions of Sale for important restrictions as to reliance on condition reports.

Registration: If you are planning to bid at auction, you will need to register with us. Please arrive 30 or 45 minutes before the sale to complete bidder registration and to receive a numbered paddle to identify you if you are the successful bidder. If you are a new client, or if you have not made a recent purchase at Profiles in History, you may be asked to supply bank and/or other credit references when you register. To avoid any delay in the release of your purchases, we suggest that you pre-arrange check or credit approval. If so, please contact Profiles in History at (310) 859-7701 or by fax at (310) 859-3842. You must acknowledge having read your agreement with all of the Conditions of Sale prior to your registration and prior to your bidding on any lot.

The Auction: All auctions are open to registered bidders only. You must register to bid or otherwise participate.

Bidding: Property is auctioned in consecutive numerical order, as it appears in the catalog. The auctioneer will accept bids from those present in the salesroom or absentee bidders participating by telephone, internet or by written bid left with Profiles in History in advance of the auction. The auctioneer may also execute bids on behalf of the consignor to protect the reserve, either by entering bids in response to salesroom, telephone or absentee bids. Under no circumstances will the auctioneer place any bid on behalf of the consignor at or above the reserve. The auctioneer will not specifically identify bids placed on behalf of the consignor to protect the reserve.

Bidding Increments: See registration page.

Absentee Bids: If you cannot attend an auction, it is possible to bid by other means. The most common is the absentee bid, sometimes called an "order bid." Absentee bids are written instructions from you directing Profiles in History to bid for you on one or more lots up to a maximum amount you specify for each lot. Profiles in History staff will execute your absentee bid as reasonably as possible, taking into account the reserve price and other bids. There is no charge for this service. If identical bids are submitted by two or more parties, the first bid received by Profiles in History will take preference. The auctioneer may execute bids for absentee bidders directly from the podium, clearly identifying these as order bids. Absentee Bid Forms are available in the back of every auction catalog and also may be obtained at any Profiles in History location. See Conditions of Sale and Registration Form for absentee bid details.

Telephone Bids: It is also possible to bid by telephone if you cannot attend an auction. Arrangements should be confirmed at least one day in advance of the sale with Profiles in History at (310) 859-7701. Profiles in History staff will execute telephone bids from designated areas in the salesroom. See Conditions of Sale and Registration Form for telephone bid details.

Internet Bids: Profiles in History is pleased to offer live Internet bidding at www. profilesinhistory.com. To ensure proper registration, those Bidders intending to bid via the Internet must visit this site and register accordingly at least one full day prior to the actual auction. Please be aware that there is a minimum 3-second delay in the audio and visual feeds, which may confuse some bidders. If you have questions about this feature, please call Profiles in History well in advance of the auction. Winning bidders will be notified by Profiles. Profiles is not and cannot be responsible or liable for any problems, delays, or any other issues or problems resulting out of use of the Internet generally or specifically, including but not limited to transmission, execution or processing of bids.

PLEASE NOTE: On some occasions beyond the control of Profiles, the online bidding software or the Internet itself may not physically keep up with the pace of the auction. In order to help avoid disappointment, Profiles recommends placing a realistic absentee bid now. Occasionally the auctioneer may eliminate or reject an internet live bid, and the auctioneer may also reopen a lot after the close of the internet live bidding (typically but not always because a floor bid or a telephone bid was missed), and your bid may be rejected even if you were shown to be the winning bidder. By bidding online, you acknowledge and agree that Profiles in History may award the lot to another bidder at its sole and final discretion under the circumstances described above or under any other reasonable circumstances. Since internet bids are not shown to Profiles until Profiles opens the lot on the floor, Profiles treats those bids the same as floor or telephone bids. In most cases, however, the floor and/or telephone responds before the internet bid is presented, due to live internet bid software or internet lag time, so for consistency it is Profiles in History's policy that floor bids and telephone bids are always considered first over online bids with floor bids being considered before telephone bids. Also please note that all Profiles lots purchased online carry a 23% Buyer's Premium. Profiles in History strongly urges the bidder to resolve any questions about these policies or their implementation PRIOR TO BIDDING.

Successful Bids: The fall of the auctioneer's hammer indicates the final bid. Profiles in History will record the paddle number of the buyer. If your salesroom or absentee bid is successful, you will be notified after the sale by mailed or emailed invoice.

Unsold Lots: If a lot does not reach the reserve, it is bought-in. In other words, it remains unsold and is returned to the consignor.

AFTER THE AUCTION

Payment: You are expected to pay for your purchases in full within seven calendar days of the sale or five calendar days from the invoice date, whichever is later, and to remove the property you have bought by that date.

Shipping: After payment has been made in full, Profiles in History may, as a service to buyers, arrange to have property packed, insured and shipped at your request and expense. For shipping information, please contact Profiles in History at (310) 859-7701. In circumstances in which Profiles in History arranges and bills for such services via invoice or credit card, we will also include an administration charge. Packages shipped internationally will have full value declared on shipping form.

Sales Results: Interested clients may obtain sale results for specific lots at least three business days after the auction by calling Profiles in History at (310) 859-7701.

THE SELLER

Auction Estimate: If you are considering selling your property, you can bring items to our Calabasas Hills salesroom by appointment only. If a visit is not practical, you may instead send a clear photograph together with dimensions and any other pertinent information you may have. Profiles in History cannot be responsible or liable in any case for damage or loss to photographs or other information sent.

Consignment Agreement: If you decide to sell your property at auction, the procedures are simple and you should find Profiles in History staff helpful to you throughout the process. After discussions with our staff you will receive a contract (Consignment Agreement) to sign, setting forth terms and fees for services we can provide, such as insurance, shipping and catalog illustrations. For all categories, Profiles in History's standard consignor commission rates are fifteen percent (15%) of the final bid price. Profiles in History generally charges a minimum commission of $100 for each lot sold. Profiles in History will discuss with you a suggested reserve price and our recommendations for pre-sale estimates for each piece of property you consign for sale. The terms and conditions contained in the actual Consignment Agreement will govern our respective rights and obligations; those terms and conditions are controlling over these general guidelines.

Delivery of Property to Profiles in History: After you have consigned property to us for sale, you can either bring your property to Profiles in History yourself, arrange with your own shipper to deliver it to us or Profiles in History can arrange for it to be shipped through their shipping department. We are always happy to assist you. For more information please contact us at (310) 859-7701. Property usually arrives at Profiles in History at least three months before the sale in order to allow time to research, catalog and photograph the items. Prior to the auction your property is generally stored at Profiles in History's facilities.

Pre-Auction Notification: Several weeks before the scheduled sale, along with thousands of Profiles in History's worldwide subscribers, you should be receiving a copy of the sale catalog in which your property is offered.

After approximately 30 business days following completion of the sale, pending payment by the purchaser, you will be sent payment for your sold property and a settlement statement itemizing the selling commission and other damages.

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Important note to prospective bidders and Disclaimer: Please note that all items in this catalog are sold in "as is" condition. We do our best to properly describe all materials herein, but normal wear and tear is common due to the fragile nature of the items including their age and use in film and TV productions. We are not responsible for a zipper not working, a piece missing from a prop, etc. Tears or alterations to the fabric or original design of a costume, or broken/missing pieces to a prop are to be expected. While many of the props, costumes and other memorabilia are currently displayable in their screen-used condition, these items may require some restoration to be returned to their pre-production state. Many of the items featured have been modified and altered for subsequent productions and may differ from the original production usage.

The term "working prop" denotes that the prop was originally made to do something unlike a static prop. This does not mean that the prop works today, although in many circumstances it may be possible to have the prop restored to its original configuration.

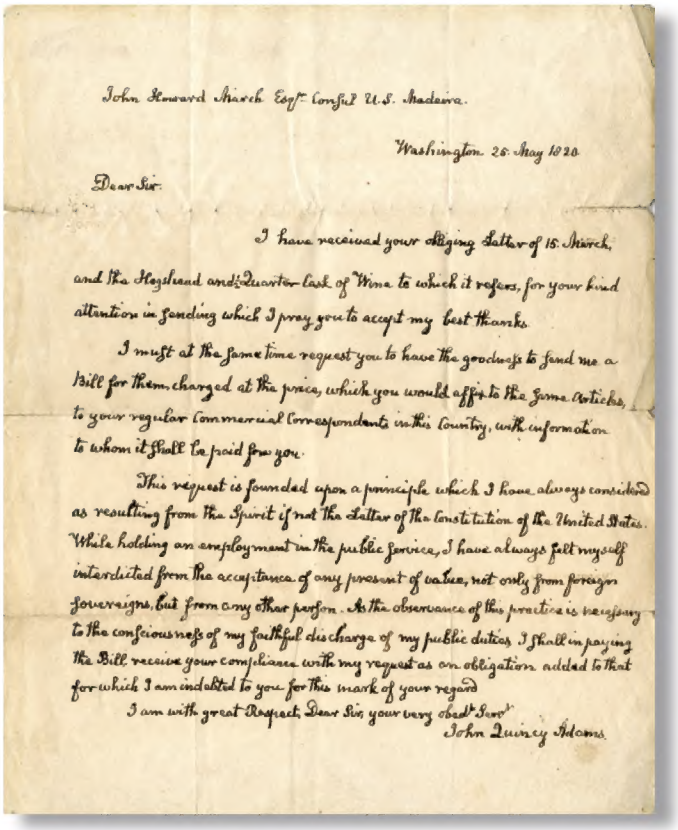
We strongly encourage you to either preview the items before bidding, or call for a more specific condition report on items of interest.

Please remember that the buyer is responsible for all shipping charges from Profiles in History's offices in Calabasas Hills, CA to the buyer's door. Items that are of unusual size and/or weight will require special handling and will incur an additional shipping premium as charged by the carrier. Please see Terms & Conditions of Sale.

1. Adams, John Quincy. Autograph letter signed, 1 page, (8 x 10 in.; 203 x 254 mm.) "Washington," 25 May 1820. Written to John Howard March Esq. Consul U.S. Madeira. In his letter, President Adams instructs Mr. March to bill him for goods and services just as he would any other customer. Slight toning and some edge separation.

John Quincy Adams insists that he be billed for a gift of hogshead and cask of wine.

Adams pens in full: *"Dear sir, I have received your obliging letter of 15. March. and the Hogshead and ½ Quarter cask of wine to which it refers, for your kind attention in sending which I pray you to accept my best thanks. I must request you to have the goodness to send me a bill for them, charged at the price, which you would affix to the same articles, to your to regular commercial correspondence in this country, with information to whom it shall be paid for you. This request is founded upon a principle which I have always considered as resulting from the spirit if not the letter of the constitution of the United States. While holding an employment in the public service, I have always felt myself interdicted from the acceptance of any present of value not only from foreign sovereigns but from any other person. As the observance of this practice is necessary to the consciousness of my faithful discharge of my public duties, I shall in paying the bill, receive your compliances with my request as an obligation added to that for which I am indebted to you for this mark of your regard I am with great respect, Dear sir, your very obed.t ser.t John Quincy Adams".* **$600 – $800**



John Howard March Esqr. Consul U.S. Madeira.

Washington. 25. May 1820

Dear Sir.

I have received your obliging Letter of 15. March, and the Hogshead and ½ quarter Cask of Wine to which it refers, for your kind attention in sending which I pray you to accept my best thanks.

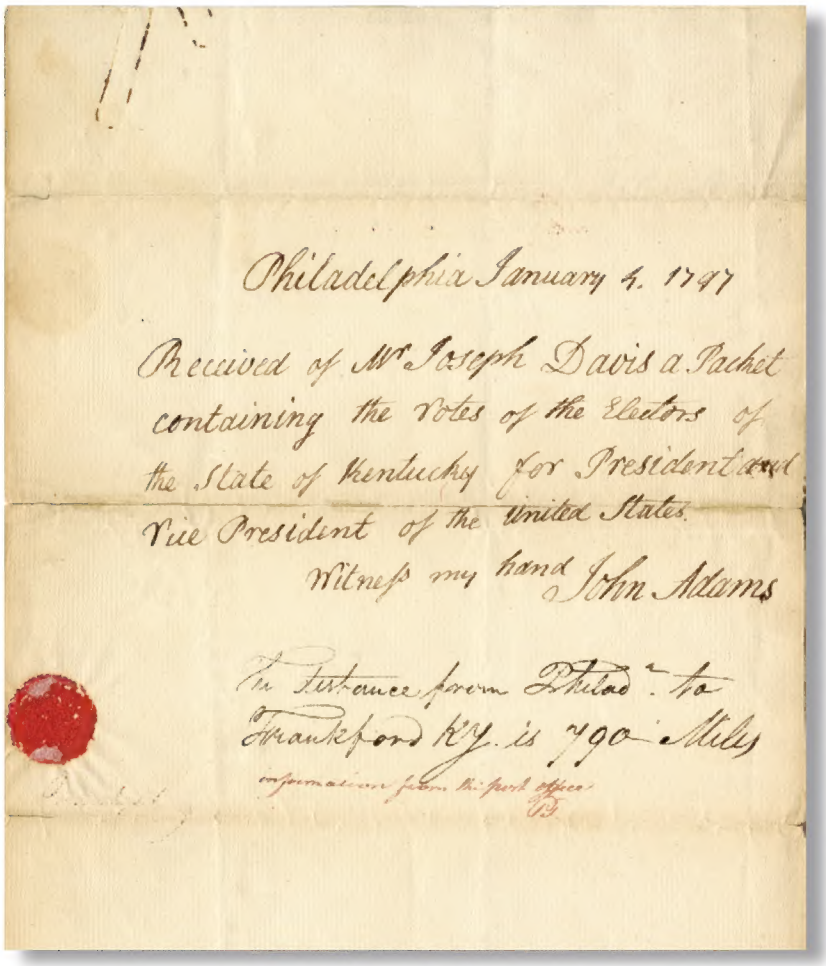
I must at the same time request you to have the goodness to send me a Bill for them, charged at the price, which you would affix to the same Articles, to your regular Commercial Correspondents in this Country, with information to whom it shall be paid for you.

This request is founded upon a principle which I have always considered as resulting from the Spirit if not the Letter of the Constitution of the United States. While holding an employment in the public service, I have always felt myself interdicted from the acceptance of any present of value, not only from foreign Sovereigns, but from any other person. As the observance of this practice is necessary to the consciousness of my faithful discharge of my public duties, I shall in paying the Bill, receive your compliance with my request as an obligation added to that for which I am indebted to you for this mark of your regard

I am with great Respect, Dear Sir, your very obed.t Serv.t

John Quincy Adams.

2. Adams, John. Autograph document signed ("John Adams") as Vice President, 1 page (8 x 10 in.; 203 x 254 mm.), "Philadelphia," 4 January 1797. Beneath Adams' writing is a secretarial note stating, "The distance from Philad. to Frankfort, Ky. is 790 miles." The document is accompanied with a statement signed by Charles Bunall, Assistant Postmaster General, stating the distance from Philadelphia to Frankfort and the route taken for the delivery so the government could pay the courier. Reinforced at bottom two folds; paperclip stains at upper left.



Philadelphia January 4. 1797

Received of Mr. Joseph Davis a Packet containing the Votes of the Electors of the State of Kentucky for President and Vice President of the United States.

Witness my hand John Adams

The distance from Philad.a to Frankford Ky. is 790 Miles

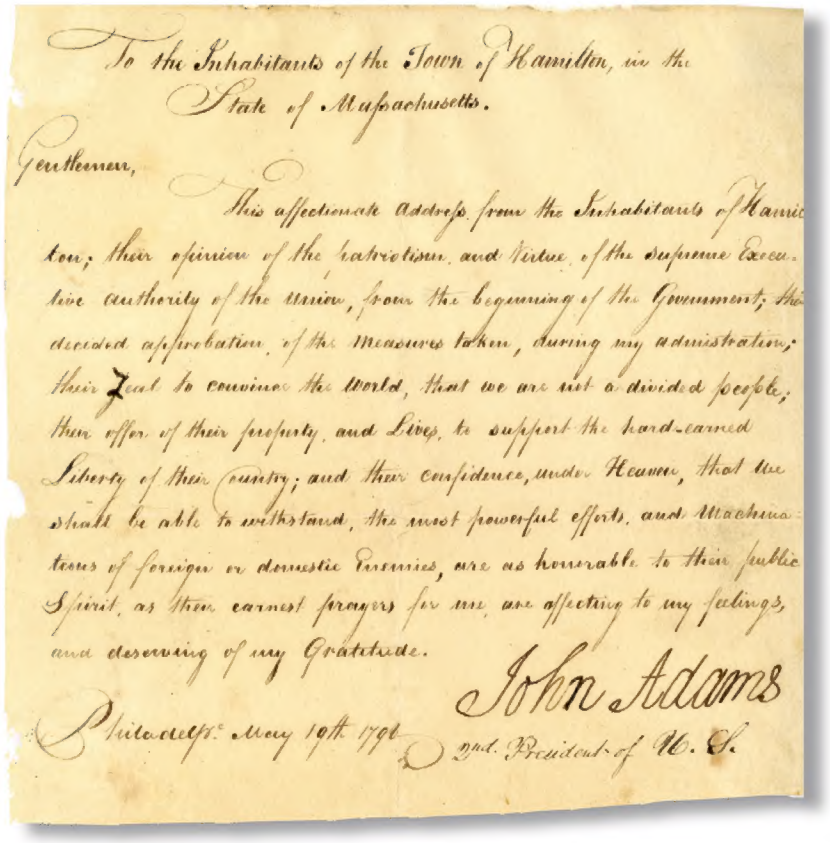
Information from the post office

Vice President John Adams accepts the Electoral College votes of Kentucky from the Election of 1796 that saw him become the second President of the United States.

Adams writes in full: *"Received of Mr. Joseph Davis a packet containing the notes of the Electors of the State of Kentucky for President and Vice President of the United States. Witness my hand John Adams".*

The election of 1796, which saw John Adams become President and Thomas Jefferson Vice President, was the only election in the nation's history in which the President and Vice President were from two different parties. The particularly acrimonious and close election of 1796 exposed many of the potential flaws in the electoral system and prompted the first Congressional proposal that the President and Vice President be voted for separately by electors. Adams, who won by only three electoral votes, unfortunately found Kentucky's four electoral votes split between the Republican candidates, Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Burr. With incumbent President George Washington having refused a third term in office, incumbent Vice President John Adams became the candidate on the Federalist Party ticket with former Governor Thomas Pinckney of South Carolina as the next most popular Federalist. Their opponents were former Secretary of State Thomas Jefferson along with Senator Aaron Burr of New York on the Democratic-Republican ticket. At this point, each man from any party ran alone, as the formal position of "running mate" had not yet been established. Although Adams won the presidency, Thomas Jefferson received more electoral votes than Pinckney and was elected Vice President according to the prevailing rules of electoral balloting. **$8,000 – $12,000**

3. Adams, John. Letter signed ("John Adams") as President, 1 page (7 ¾ x 8 in.; 196 x 203 mm.), "Philadelphia, PA," 19 May 1796, written to "the Inhabitants of the town of Hamilton in the State of Massachusetts". Minor foxing with uneven bottom margin.


To the Inhabitants of the Town of Hamilton, in the State of Massachusetts.

Gentlemen,

This affectionate Address from the Inhabitants of Hamilton; their opinion of the patriotism and virtue of the supreme Executive authority of the union, from the beginning of the Government; the decided approbation of the measures taken, during my administration; their Zeal to convince the World, that we are not a divided people, their offer of their property, and Lives, to support the hard-earned Liberty of their Country; and their confidence, under Heaven, that we shall be able to withstand, the most powerful efforts, and Machinations of foreign or domestic Enemies, are as honorable to their public Spirit, as their earnest prayers for me, are affecting to my feelings, and deserving of my Gratitude.

John Adams

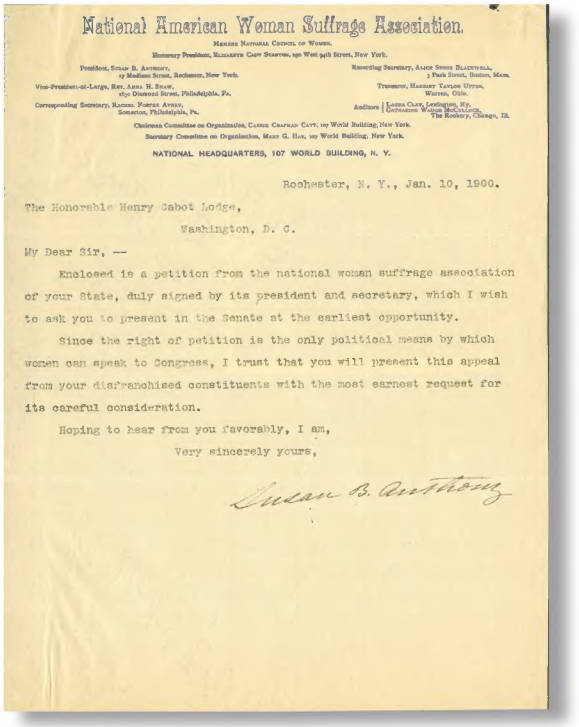
Philadelp.a May 19th 1796 2nd. President of U. S.

During the spring of 1798, as war with France seems inevitable, President John Adams thanks the townspeople of Hamilton, Massachusetts for their unwavering support of his administration.

Adams writes in full: *"Gentlemen: This affectionate address from the Inhabitants of Hamilton; their opinion of the patriotism and virtue of the supreme Executive authority of the union, from the beginning of the Government, the decided approbation, of the measures taken, during my administration, their zeal to convince the world, that we are not a divided people; their offer of their property, and lives, to support the hard earned Liberty of their Country; and their confidence, under Heaven, that we shall be able to withstand, the most powerful efforts, and machinations of foreign or domestic enemies, are as honorable to their public spirit, as their earnest prayers for me, are affecting to my feelings, and deserving of my gratitude. John Adams 2nd President of the U. S."*

Originally a section of Ipswich known as "The Hamlet," Hamilton was incorporated on June 21, 1793. The town was named for then Secretary of the Treasury Alexander Hamilton – whose tragic death at the hand of Aaron Burr was still another six years away at the time of this letter. Here, President Adams, under increasing pressure both at home and abroad to stop French atrocities towards American merchant ships on the high seas, thanks the townsmen of Hamilton for their support of his administration during this difficult time. In fact, just nine days after the date of this letter, Congress authorized Adams to order commanders of American naval warships to seize any French armed ships interfering with American commercial shipping. Congress also authorized Adams to raise a 10,000 man volunteer army, and passed legislation (on June 13th) suspending commerce with France and its dependencies. The fledgling U.S. seemed to be on an irreversible course towards war with France, its former ally! Through diplomacy and his endorsement of the controversial Alien and Sedition Acts, Adams skillfully averted war with France, but at a cost to both the Federalist party and his own administration: the Federalists were not returned to power in the election of 1800, and Adams was not elected to a second term as President. **$6,000 - $8,000**

4. Anthony, Susan Brownell. Typed letter signed ("Susan B. Anthony"), 1 page, (8 x 10 ¾ in.; 203 x 273 mm.) on "National-American Woman Suffrage Association" letterhead, "Rochester, New York," 10 January 1900 to an unnamed correspondent. Tipped to a larger leaf. There is minor paper loss to the bottom right edge and top right corner.


National American Woman Suffrage Association.

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS, 107 WORLD BUILDING, N. Y.

Rochester, N. Y., Jan. 10, 1900.

The Honorable Henry Cabot Lodge,

Washington, D. C.

My Dear Sir, --

Enclosed is a petition from the national woman suffrage association of your State, duly signed by its president and secretary, which I wish to ask you to present in the Senate at the earliest opportunity.

Since the right of petition is the only political means by which women can speak to Congress, I trust that you will present this appeal from your disfranchised constituents with the most earnest request for its careful consideration.

Hoping to hear from you favorably, I am,

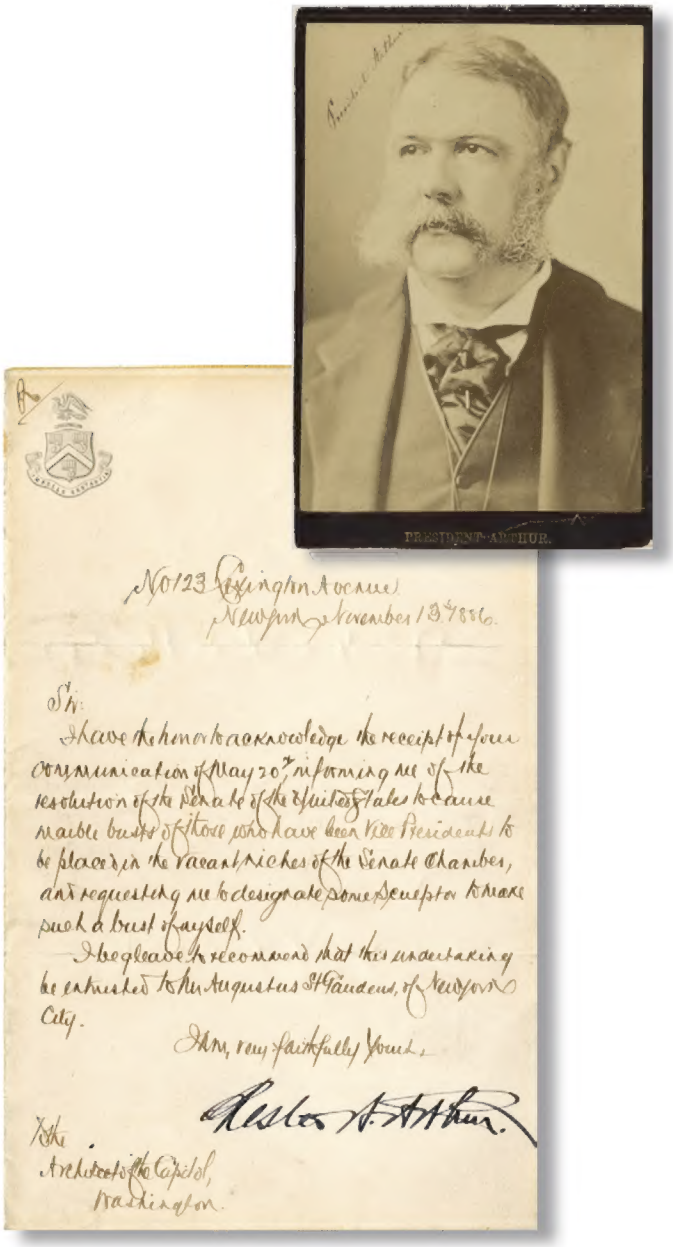
Very sincerely yours,

Susan B. Anthony

Susan B. Anthony — Champion of Women's Rights.

Anthony pens in full: *"My Dear Sir, -- Enclosed is a petition from the national woman suffrage association of your State, duly signed by its president and secretary, which I wish to ask you to present in the Senate at the earliest opportunity. Since the right of petition is the only political means by which women can speak to Congress, I trust that you will present this appeal from disfranchised constituents with the most earnest request for its careful consideration. Hoping to hear from you favorably, I am, Very sincerely yours, Susan B. Anthony".*

The battle for women's suffrage lasted more than a century, though its birth as a national movement is generally acknowledged to be 1848 at the Women's Rights Convention in Seneca Falls, New York. Beginning with a grass-roots effort in new states, where the first legislative victories were won, the movement soon erupted onto the national scene. The debate, however, was not always civil and enlightened; opponents argued that a sweeping change in the *status quo* would wipe away the distinctions between the sexes, and that a strong faction of women voters would "thwart" the electoral voice of African-Americans. By 1918, President Woodrow Wilson — faced with numerous protests and hunger strikes — changed his position from a "hands-off" policy of states rights to advocacy of a Constitutional amendment. The suffrage movement culminated with the passage of the Nineteenth Amendment in 1920. A wonderful statement from the leader of the women's suffrage movement — a summation of her life's work and core conviction. **$300 - $500**

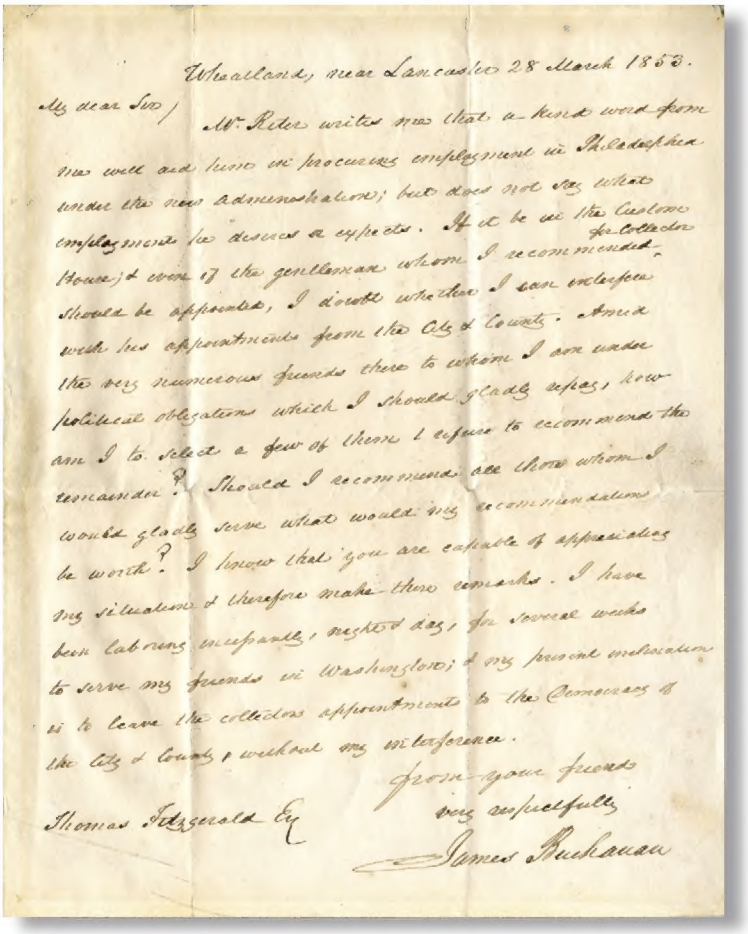

PRESIDENT ARTHUR.
No 123 Lexington Avenue
Newport November 13 1886.
Sir:
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of May 20th informing me of the resolution of the Senate of the United States to cause marble busts of those who have been Vice Presidents to be placed in the vacant niches of the Senate Chamber, and requesting me to designate some sculptor to make such a bust of myself.
I beg leave to recommend that this undertaking be entrusted to Mr Augustus St Gaudens, of Newport City.
I am, very faithfully Yours,
Chester A. Arthur
The
Architect of the Capitol,
Washington.

5. Arthur, Chester A. Letter signed ("Chester A. Arthur"), 1 page (8 x 5 in.; 203 x 127 mm.), on personal crest stationery, "Lexington Ave., Newport," 13 November 1886. The former President writes to *"the Architect of the Capitol"* concerning a marble bust to be commissioned of his likeness to be displayed in the Senate Chamber. Exhibits some toning and three fold lines. Included is a separate CDV of President Arthur with some edge chipping.

Chester A. Arthur requests sculptor Augustus St. Gaudens be assigned to create a marble bust in his likeness for display in the Senate Chamber.

Arthur writes in part: *"I beg leave to recommend that this undertaking be entrusted to Mr. Augustus St. Gaudens of Newport City. I am very faithfully yours, Chester A. Arthur"*

This letter regards the commission of a sculptor to fashion a bust of Arthur after a Senate resolution to have likenesses of Vice Presidents installed in the niches of the Senate Chamber. Augustus Saint-Gaudens (March 1, 1848 – August 3, 1907) was the Irish-born American sculptor of the Beaux-Arts generation who most embodied the ideals of the "American Renaissance". Raised in New York City, he traveled to Europe for further training and artistic study, and then returned to major critical success in the design of monuments commemorating heroes of the American Civil War, many of which still stand. **$200 - $300**


Wheatland, near Lancaster 28 March 1853.
My dear Sir,
Mr. Riter writes me that a kind word from me will aid him in procuring employment in Philadelphia under the new administration; but does not say what employment he desires or expects. If it be in the Custom House, & even if the gentleman whom I recommended for Collector should be appointed, I doubt whether I can interfere with his appointments from the City & County. Amid the very numerous friends there to whom I am under political obligations which I should gladly repay, how am I to select a few of them & refuse to recommend the remainder? Should I recommend all those whom I would gladly serve what would my recommendations be worth? I know that you are capable of appreciating my situation & therefore make these remarks. I have been laboring incessantly, night & day, for several weeks to serve my friends in Washington; & my present inclination is to leave the collectors appointments to the Democracy of the City & County, without my interference.
From your friends
very respectfully
James Buchanan
Thomas Fitzgerald Esq

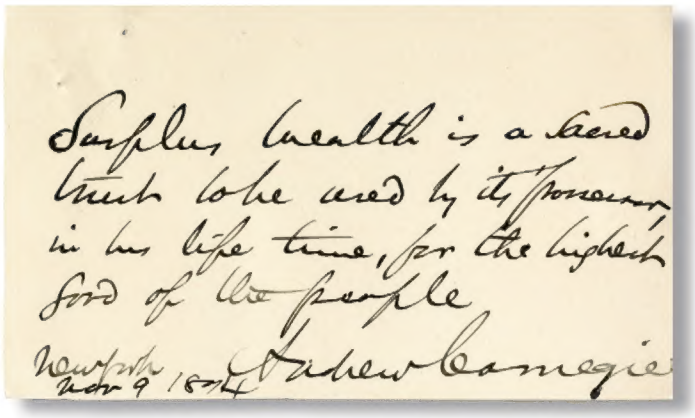
6. Buchanan, James. Autograph letter signed ("James Buchanan"), 1 page (7 ¾ x 9 ¾ in.; 196 x 247 mm.), "Wheatland, near Lancaster [Pennsylvania]," 28 March 1853 to Thomas Fitzgerald, Esq. The letter concerns incessant requests of recommendation for positions within the Pennsylvania state government. Small holes at fold intersections; mounting remnants on blank overleaf on verso.

James Buchanan gets bombarded with requests of recommendation for employment positions within the Pennsylvania state government.

Buchanan pens in full: *"Mr. Riter writes me that a kind word from me will aid him in procuring employment in Philadelphia under the administration; but does not say what employment he desires or expects. If it be in the Custom House, & even if the gentleman whom I recommended for Collector should be appointed, I doubt whether I can interfere with his appointments from the City & County. Amid the very numerous friends there to whom I am under political obligations which I should gladly repay, how am I to select a few of them & refuse to recommend the remainder? Should I recommend all those whom I would gladly serve what would my recommendations be worth? I know that you are capable of appreciating my situation & therefore make these remarks. I have been laboring incessantly, night & day, for several weeks to serve my friends in Washington; & my present inclination is to leave the collectors appointments to the Democracy of the City & County, without my interference."*

By 1853, James Buchanan was a popular and experienced state politician. He represented Pennsylvania in the U.S. House of Representatives and later the Senate and served as Minister to Russia under President Andrew Jackson; Secretary of State under James K. Polk and just a few months after this letter, Franklin Pierce appointed Buchanan Minister to the United Kingdom. Being well connected can take its toll. The incessant requests for recommendations finally causes Buchanan to defer "to the Democracy of the City & County" without his interference. Four years later Buchanan was sworn in as President March 4, 1857. **$300 - $500**

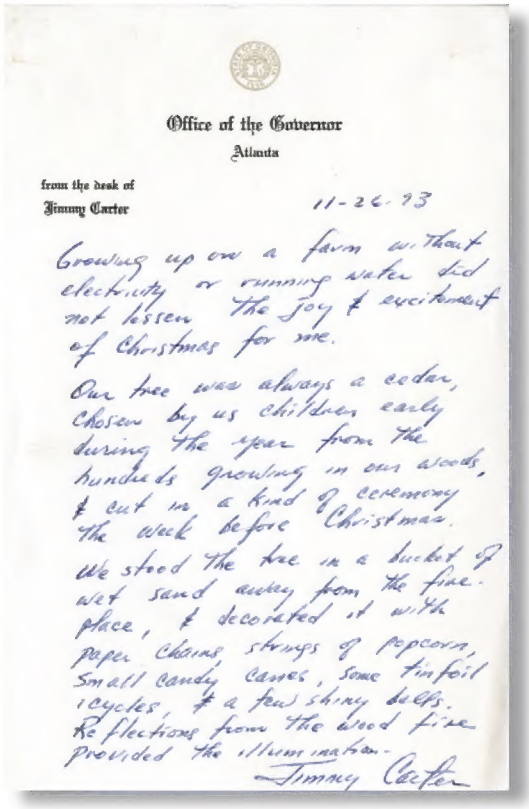
7. Carnegie, Andrew. Autograph quotation signed, on (5 x 3 in.; 127 x 76 mm.) paper "New York," 9 November 1874. Two staple holes at upper left.


Surplus wealth is a sacred
trust to be used by its possessor
in his life time, for the highest
good of the people
Andrew Carnegie

Andrew Carnegie on surplus wealth.

Carnegie pens in full: *"Surplus Wealth is a sacred trust to be used by its possessor, in his life time, for the highest good of the people. Andrew Carnegie".*

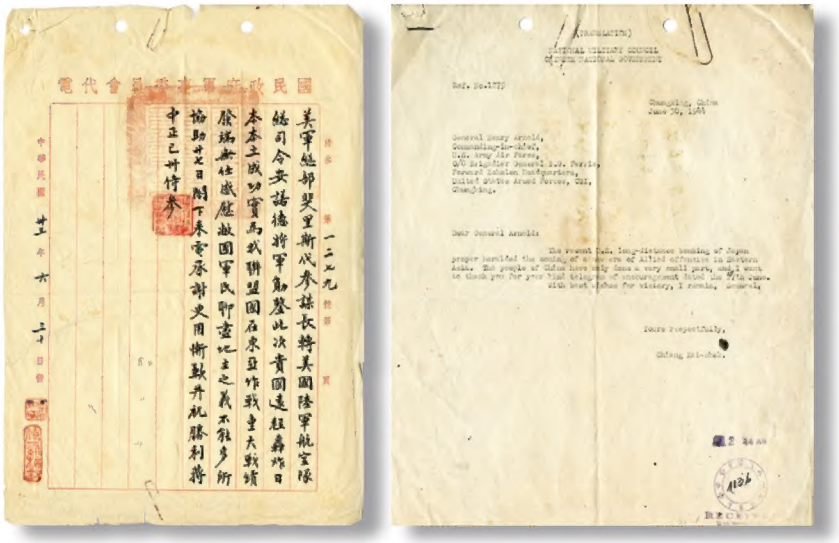
Carnegie entered the iron and steel business in 1865, concentrating on steel after 1873. The chief owner of Homestead Steel Works (as well as controller of seven other companies), Carnegie consolidated his interests into Carnegie Steel Co. (1889), then sold his business to J.P. Morgan's United States Steel Corporation (1901) and retired. He devoted the rest of his life to the distribution of his huge fortune. His benefactions include large contributions for public libraries, public education, international peace, and he endowed the Carnegie Corporation of New York with $125,000,000 to support his benefactions after his death. **$200 - $300**


Office of the Governor
Atlanta
from the desk of
Jimmy Carter
11-26-73
Growing up on a farm without
electricity or running water did
not lessen the joy & excitement
of Christmas for me.
Our tree was always a cedar,
chosen by us children early
during the year from the
hundreds growing in our woods,
& cut in a kind of ceremony
the week before Christmas.
We stood the tree in a bucket of
wet sand away from the fire-
place, & decorated it with
paper chains, strings of popcorn,
small candy canes, some tinfoil
icycles, & a few shiny bells.
Reflections from the wood fire
provided the illumination.
Jimmy Carter

8. Carter, Jimmy. Autograph letter signed ("Jimmy Carter") as Governor of Georgia, 1 page (approx. 5 ½ x 8 ½ in.; 139 x 215 mm.), "Atlanta, Georgia," 26 November 1973, on "Office of the Governor, Atlanta, from the desk of Jimmy Carter" letterhead stationery. Small chip at top; tape remnants on verso.

Governor Jimmy Carter reflects on his childhood Christmas experience.

Carter pens in full: *"Growing up on a farm without electricity or running water did not lessen the joy & excitement of Christmas for me. Our tree was always a cedar, chosen by us children early during the year from the hundreds growing in our woods & cut in a kind of ceremony the week before Christmas. We stood the tree in a bucket of wet sand away from the fireplace, & decorated it with paper chains, strings of popcorn, small candy canes, some tinfoil icycles* [sic]*, & a few shiny bells. Reflections from the wood fire provided the illumination. Jimmy Carter".* **$800 - $1,200**

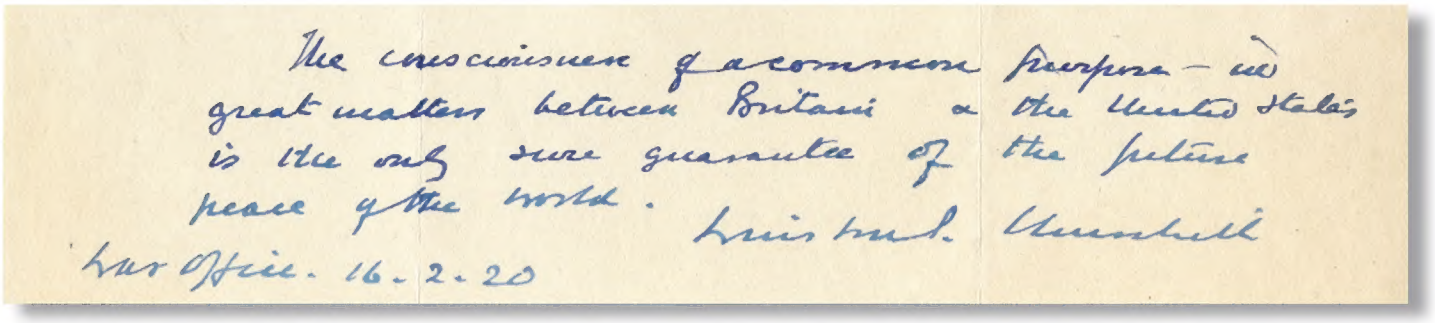


9. Chiang Kai-Shek. Letter signed by imperial stamp, in Chinese, 1 page (7 7/8 x 11 ¼ in.; 200 x 285 mm.), on partly printed Chinese rice paper, with Chiang Kai-Shek's imperial stamp in the center. 30 June 1944 from Chungking. The letter is written in Chinese script to Gen. Henry "Hap" Arnold, commander of the U.S. Army Air Force. Comes with an official contemporary Army translation, with War Department stamp at the lower right corner. Staple and punch holes; chipping on edges and minor paperclip stains.

Chiang Kai-Shek congratulates Hap Arnold on the success of the first U.S. bombing campaign against Japan.

The letter reads in full: *"Dear General Arnold: the recent U.S. long-distance bombing of Japan proper heralded the coming of a new era of Allied offensive in Eastern Asia. The people of China have only done a very small part, and I want to thank you for your kind telegram of encouragement dated the 27th June. With best wishes for victory, I remain, General, Yours respectfully, Chiang Kai-Shek".*

Chiang Kai-Shek's modesty belies the Herculean efforts mounted by Chinese peasants and laborers to build four B-29 bases in the Min River valley near the Szechuanese capital of Chengtu. Constructed entirely by hand and without aid of any modern machinery, thousands of Chinese hauled rock and other raw material from the banks of the Min River to build the bases, each having 8,500-foot runways with a surface 1 ½ feet thick, along with 52 hardened hangars for the planes. First begun in January of 1944, the bases were completed just three months later. On June 15, 1944, the first B-29 mission took off, bound for the steelworks of Yawata, which were responsible for 24 percent of Japan's production. The China operation accomplished two important political objectives: it gave a tremendous boost to Chinese morale – certainly reflected here in Chang Kai-Shek's exuberant letter – and in Japan, it broke through the pattern of false governmental propaganda on the war's progress and brought home to many of the Japanese people their first doubts in ultimate victory. **$800 - $1,200**

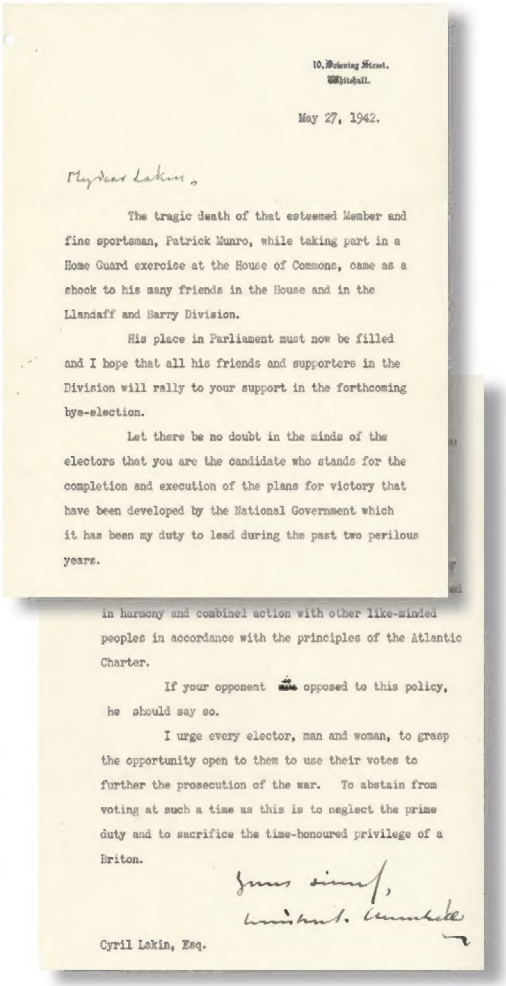

The consciousness of a common purpose in great matters between Britain & the United States is the only sure guarantee of the future peace of the world.
Winston S. Churchill
War Office. 16. 2. 20

10. Churchill, Winston. Historic Autograph statement signed, 1 page, penned in ink on a leaf (approx. 8 x 2 in.; 203 x 51 mm.) from the "War Office," 16 February 1920. Churchill pens this statement with the threat of Bolshevism looming following the Russian Revolution in 1919. Fine.

Churchill on world peace and the roles to be played by Great Britain and the U. S following the Russian Revolution.

Churchill pens the following in full: *"The consciousness of a common purpose in great matters between Britain and the United States is the only sure guarantee of the future peace of the world. Winston S. Churchill War Office. 16. 2 20."*

To Churchill the entry of the U.S. into World War I was a decisive factor in a dearly bought victory. At the Versailles Conference at war's end, the Allies fell to bickering and the result of this disunity was an inadequate peace that would prove disastrous to future world stability. In response to the Russian Revolution in 1919, the Allies sent men to Russia to aid the anti-communist forces, however, their efforts were piecemeal and ineffective. It was then when Churchill became head of the War Office and, in that capacity, the threat of Bolshevism became one of his prime concerns. He foresaw its potential for trouble and strongly urged his government and the Allies to pursue a policy of ridding Russia of Bolshevik control. However, in January 1920, following Red victories, the Allies wavered. Prime Minister Lloyd George and French Premier Clemenceau refused to extend their missions and withdrew their troops; the Americans did likewise, as there was little popular support for mounting a war effort in Russia. Churchill was concerned by the inability of the Allies to work together to accomplish important goals and warned that very great evils would befall the world as a consequence of the Allies lack of coordination and purpose. This quotation, newly discovered, is of such significance that it appeared in the Churchill Centre's magazine, "Finest Hour." The policy Churchill articulates here guided his actions before and during World War II and formed the basis for the Atlantic Alliance. It also greatly impacted the Cold War, as Churchill was one of the earliest advocates of unites opposition to Communist expansion. **$3,000 - $5,000**


10, Downing Street.
Whitehall.

May 27, 1942.

My dear Lakin,

The tragic death of that esteemed Member and fine sportsman, Patrick Munro, while taking part in a Home Guard exercise at the House of Commons, came as a shock to his many friends in the House and in the Llandaff and Barry Division.

His place in Parliament must now be filled and I hope that all his friends and supporters in the Division will rally to your support in the forthcoming bye-election.

Let there be no doubt in the minds of the electors that you are the candidate who stands for the completion and execution of the plans for victory that have been developed by the National Government which it has been my duty to lead during the past two perilous years.

in harmony and combined action with other like-minded peoples in accordance with the principles of the Atlantic Charter.

If your opponent is opposed to this policy, he should say so.

I urge every elector, man and woman, to grasp the opportunity open to them to use their votes to further the prosecution of the war. To abstain from voting at such a time as this is to neglect the prime duty and to sacrifice the time-honoured privilege of a Briton.

Yours sincerely,
Winston S. Churchill

Cyril Lakin, Esq.

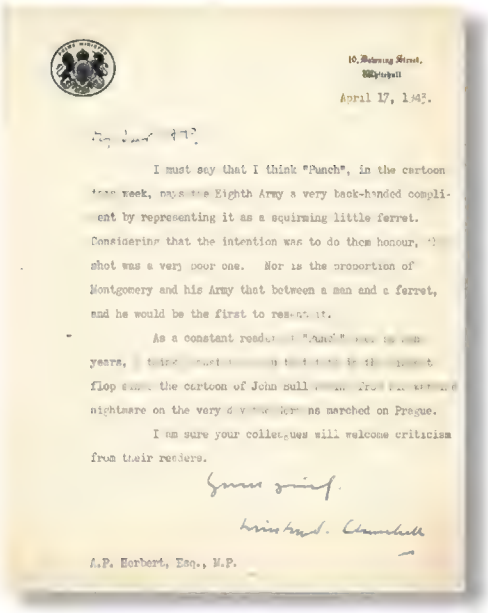
11. Churchill, Winston. Typed letter signed ("Winston S. Churchill"), with "My Dear Lakin" greeting penned in his hand, 2 pages (7 ½ x 9 ½ in.; 190 x 241 mm.), "London," on "10, Downing Street, Whitehall" letterhead, 27 May 1942, written to Cyril Lakin, Esq., with original printed "Prime Minister ON HIS MAJESTY'S SERVICE" transmittal envelope. A special election for a seat in Parliament for a district in South Wales was being held, and the seat was being contested. Wanting the coalition candidate to be returned in the grim days of early 1942, Churchill intervened to influence the race. Punch hole at upper left corner.

During the dark days of WWII Churchill stresses National Resolve in "cleansing the world from Hitlerism."

Churchill writes in full: *"The tragic death of that esteemed Member and fine sportsman, Patrick Munro, while taking part in a Home Guard exercise at the House of Commons, came as a shock to his many friends in the House and in the Llandaff and Barry Division. His place in Parliament must now be filled and I hope that all his friends and supporters in the Division will rally to your support in the forthcoming bye-election. Let there be no doubt in the minds of the electors that you are the candidate who stands for the completion and execution of plans for victory that have been developed by the National Government which it has been my duty to lead during the past two perilous years. You come before the constituency, of which you are a native, as a National Government candidate, and the political principles for which you stand are plain to all. You believe with me that the Government and nation should concentrate their life-energies on cleansing the world from Hitlerism and that when victory has been won the future of this country should be planned in harmony and combined action with other like-minded peoples in accordance with the principles of the Atlantic Charter. If you opponent is opposed to this policy, he should say so. I urge every elector, man and woman, to grasp the opportunity open to them to use their votes to further the prosecution of the war. To abstain from voting at such a time as this is to neglect the prime duty and to sacrifice the time-honoured privilege of a Briton."*

Churchill's task was to inspire resistance at all costs, to organize the defense of the island and to make it the bastion for an eventual return to the continent of Europe. To do this, he needed to breathe a new spirit into the government and a new resolve into the people. Churchill's magnificent oratory, his immense confidence and his stubborn refusal to accept anything but total victory rallied the nation, particularly during the dark days between 1940 and the turn of the tide in 1943. Churchill himself denied that he deserved the credit for Britain standing alone against the Nazis, saying, "I was not the lion, but it fell to me to give the lion's roar." Wartime letters of Churchill making inspiring statements similar to the words in his great speeches are exceedingly rare, especially one that mentions his arch foe Hitler or his malignant philosophy. A search of auction records for the past three decades fails to disclose a single example. Incidentally, Cyril Lakin won the election, thus affirming the confidence of the people of that district in Churchill's leadership. **$3,000 - $5,000**

12. Churchill, Winston. Typed letter signed ("Winston S. Churchill"), with "My Dear A.P." greeting penned in his hand, 1 page (7 ½ x 9 ½ in.; 190 x 241 mm.), London on "10, Downing Street, Whitehall" Prime Minister letterhead, 17 April 1943, written to author and "Punch" magazine staff member Alan P. Herbert, Esq. In response to seeing what Churchill believed to be a satirical cartoon accomplished in poor taste Churchill writes to his longtime friend, author and "Punch" staff member Alan P. Herbert. Slight soiling around the edges.



10, Downing Street,
Whitehall

April 17, 1943.

My dear A.P.

I must say that I think "Punch", in the cartoon this week, pays the Eighth Army a very back-handed compliment by representing it as a squirming little ferret. Considering that the intention was to do them honour, the shot was a very poor one. Nor is the proportion of Montgomery and his Army that between a man and a ferret, and he would be the first to resent it.

As a constant reader of "Punch" over so many years, I think I must tell you that this is the biggest flop since the cartoon of John Bull waking from his wartime nightmare on the very day the Germans marched on Prague.

I am sure your colleagues will welcome criticism from their readers.

Yours sincerely,

Winston S. Churchill

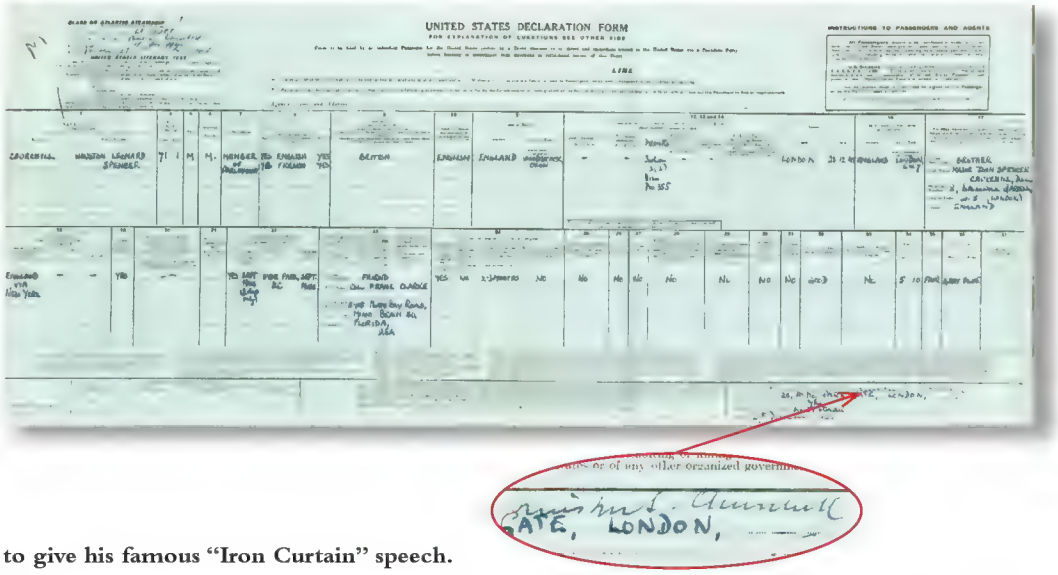
A.P. Herbert, Esq., M.P.

Churchill defends Montgomery and his Eighth Army in a satirical political cartoon entitled "The Desert Ferret" published by "Punch" magazine.

Churchill writes in full: *"I must say that I think 'Punch', in the cartoon this week, pays the Eighth Army a very back-handed compliment by representing it as a squirming little ferret. Considering that the intention was to do them honour, the shot was a very poor one. Nor is the proportion of Montgomery and his Army that between a man and a ferret, and he would be the first to resent it. As a constant reader of 'Punch' over so many years, I think I must tell you that this is the biggest flop since the cartoon of John Bull waking from his wartime nightmare on the very day the Germans marched on Prague. I am sure your colleagues will welcome criticism from their readers."*

"Punch" magazine, first published in 1841, was well known for its satirical cartoons. The caricature Churchill references in this letter, titled "The Desert Ferret", pictures British General Montgomery, commander of the 8th Army in the North Africa Campaign, placing a ferret labeled "8th Army" over a hole he has just dug in the ground. One of the most decisive battles of the theater, the battle at El Alamein, was fought between the British Eighth Army and the German Afrika Korps in the hot Egyptian desert in October of 1942. Though the casualties numbered in the tens of thousands, the battle served as the turning point of the war in North Africa. Montgomery was lauded for his leadership and was given the appellation "Montgomery of Alamein". **$3,000 - $5,000**

13. Churchill, Winston. Document signed, ("Winston S. Churchill"), on blue paper (11 x 27 in.; 279 x 685 mm.), "London" 27 December 1945. The large folded document is a printed "United States Declaration Form" filled out in pen by hand. Preparing for his historic trip to the U.S. aboard the luxury liner Queen Elizabeth, Churchill completes the U.S. entry customs declaration form. It appears that the responses on the form, though not the signature portion, were originally filled out by Churchill and then written over more boldly by his private secretary Nina Sturdee, who has also signed the form as witness. Slight soiling with staple holes at upper right.



Winston Churchill arrives in America to give his famous "Iron Curtain" speech.

Though he left office on July 27, 1945, Churchill retained huge prestige and influence on the international stage. At the encouragement of President Harry Truman and others, he determined to take his first post-war trip to the United States in early 1946, and on that trip would mix important business with pleasure. Sailing from England on January 9 onboard the luxury liner Queen Elizabeth, the Churchills arrived in New York to much applause and attention on January 14. Then as now, U. S. immigration law required all arriving international passengers to complete and present a customs declaration form. Churchill as well as other travelers liked to get this paperwork out of the way in advance, and for this memorable trip he did so. Churchill gives some very interesting responses to the questions on the form. For his occupation he lists as "Member of Parliament" and his visa "Diplomatic." For his address he offers not as Chartwell but as "28, Hyde Park Gate, London." His health is "Good," his eyes "Blue" and his hair "Grey." He affirms that he is not "a person who believes in or advocates the overthrow by force or violence of the Government of the United States." Interestingly, under the section "Whether ever before in the United States; and if so when and where? (Last residence or visit only)," he mentions his last visit to President Roosevelt, both in Washington and at his New York home: "Sept. 1944, Hyde Park, D.C., 2 days only."

After arriving he renewed old friendships, painted, swam in the ocean, and visited Cuba. He also lobbied for an American reconstruction loan for Britain, began negotiations for arrangements to publish his wartime memoir, and made a series of speeches on key topics of the day. Then he traveled to Westminster College in Fulton, Missouri, and spoke there on March 5. His speech was a call for closer Anglo-American cooperation in the post-war world, but because of Churchill's characterization of the threat of Soviet expansionism, eloquently captured in one of the phrases he used - "Iron Curtain" - it became one of the most significant addresses in the history of oration. He memorably stated, "From Stettin in the Baltic to Trieste in the Adriatic, an iron curtain has descended across the continent. Behind that line lie all the capitals of the ancient states of Central and Eastern Europe. Warsaw, Berlin, Prague, Vienna, Budapest, Belgrade, Bucharest and Sofia, all these famous cities and the populations around them lie in what I must call the Soviet sphere..." By crystalizing the danger presented by the Soviet Union and making it clear that the Western world was in fact already divided into conflicting spheres of influence, Churchill defined not just the threat but also the existence of the Cold War itself. After this speech, its reality could no longer be denied, and it governed international affairs for more than the 40 years to come. **$2,000 - $3,000**

CHARTWELL.
WESTERHAM.
KENT.

7 October, 1950.

I have the most lively and pleasant memories of last year's meeting of Conservative trade unionists at Londonderry House, which I was privileged to attend and address, and I am most sorry that I cannot be with you this year, owing to my absence from the country.

Today there is a growing body of trade unionists who are becoming less satisfied with the doctrinaire approach of the Socialist Party to industrial problems. They have watched, and are watching, theories of nationalisation being worked out in practice, and they view the results with grave misgivings.

Conservative trade unionists have a special responsibility and a duty at this time to take a lead in fighting the evil forces which threaten to disrupt not only their unions but their country. I hope,

- 2 -

Conservative trade unionists will be meetings of their branches and lodges, the election to office of those who nists, irrespective of party creed or l, I hope they will not hesitate to ice themselves, and that if elected narrow party politics and serve the leagues who share in their heritage of movement.

Oct. 9. 1950

14. Churchill, Winston. Typed letter signed ("Winston Churchill") as Prime Minister. 2 pages (7 ½ x 9 ½ in.; 190 x 241 mm.) "Chartwell. Westerham. Kent." stationery "England," 9 October 1950. Some toning on edges and mild wrinkling. Single hole punch in upper left corner on both pages. Foxing on 2nd page does not interfere with content.

British Prime Minister sends a flattering and inspirational message to Trade Unionists.

Churchill writes in full: *"I have the most lively and pleasant memories of last year's meeting of Conservative trade unionists at Londonderry House, which I was privileged to attend and address, and I am most sorry that I cannot be with you this year, owing to my absence from the country. Today there is a growing body of trade unionists that are becoming less satisfied with the doctrinaire approach of the Socialist Party to industrial problems. They have watched, and are watching, theories of nationalization being worked out in practice, and they view results with grave misgivings. Conservative trade unionists have a special responsibility and duty at this time to take a lead in fighting the evil forces which threaten to disrupt not only their unions but their country. I hope, therefore, that all Conservative trade unionists will be active in attending meetings of their branches and lodges, and in supporting the election to office of those who are good trade unionists, irrespective of party creed or faction. Above all, I hope they will not hesitate to stand for union office themselves, and that if elected they will rise above narrow party politics and serve the good of their colleagues who share in their heritage of this great British movement.* **$2,000 - $3,000**

15. Churchill, Winston. Youthful Photograph signed ("Winston Churchill"), the image measuring (6 x 8 in.; 152 x 203 mm.) mounted to photographer's matting to overall (10 ½ x 14 in.; 266 x 355 mm.) being a black and white photograph of an early painting of Churchill. Slight silvering on photograph; not examined beneath vintage matt that has minor chip at lower right margin.

Winston S. Churchill, future Prime Minister of Great Britain.

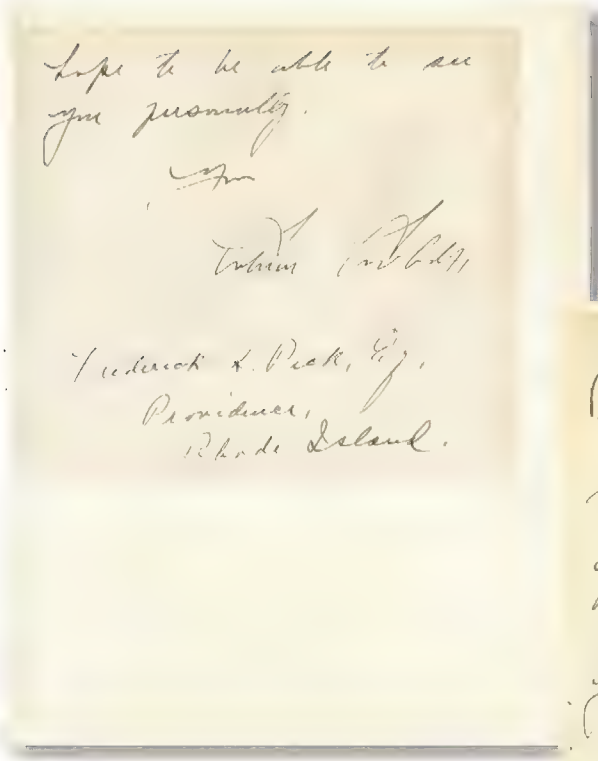
The portrait depicts the future Prime Minister wearing a suit and bow tie. Signed in black ink, *"Winston S. Churchill"*, over the image of a writing desk covered in paperwork. A confidence-inspiring image of the young statesman, who would go on to guide his country through the darkest days of World War II and emerge as one of the greatest leaders of our time. **$1,200 - $1,500**

16. Coolidge, Calvin. Photograph signed ("Calvin Coolidge"), on (10 x 14 in.; 254 x 355 mm.) black & white heavy photograph paper, of the prim New Englander posing stoically for the camera in a three-piece suit. Coolidge inscribes a quotation on the image, a (4 x 1 in.; 101 x 25 mm.) newspaper strip cut of the transcript bearing the quotation is tipped to the lower left border of the photo. Slight silvering and slight soiling on light border.

Calvin Coolidge remarks on government.

This photograph is inscribed by Coolidge in black ink, *"The conduct of public affairs is not a game. Responsible office does not go to the crafty. Governments are not founded upon an association for public plunder, but on the co-operation of men wherein each is seeking to do his duty. "Calvin Coolidge".* **$800 – $1,200**

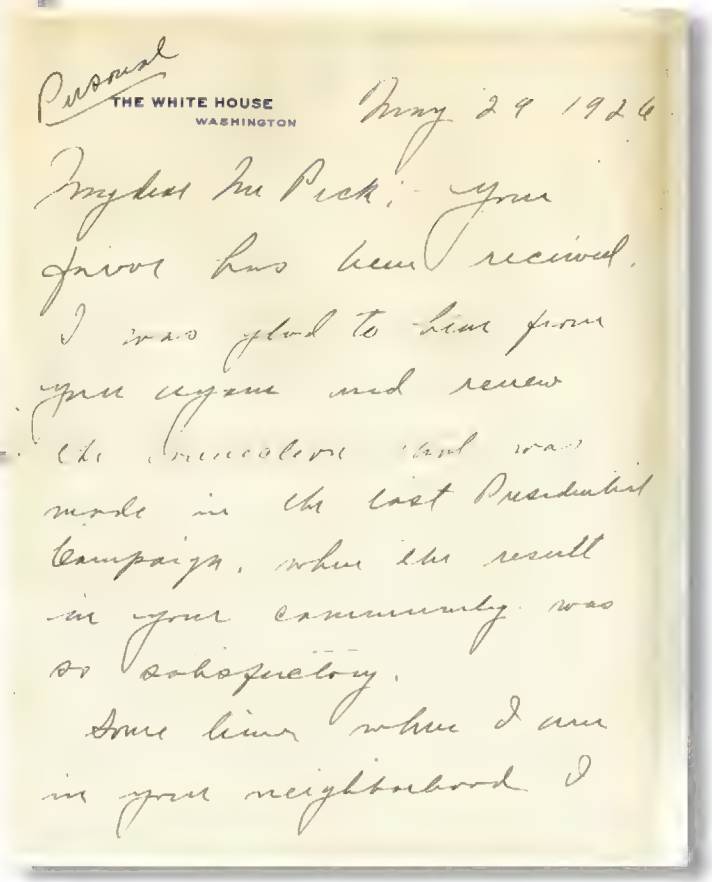
December 1919
"The conduct of public affairs is not a game. Responsible office does not go to the crafty. Governments are not founded upon an association for public plunder, but on the co-operation of men wherein each is seeking to do his duty."


Hope to be able to see you personally.

Yours

Calvin Coolidge

Frederick S. Pick, Esq.,
Providence,
Rhode Island.


Personal

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 29 1926.

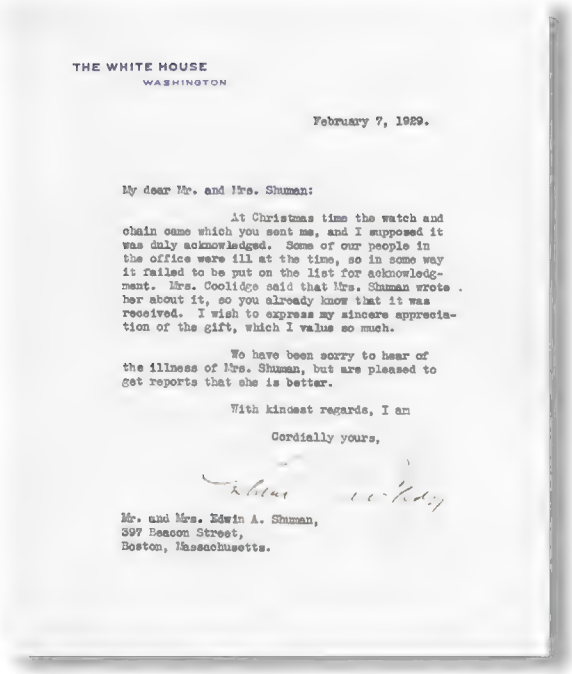
My dear Mr Pick: Your favor has been received. I was glad to hear from you again and renew the connection that was made in the last Presidential Campaign, when the result in your community was so satisfactory.

Some time when I am in your neighborhood I

17. Coolidge, Calvin. Autograph letter signed ("Calvin Coolidge") as President, 2 pages (9 x 7 in.; 228 x 178 mm.) on "White House Washington" stationery, 29 May 1926, written to Frederick S., Pick, Providence, R.I., marked "Personal" by Coolidge at the top. Some toning from previous matting and matting remnants on verso, not affecting text or signature.

President Calvin Coolidge writes to a campaign supporter.

The letter reads in full: *"My dear Mr. Pick, Your favor has been received. I was glad to hear from you again and renew the connection that was made in the last Presidential Campaign, when the result in your community was so satisfactory. Some time when I am in your neighborhood I hope to be able to see you personally. Yours, Calvin Coolidge"* **$800 – $1,200**



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 7, 1929.

My dear Mr. and Mrs. Shuman:

At Christmas time the watch and chain came which you sent me, and I supposed it was duly acknowledged. Some of our people in the office were ill at the time, so in some way it failed to be put on the list for acknowledgment. Mrs. Coolidge said that Mrs. Shuman wrote her about it, so you already know that it was received. I wish to express my sincere appreciation of the gift, which I value so much.

We have been sorry to hear of the illness of Mrs. Shuman, but are pleased to get reports that she is better.

With kindest regards, I am

Cordially yours,

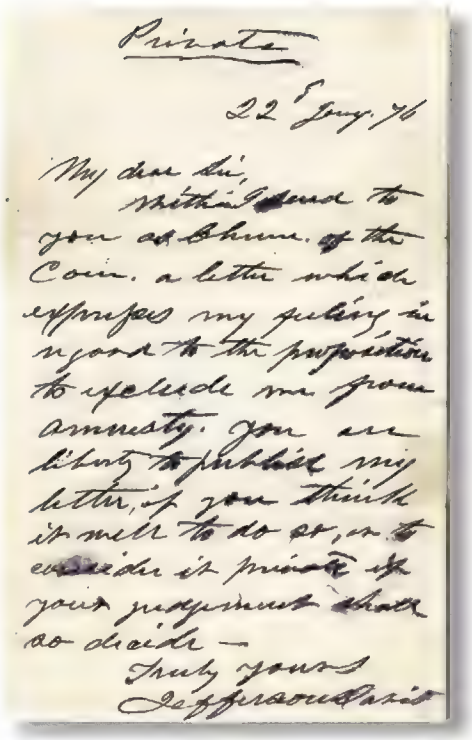
Calvin Coolidge

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin A. Shuman,
397 Beacon Street,
Boston, Massachusetts.

18. Coolidge, Calvin. Typed letter signed ("Calvin Coolidge") as President, 1 page (9 x 7 in.; 228 x 177 mm.), official "White House" stationery, 7 February 1929. Marked "personal". Written to Mr. and Mrs. Edwin A. Shuman. Slight soiling on upper edge; with original transmittal envelope.

President Calvin Coolidge acknowledges a watch and chain received at Christmas.

The letter reads in part: *"My dear Mr. and Mrs. Shuman: At Christmas time the watch and chain came which was duly acknowledged. Some of our people in the office were ill at the time, so in some way it failed to be put on the list of acknowledgement. Mrs. Coolidge said that Mrs. Shuman wrote her about it, so you already know that it was received. I wish to express my sincere appreciation of the gift, which I value so much…"* **$200 - $300**



Private

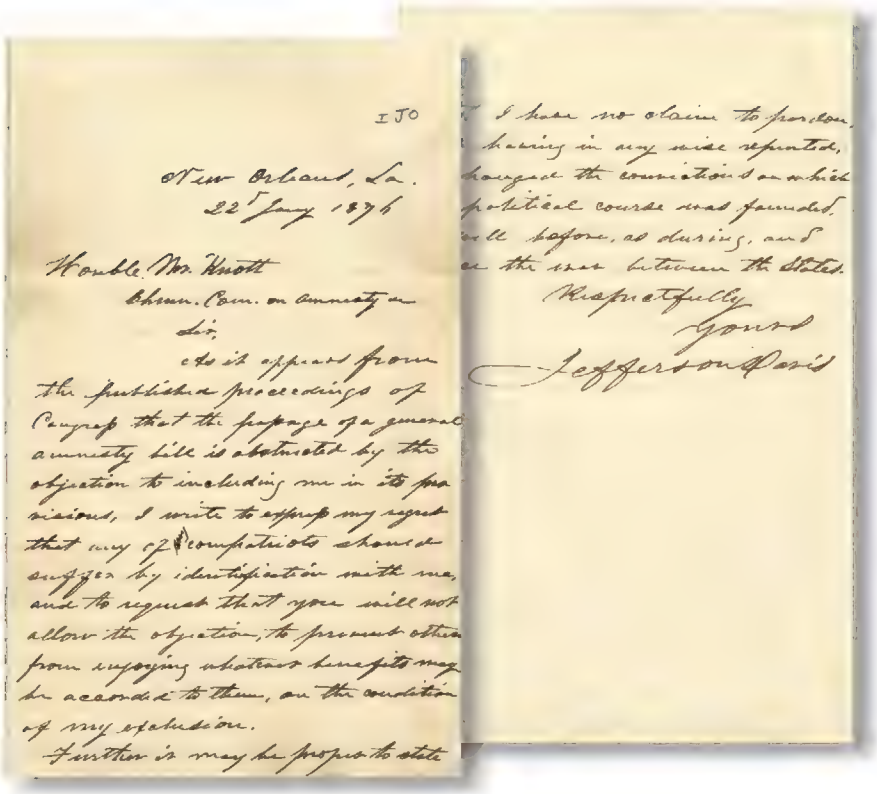
22 Jany. 76

My dear Sir,
Within I send to you as Chairm. of the Com. a letter which expresses my feeling in regard to the proposition to exclude me from amnesty. You are liberty to publish my letter, if you think it well to do so, or to consider it private if your judgment shall so decide —
Truly yours
Jefferson Davis

19. Davis, Jefferson. Autograph letter signed ("Jefferson Davis"), 1 page (approx. 5 x 8 in.; 127 x 203 mm.) 22 January 1874, marked *"Private"* in Davis' hand at the heading, written to an unknown recipient. Small tape remnant at upper right, not affecting text, and some ink smudging.

Former President of the Confederacy Jefferson Davis discussing a proposition to exclude him from amnesty.

Davis pens in full: *"My dear Sir, Within I send to you as Chair. of the Com. a letter which expresses my feeling in regard to the proposition to exclude me from amnesty. You are* [at] *liberty to publish my letter if you think it well to do so, or to consider it private if your judgment shall so decide. Truly yours, Jefferson Davis"* **$300 - $500**



I JO

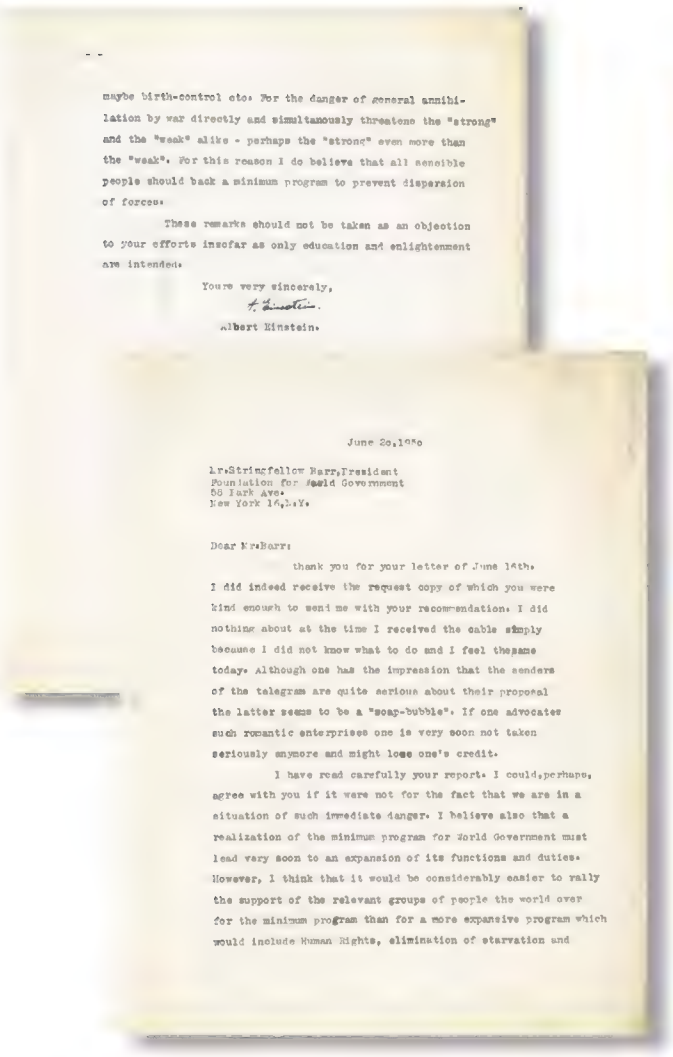
New Orleans, La.
22 Jany 1876

Honble Mr Knott
Chrm. Com. on amnesty
Sir,
As it appears from the published proceedings of Congress that the passage of a general amnesty bill is obstructed by the objection to including me in its provisions, I write to express my regret that any of my compatriots should suffer by identification with me, and to request that you will not allow the objection, to prevent others from enjoying whatever benefits may be accorded to them, on the condition of my exclusion.
Further it may be proper to state that I have no claim to pardon, not having in any wise repented, or changed the connections on which my political course was founded as well as before, as during, and since the war between the States. Respectfully yours
Jefferson Davis

20. Davis, Jefferson. Autograph Letter signed ("Jefferson Davis") 2 pages (10 x 8 in.; 254 x 203 mm.), ruled paper with official embossed Congress stamp, "New Orleans, Louisiana", 22 January 1876, to "Honble Mr. Knott." Paper exhibits some soiling with very small tape remnant at upper left.

Jefferson Davis asks to be taken off an amnesty bill so as to ease its passage for compatriots, but remains defiant in his political stance.

Davis writes in full: *"Honble Mr. Knott Chrm. Com. On amnesty Sir, As it appears from the published proceedings of Congress that the passage of a general amnesty bill is obstructed by the objection to including me in its provisions, I write to express my regret that any of my compatriots should suffer by identification with me, and to request that you will not allow the objection, to prevent others from enjoying whatever benefits may be accorded to them, on the condition of my exclusion. Further it may be proper to state that I have no claim to pardon, not having in any wise repented, or changed the connections on which my political course was founded as well as before, as during, and since the war between the States. Respectfully yours Jefferson Davis"* **$300 - $500**



maybe birth-control etc. For the danger of general annihilation by war directly and simultaneously threatens the "strong" and the "weak" alike - perhaps the "strong" even more than the "weak". For this reason I do believe that all sensible people should back a minimum program to prevent dispersion of forces.

These remarks should not be taken as an objection to your efforts insofar as only education and enlightenment are intended.

Yours very sincerely,

A. Einstein.

Albert Einstein.

June 20, 1950

Mr. Stringfellow Barr, President
Foundation for World Government
60 Park Ave.
New York 16, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Barr:

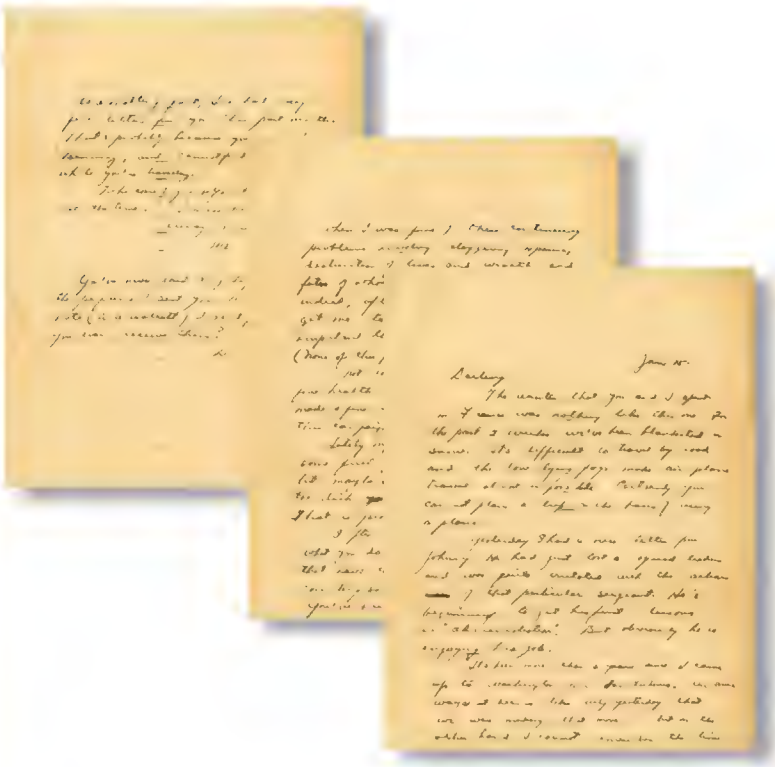
thank you for your letter of June 14th. I did indeed receive the request copy of which you were kind enough to send me with your recommendation. I did nothing about at the time I received the cable simply because I did not know what to do and I feel the same today. Although one has the impression that the senders of the telegram are quite serious about their proposal the latter seems to be a "soap-bubble". If one advocates such romantic enterprises one is very soon not taken seriously anymore and might lose one's credit.

I have read carefully your report. I could, perhaps, agree with you if it were not for the fact that we are in a situation of such immediate danger. I believe also that a realization of the minimum program for World Government must lead very soon to an expansion of its functions and duties. However, I think that it would be considerably easier to rally the support of the relevant groups of people the world over for the minimum program than for a more expansive program which would include Human Rights, elimination of starvation and

21. Einstein, Albert. Typed letter signed ("A. Einstein"), 2 pages (8 ½ x 11 in.; 279 x 215 mm.) 20 June 1950, written in English to Mr. Stringfellow Barr, President of the Foundation for World Government. In this letter, Einstein is responding to a report sent to him by the Foundation for World Government. Mild toning on edges.

Ten months following the first successful Soviet nuclear test, Albert Einstein discusses the virtues of World Government to prevent "general annihilation by war."

Einstein writes in full: *"Thank you for your letter of June 16th. I did indeed receive the request copy of which you were kind enough to send me with you recommendation. I did nothing about at* [sic] *the time I received the cable simply because I did not know what to do and I feel the same today. Although one has the impression that the senders of the telegram are quite serious about their proposal the latter seems to be a 'soap-bubble'. If one advocates such romantic enterprises one is very soon not taken seriously anymore and might lose one's credit. I have read carefully your report. I could, perhaps, agree with you if it were not for the fact that we are in a situation of such immediate danger. I believe also that a realization of the minimum program for World Government must lead very soon to an expansion of its functions and duties. However, I think that it would be considerably easier to rally the support of the relevant groups of people the world over for the minimum program than for a more expansive program which would include Human Rights, elimination of starvation and maybe birth-control etc. For the danger of general annihilation by war directly and simultaneously threatens the 'strong' and the 'weak' alike – perhaps the 'strong' even more than the 'weak'. For this reason I do believe that all sensible people should back a minimum program to prevent dispersion of forces. These remarks should not be taken as an objection to your efforts insofar as only education and enlightenment are intended."* **$2,000 - $3,000**

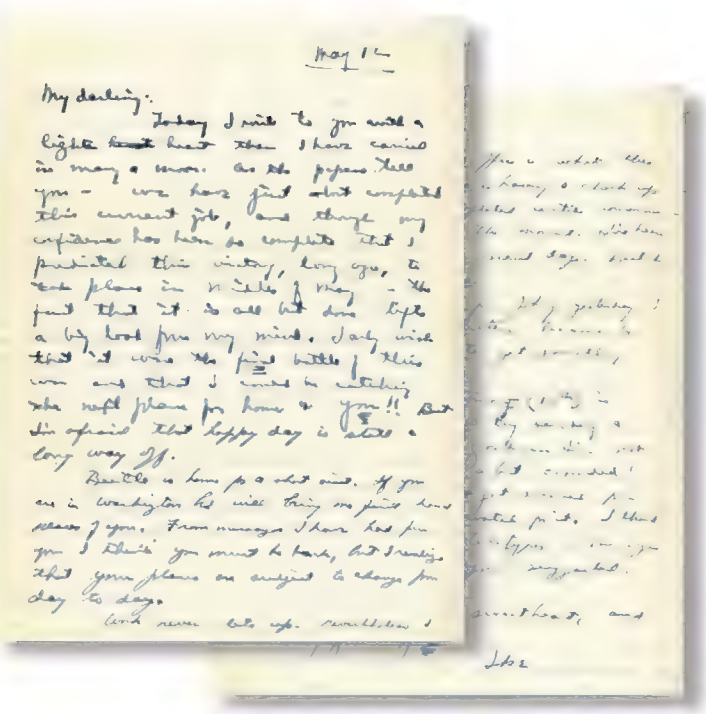


22. Eisenhower, Dwight D. Autograph letter signed ("Ike" and "D"), 2 ½ pages (8 x 10 ½ in.; 203 x 266 mm.), "Versailles" 15 January 1945, to his wife Mamie Eisenhower on blue-lined paper. Minor toning on edges.

Ten days before the end of the Battle of the Bulge, Supreme Allied Commander Dwight D. Eisenhower pens a heartfelt letter to his wife Mamie discussing the monumental challenges he is facing during the war.

Eisenhower pens in full: *"Darling: the winter that you and I spent in France was nothing like this one. For the past 2 weeks we've been blanketed in snow. It's difficult to travel by road and the low lying fog make air-plane travel almost impossible. Certainly you cannot plan a trip on the basis of using a plane. Yesterday I had a nice letter from Johnny. He had just lost a squad leader and was quite irritated with the actions of that particular sergeant. He's beginning to get his first lessons in 'administration.' But obviously he is enjoying his job. It's been more than 3 years since I came to Washington from San Antonio. In some ways it seems like only yesterday that we were making that move – but on the other hand I cannot remember the time when I was free of these continuing problems involving staggering expense, destruction of lives and wealth, and fates of whole peoples. It will be difficult, indeed, after this war is over, to get me to think of anything more important than a good fat fish worm. (None of this fancy fly fishing for me!) Not long ago I saw Everett, who is in fine health. Soon I expect to see Geo. [Patton] He has made a fine record for himself all through this campaign. Looks the same as ever. Lately my cook has been trying to make some fried mush. He's not too successful, but maybe my memory as to how the dish used to taste is at fault. This is probably the trouble. I often wonder how you're getting along; what you do – and so on. Several people that have come in here tell me you're counting some on going to visit Mike. You've said nothing of it in your letters. As a matter of fact, I've had very few letters from you this past month. That's probably because you've gone to Benning, and cannot find time to write while you're travelling. Take care of yourself. Loads of love all the time. I miss you every day. Always yours, Ike You've never said anything about the perfume I sent you or the 1000 franc note (in a wallet) I sent for John. Did you ever receive them? D"*

In January, 1945 the German forces were on the ropes and the Third Reich was in its death throes. Two weeks before this letter was written, Eisenhower was named TIME magazine's Man of the Year. Ike's language reflects the incredible responsibility of the war weighing heavily on his shoulders yet, somehow, he is able to maintain a positive tone for Mamie. **$3,000 - $5,000**

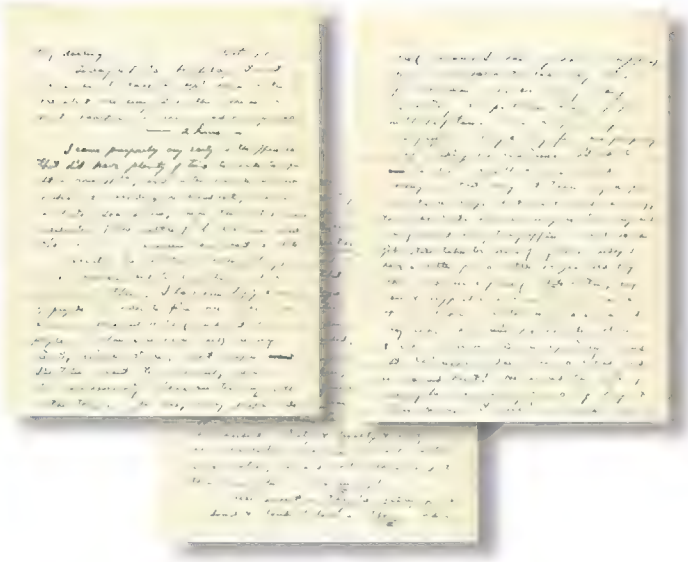


23. Eisenhower, Dwight D. Autograph letter signed ("Ike"), 2 pages (8 x 10 ¼ in.; 203 x 260 mm.), "Algiers," 12 May 1943 to his wife Mamie Eisenhower on blue-lined paper with original "Allied Force Headquarters / Office of the Commander-in-Chief" transmittal envelope bearing "Censored by: [with Eisenhower's 'Dwight D. Eisenhower' ink signature] General U.S. Army." Minor toning on edges.

Writing to his wife, Mamie, General Eisenhower beams with confidence and good cheer as the Axis forces surrender at the close of the Battle of Tunisia.

Eisenhower pens (in part): *"Today I write to you with a lighter heart than I have carried in many a moon. As the papers tell you, we have just about completed this current job, and though my confidence has been so complete that I predicted this victory, long ago, to take place in middle of May – the fact it is all but done lifts a big load from my mind. I only wish that it was the final battle of this war and that I could be catching the next plane for home & you!! But I'm afraid that happy day is still a long way off. Beetle is home for a short visit. If you are in Washington he will bring me first hand news of you. From messages I have had from you I think you must be back, but I realize that your plans are subject to change from day to day. Work never lets up. Nevertheless I hope to get out of the office a while this afternoon. My plane is having a check up that will not be completed until tomorrow, so trips are out for the moment. I've been travelling a lot in recent days. Butch always goes with me. Had a fine letter from Johnny yesterday. I always enjoy his letters because he usually manages to get something amusing into them. I think that tomorrow (13th) is Min's birthday. I'll try sending a teletype & I hope to goodness I'm not wrong. My memory is a bit crowded!...Loads of love, sweetheart, and don't forget your Ike"*

With Eisenhower in charge as Supreme Commander Allied Expeditionary Force of the North African Theater of Operations, the Tunisian Campaign began with an Allied amphibious landing near Sfax in eastern Tunisia on January 5, 1943, and an attack on German positions at Gafsa in west central Tunisia on March 17. On February 4th, the British Eighth Army crossed the border from Libya into Tunisia. Squeezed between U.S. and British Commonwealth forces and cut off from his supply bases, Erwin Rommel attempted to stall the Allies with defensive operations. German and Italian troops managed to rout the U.S. Second Corps at the Kasserine Pass on February 18, but the Axis forces were vastly outnumbered and outgunned. The Allies made slow but steady progress in forcing Axis troops into a pocket along the north central Tunisian coast. On May 7, 1943, the British 7th Armored Division captured Tunis and the U.S. II Army Corps captured Bizerte, the last remaining port in Axis hands. Six days later, the Axis forces in North Africa, having sustained 40,000 casualties, in Tunisia alone, surrendered; 267,000 German and Italian soldiers became prisoners of war. **$3,000 - $5,000**



24. Eisenhower, Dwight D. Autograph letter signed ("Ike"), 3 pages (8 x 10 ¼ in.; 203 x 260 mm.), "Verviers, Belgium," 19 October 1944, to his wife Mamie Eisenhower on blue-lined paper. Minor toning on edges.

Eisenhower writes to Mamie on October 1944: "All soldiers have one Commander-in-Chief: the President. Duty and loyalty and unity, all absolutely essential now to our future as a nation..."

Eisenhower pens in part: *"I came purposely very early to the office so that I'd have plenty of time to write to you. It is not 11:20, and in ten minutes I must make 2 recordings for broadcasts; one for a Victory Loan Drive, one for the British Empire Celebration of the Battle of El Alamein. But the... ... recorders can wait a while!! Recently I've written to Mike, Johnny, Mrs. Longman (and her daughter) and a number of others. I have been trying a number of people in order to find one who will answer personal mail (much of it from people of whom I've never heard) in my direct, simple style. Most people I've tried want to embellish, or be too condescending. Some are too busy with other things. You see, many people write to me (because I've had my name in the papers) for a moral pat on the back. Many letters are from children who are buying stamps or collecting scrap. Others come from people in the hospitals. Some are from very old people; only a very few are palpably self-seeking or insincere. I'd like to be able to sign the answers without looking – that way it takes only a few minutes a day. But Lee & Butch are busy; the WAC Capt. I've been using is too busy and really doesn't belong to my office – and so the job still takes too much of my time. Today I have a letter from a little 12 year old boy who sends me a piece of white heather; very rare & supposed to be even luckier than a 4 leaf clover. Another is from a 6 year old boy who says I'm his favorite soldier & who sends me his own specially blessed St. Christopher medal. Also a cross and sacred heart! He ended his letter by saying he was sending also a big hug & kiss for me. I feel d___ humble when I get such messages. I laughed recently when I saw a statement in the paper that you could not inform a reporter as to which political party I belong. Neither could I!!! We're so busy and our jobs seem so important to us that it seems almost impossible to realize that soon there will be another political campaign. Too bad they cannot be suspended until this dirty business is ended! Anyway, that's something to concern politicians – I truly hope that no soldier, no matter who he is – will be so misguided as to desert his post of duty in this war to engage in political affairs. All soldiers have one Commander-in-Chief: the President. Duty & loyalty & unity – all absolutely essential now to our future as a nation, demand that soldiers tend to their own jobs – exclusively! Well sweet – they're yelling for me. Loads & loads of love – Your Ike"*

Wonderful insight from the soldier who would retire from military service and later become a two-term President of the United States. Following WWII, Eisenhower would serve as Army Chief of Staff under Truman and in 1948 became president of Columbia University. In December 1950 he took a leave of absence from the university to become Supreme Commander of NATO. A "draft Eisenhower" movement in the Republican Party persuaded him to declare his candidacy in the 1952 Presidential election, but he had to first be convinced that 1) the political circumstances in the country had created a genuine duty for him to offer himself as a candidate, and 2) that there was a mandate from the populace for him to be their President. **$3,000 - $5,000**

25. Eisenhower, Dwight D. Photographic print of an engraved portrait signed ("Dwight D. Eisenhower"), 11 x 14 in.; 279 x 355 mm.; image measuring 6 ½ x 8 ¼ in.; 165 x 209 mm.), reproduction of a post-war drawing of "Ike" by Schleicher inscribed and signed on lower border. Tear in the light margin at bottom center (not affecting text); some creases on the outer margins with light soiling.

Signed image of Dwight D. Eisenhower.

Inscribed in full: *"To George Murphy, with best wishes and warm personal regards to a distinguished American - from his friend Dwight D. Eisenhower."*

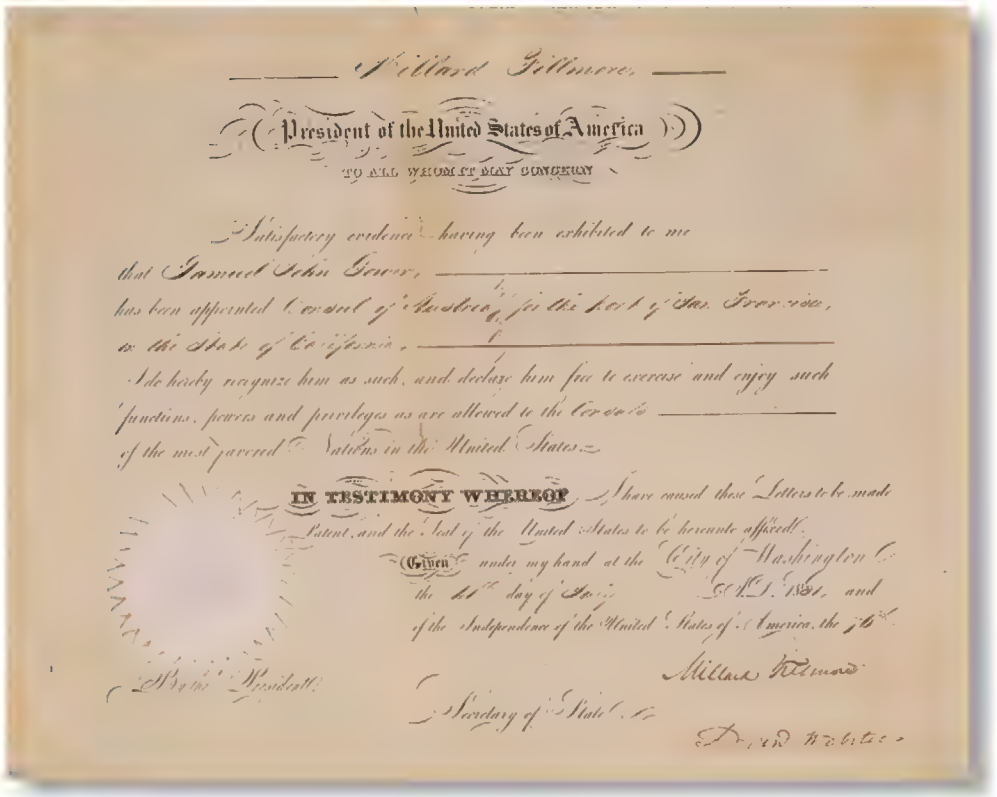
George Murphy made 55 films with such stars as Shirley Temple, Judy Garland and Ronald Reagan (whom he mentored when he arrived in Hollywood). In the 1940's, political interests shared attention with his ongoing movie career. Twice he was elected president of the Screen Actor's Guild, and in 1950 he received a special Oscar for interpreting the motion-picture industry correctly to the country at large. He served as chairman of California's Republican state committee, and as chairman of the program committee at the Republican national conventions of both 1956 and 1960. **$300 - $500**

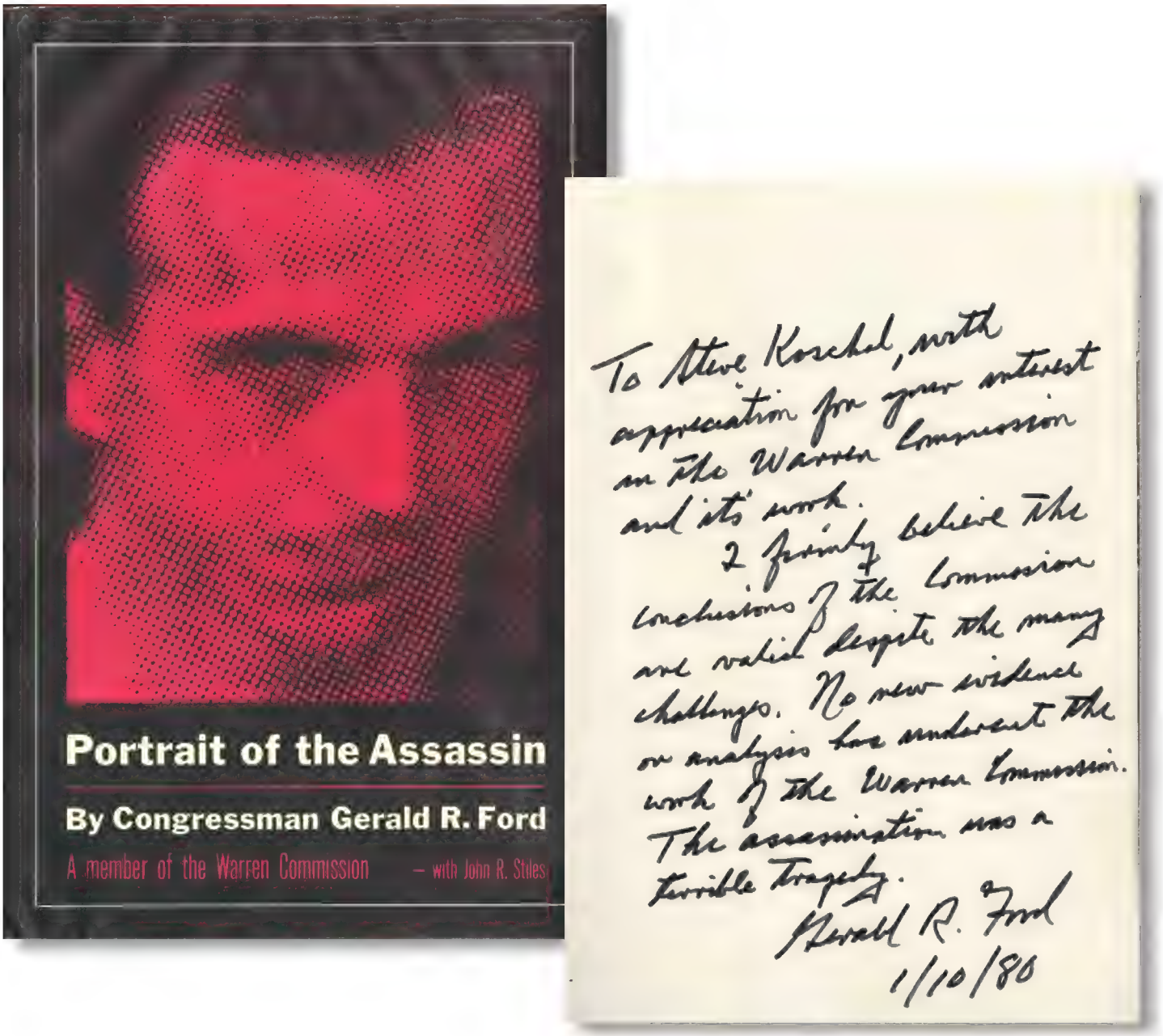
To George Murphy
with best wishes and
warm personal regards to a
distinguished American - from
his friend
Dwight D. Eisenhower

26. Fillmore, Millard. Document signed ("Millard Fillmore") as President, 1 page (15 ¾ x 12 3/8 in.; 400 x 314 mm.), "Washington," 14 July 1851, being an appointment document for the Consul of Austria for the port of San Francisco. Cosigned by Secretary of State Daniel Webster. Borders trimmed; separations in vertical folds (reinforced on verso); small horizontal tears at center; some toning with chipping.

President Millard Fillmore appoints the Consul of Austria for the port of San Francisco.

The document reads in part: *"Satisfactory evidence having been exhibited to me that Samuel John Gower has been appointed Consul of Austria for the port of San Francisco, in the State of California, I do hereby recognize him as such, and declare him free to exercise and enjoy such functions, powers and privileges as are allowed to the Consuls of the most favored Nations in the United States."* **$400 - $600**


Millard Fillmore,
President of the United States of America
TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN
Satisfactory evidence having been exhibited to me
that Samuel John Gower
has been appointed Consul of Austria for the Port of San Francisco,
in the State of California,
I do hereby recognize him as such, and declare him free to exercise and enjoy such
functions, powers and privileges as are allowed to the Consuls
of the most favored Nations in the United States.
IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF I have caused these Letters to be made
Patent, and the Seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.
Given under my hand at the City of Washington
the 14th day of July
of the Independence of the United States of America, the 76th
By the President:
Millard Fillmore
Secretary of State
Daniel Webster

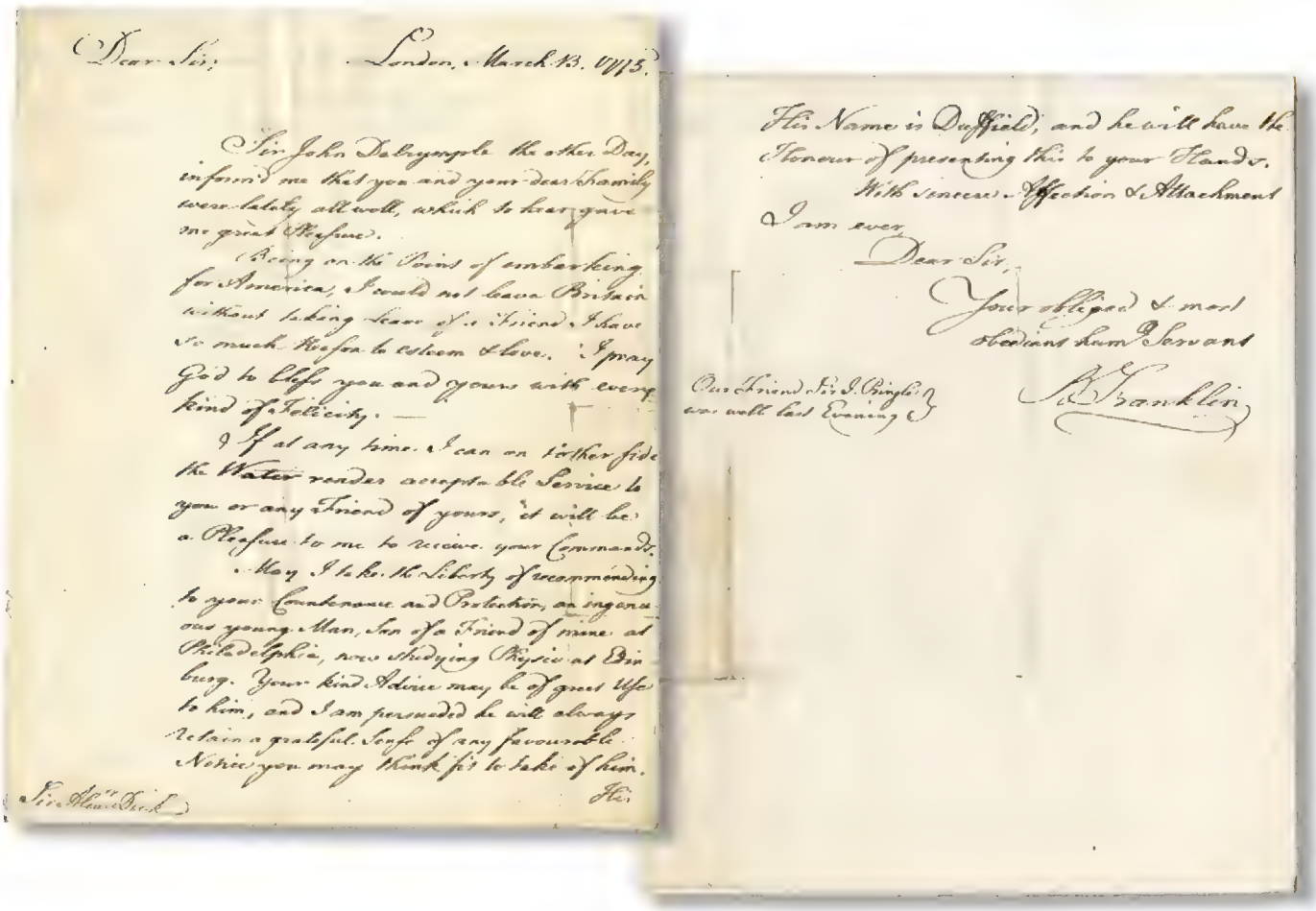

Portrait of the Assassin
By Congressman Gerald R. Ford
A member of the Warren Commission – with John R. Stiles
To Steve Koschal, with appreciation for your interest in the Warren Commission and its' work. I firmly believe the conclusions of the Commission are valid despite the many challenges. No new evidence or analysis has undercut the work of the Warren Commission. The assassination was a terrible tragedy.
Gerald R. Ford
1/10/80

27. Ford, Gerald R. Portrait of the Assassin book signed ("Gerald R. Ford") as former President. Simon & Schuster, 1965. First Edition, First Printing. Signed, 1 Oct. 1980. Cloth binding with gold gilt spine lettering. Signed by Ford on the front free endpaper. John R. Stiles signature card affixed to inside front cover. Very fine jacket is encased in Archival plastic cover. (7 ¾ x 9 ¾ in.; 196.85 x 247.65 mm.) The book comes in a maroon cardboard slipcase, which exhibits some signs of rubbing on edges.

Gerald R. Ford defends the findings of the Warren commission on J.F.K.'s assassination.

Ford pens in full: *"To Steve Koschal, with appreciation for your interest in the Warren Commission and its' worth. I firmly believe the conclusions of the Commission are valid despite the many challenges. No new evidence or analysis undercut the work of the Warren Commission. The assassination was a terrible tragedy. Gerald R. Ford 1/10/80"*

As a member of the Warren Commission investigating the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, Gerald R. Ford wrote this book while serving as a U.S. Representative from the state of Michigan. **John R. Stiles** was a Grand Rapids, Michigan businessman and Republican Party campaign official. He served as Gerald Ford's first campaign manager in 1948 when Ford unseated the incumbent. He was a member of Paul Bagwell's campaign for governor in 1958, and in 1960, he served as field director of the Nixon-for-President campaign. When President Johnson appointed Congressman Ford to serve on the Warren Commission, Ford turned to Stiles to serve as his special assistant. Following the conclusion of the Warren Commission, Ford and Stiles worked jointly on their history of their work with the commission, published as Portrait of the Assassin (1965). **$2,000 - $3,000**



28. Franklin, Benjamin. Autograph letter signed, ("B. Franklin"), 2 pages (7¼ x 9 in.; 196 x 228 mm.) "London," 13 March 1775 to "Sir Alexander Dick / Preston Fields / Edinburgh" penned by Franklin on integral address overleaf. Minor soiling with separations at folds; address overleaf has paper loss on edge and wax seal removed.

With relations between England and the American colonies quickly deteriorating, Benjamin Franklin pens a letter of recommendation just eight days before returning to Philadelphia.

Franklin pens in full: *"John Dalrymple the other day inform'd me that you and your dear family were lately well, which to hear gave me great pleasure. Being on the point of embarking for America, I would not leave Britain without taking leave of a friend I have so much reason to esteem and love. I pray God to bless you and yours with every kind of felicity. If at any time I can on the other side of the water render acceptable service to you or any friend of yours, it will be a pleasure to me to receive your commands. May I take the liberty of recommending to your countenance and protection an ingenious young man, son of a friend of mine at Philadelphia, now studying Physic at Edinburg*[h]. *Your kind advice may be of great use to him, and I am persuaded he will always retain a grateful sense of any favourable notice you may think fit to take of him. His name is Duffield, and he will have the honor of presenting this to your hands. With sincere affection & attachment, I am ever Dear Sir, Your obliged and most obedient servant B. Franklin Our friend Sir J. Pringle was well last evening."*

In 1774, Benjamin Franklin was serving as an agent for the Pennsylvania Colony in London when he came into possession of letters that further strained the increasingly tenuous relationship between England and her American colonies. Penned by Thomas Hutchinson, the English-appointed governor of Massachusetts, these letters called for reductions in liberties allowed to English citizens residing in America. Franklin promptly forwarded these letters to America, where they were published much to the outrage of the population. Called before the English Foreign Ministry in January of 1774, Franklin was severely berated for this act and dismissed as deputy postmaster general for North America. In spite of this affront, Franklin continued to strive for reconciliation between the English colonists and their mother country. Hoping to avert the passage of the Boston Port Bill, he went so far as to personally guarantee payment for the tea dumped during the Boston Tea Party. Even after the bill passed and Boston's port was closed, Franklin maintained his conciliatory stance. Subsequently, he began collaborating with William Pitt, earl of Chatham, hoping that this treaty might fare better than previous endeavors. Franklin was in attendance when Lord Chatham presented his bill before the House of Lords on February 1st. Chatham, supported by a small contingent in the House of Lords, was vehemently attacked by the ministers and their supporters. Lord Sandwich, one of the most vocal opponents of the bill, turned his attention towards Franklin and stated that "he fancied he had in his eye the person who drew it up, one of the bitterest and most mischievous enemies this country has ever known." This personal attack was the final straw, and Franklin emerged from the session an ardent devotee of colonial freedom. He set sail for Philadelphia on March 21, just eight days after writing this letter and only three weeks before the Revolutionary War began with the bloody battles of Lexington and Concord. Landing at Philadelphia on May 5, the talk of war and the creation of a new nation was everywhere. The next day the Pennsylvania Assembly unanimously elected Franklin as a delegate to the second Continental Congress. He quickly proved himself the Congress' most radical member, drafting articles of confederation that asserted America's sovereignty and gave greater power to the central government than the United States Constitution did in 1787. A remarkable unpublished letter from a time when the patriotic sentiment of one of America's greatest individuals attained its full potential. **$12,000 – $15,000**

VOUCHER No. 1-1

J. PAUL GETTY
3576 WILSHIRE BOULEVARD
LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

No 59

January 2, 1942

PAY THE SUM ✡✡✡104 DOLS 00 CTS DOLLARS $104.00

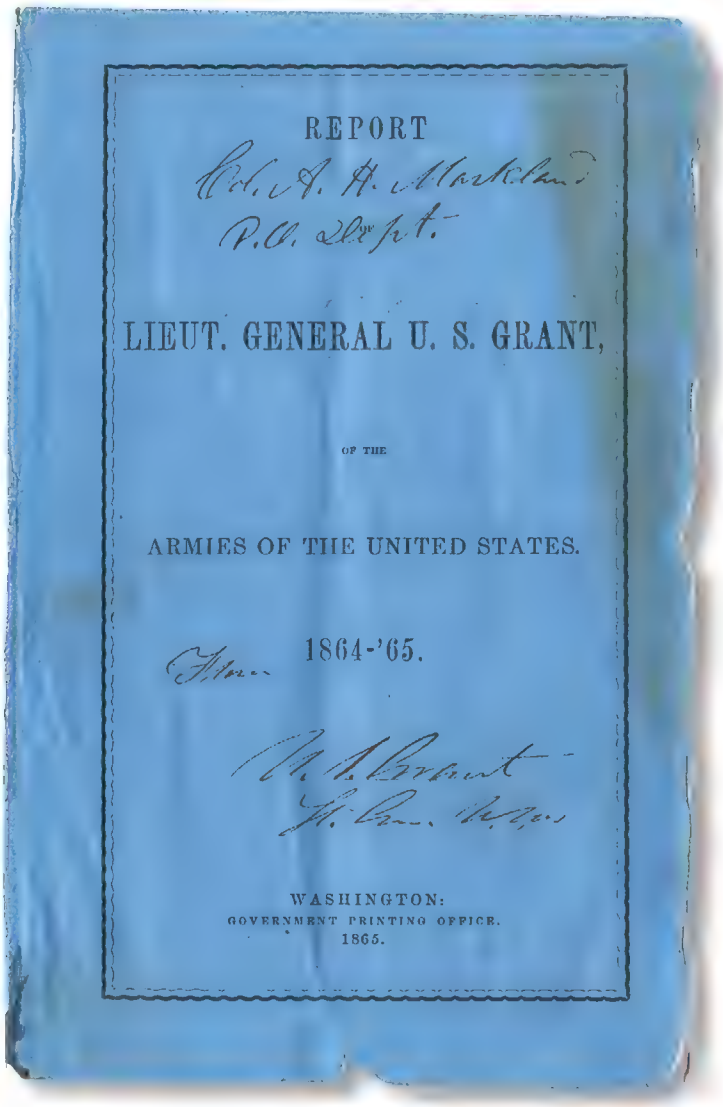
TO THE ORDER OF M. MUNCE

J. PAUL GETTY

J. Paul Getty

TO SECURITY-FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF LOS ANGELES
SIXTH AND OXFORD LOS ANGELES, CAL. 16-83

29. Getty, Jean Paul. Signed check (8 x 3 in.; 203.2 x 76.2 mm.) 2 January 1982, drawn on the billionaire's personal account at the Security-First National Bank of Los Angeles. The check is made out to *"M. Munce."* in the amount of $104.00, and signed at the lower right in black ink, *"J. Paul Getty."* Cancellation stamps over all but not interfering with signature. Two binder punch holes on upper edge. **$100 - $200**


REPORT

Bvt. A. H. Markland
P.O. Dept.

LIEUT. GENERAL U. S. GRANT,

OF THE

ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

1864-'65.

U. S. Grant
Lt. Gen. U.S.A.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1865.

30. Grant, Ulysses S. Army report pamphlet signed ("U. S. Grant") 44 pages (6 x 9 in.; 152 x 228 mm.) by the Government Printing Office, "Washington," 1865. Titled: "Report of Lieutenant General U. S. Grant, of the Armies of the United States, 1864-'65." inscribed and signed on the blue paper cover, *"To Col. A.H. Markland, P.O. Dept., From U.S. Grant, Lt. Gen. U.S.A."* The cover exhibits some flaking and paper loss on edges. Interior pages are generally undamaged with minimal toning.

Ulysses S. Grant pamphlet describes the last year of war including correspondence with General Robert E. Lee at Appomattox relating to his surrender, inscribed to his trusted wartime courier.

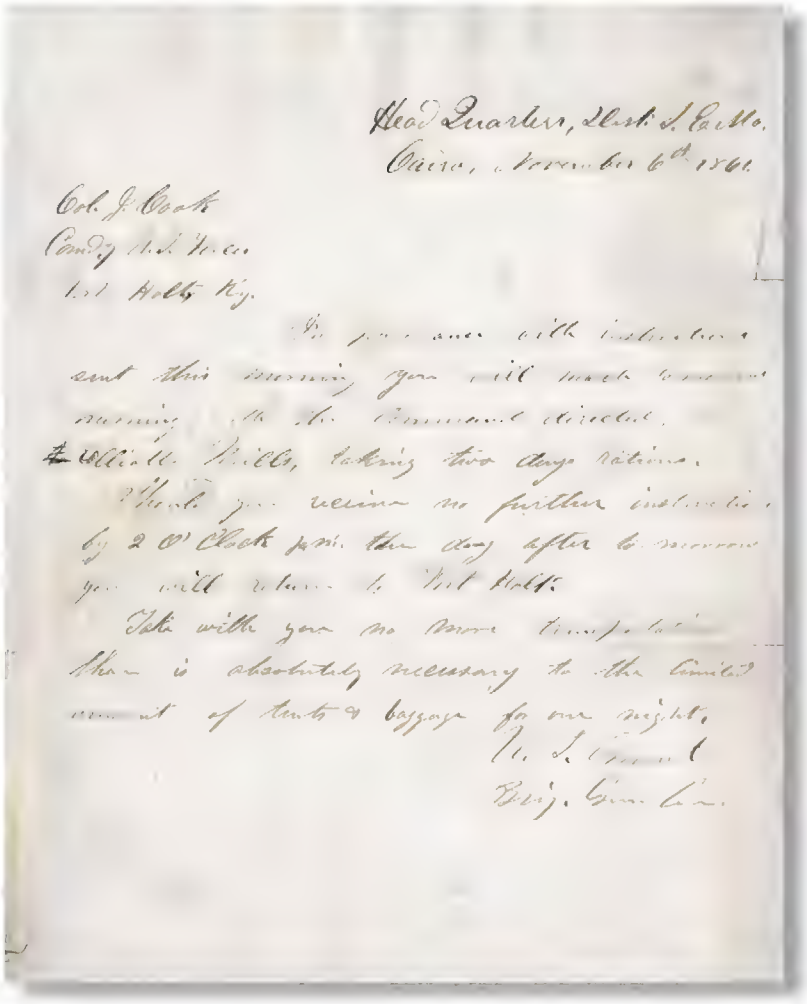
On July 22, 1865, less than two months after the surrender of the last Confederate army in the field, General Ulysses S. Grant issued a report on the operations of the Armies of the United States, which were all under his command. He discussed his strategy and thinking; in passages such as this: *"From the first, I was firm in the conviction that no peace could be had that would be stable and conducive to the happiness of the people, both North and South, until the military power of the rebellion was entirely broken."* Then he laid out the situation as he found it as the winter of 1864 turned to spring, and related the instructions he then gave his generals. Another example: *"Gen. Sherman was instructed to move against Johnstons army, to break it up, and to go into the interior of the enemies country as far as he could, inflicting all the damage he could upon their war resources."* What follows is a step-by-step description of the conduct of the war and Grant's ongoing assessments from April 2, 1864 when the war's final campaign commenced until Lee's surrender at Appomattox on April 9, 1865. It also includes important correspondence between Grant and Generals Butler, Sherman, etc. He describes broaching the surrender to General Robert E. Lee thusly: *"Feeling now that Gen. Lee's chance of escape was utterly hopeless, I addressed him the following communication from Farmville: 'April 7, 1865. General: the result of the last week must convince you of the hopelessness of further resistance on the part of the Army of Northern Virginia in the struggle. I feel that it is so, and regarded as my duty to shift from myself the responsibility of any further infusion of blood by asking of you the surrender of that portion of the Confederate states army known as the Army of Northern Virginia.'"* **Col. Absalom Markland** became a personal friend of Grant's when they were in their early teens. While Grant began a career in the U.S. military, Markland studied law and became a government official in the Office of Indian Affairs. During the presidential campaign of 1860 he supported Abraham Lincoln who, after his election, appointed Markland a special agent in the Post Office Department. When the war broke out, Markland was assigned to assist Grant, who used him not merely to manage and improve mail delivery to his armies, but more importantly as a trusted courier carrying letters and messages between Grant, headquarters, President Lincoln, and other generals. **$2,000 - $3,000**

31. Grant, Ulysses S. Autograph letter signed, ("U. S. Grant") 1 page, (7 x 9 in.; 178 x 228 mm.) from his headquarters "Cairo, Illinois," 6 November 1861 to Colonel J. Cook. Minor foxing.

The letter that helped make Ulysses S. Grant's career. A battle order that was integral to his first great military victory.

Grant writes in full: *"In pursuance with instructions sent this morning, you will march tomorrow morning, with the Command directed, to Elliott's Mill (near Columbus), taking two days rations. Should you receive no further instructions by 2 o'clock p.m. the day after tomorrow, you will return to Fort Holt. Take with you no more transportation than is absolutely necessary to the limited amount of tents & baggage for one night."*

This letter was integral to Grant's battle plans, as it puts in play a major component of his strategy —a strategy to mislead opposing Confederate Gen. Leonidas Polk into thinking the main Union attack would be against Columbus, and thus prevent Polk from sending more troops across the river to reinforce Belmont during the action. In the letter, Grant instructs Colonel Cook and his forces to threaten Polk at Columbus while Grant and his men attacked Belmont. Grant's ruse using Cook's men worked. Gen. Polk saw the attack on Belmont, but also saw that there were Union forces threatening him on the eastern bank. Grant's men routed the Confederates out of Belmont cantonment and destroyed the Rebel supplies and equipment. This important letter is referenced in both Kenneth William's book, Grant Rises In The West and The Official Records of the War of the Rebellion. This attack brought Grant to the attention of the Union leadership. President Abraham Lincoln even sent Grant his "respect" because of his boldness. **$3,000 - $5,000**

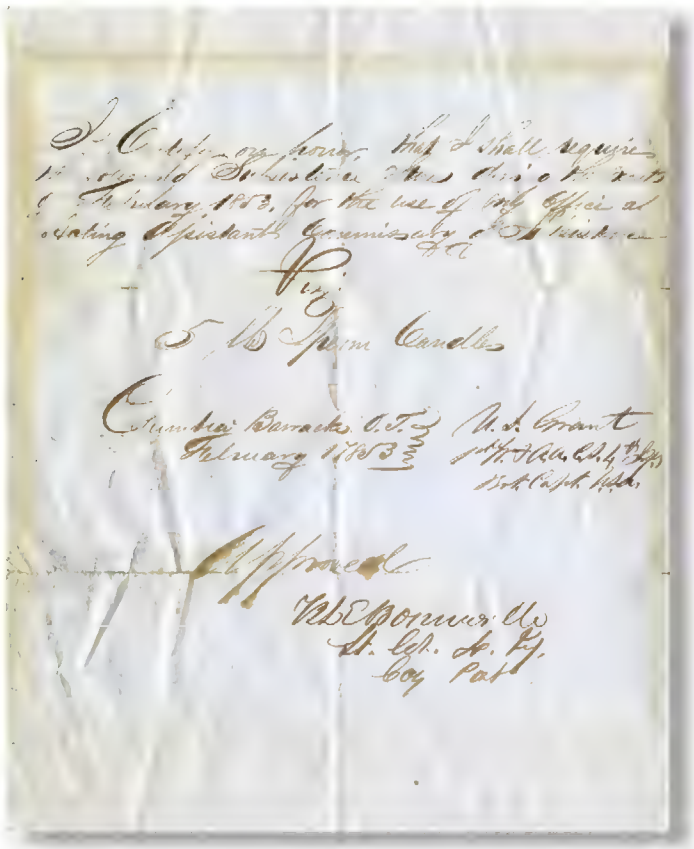


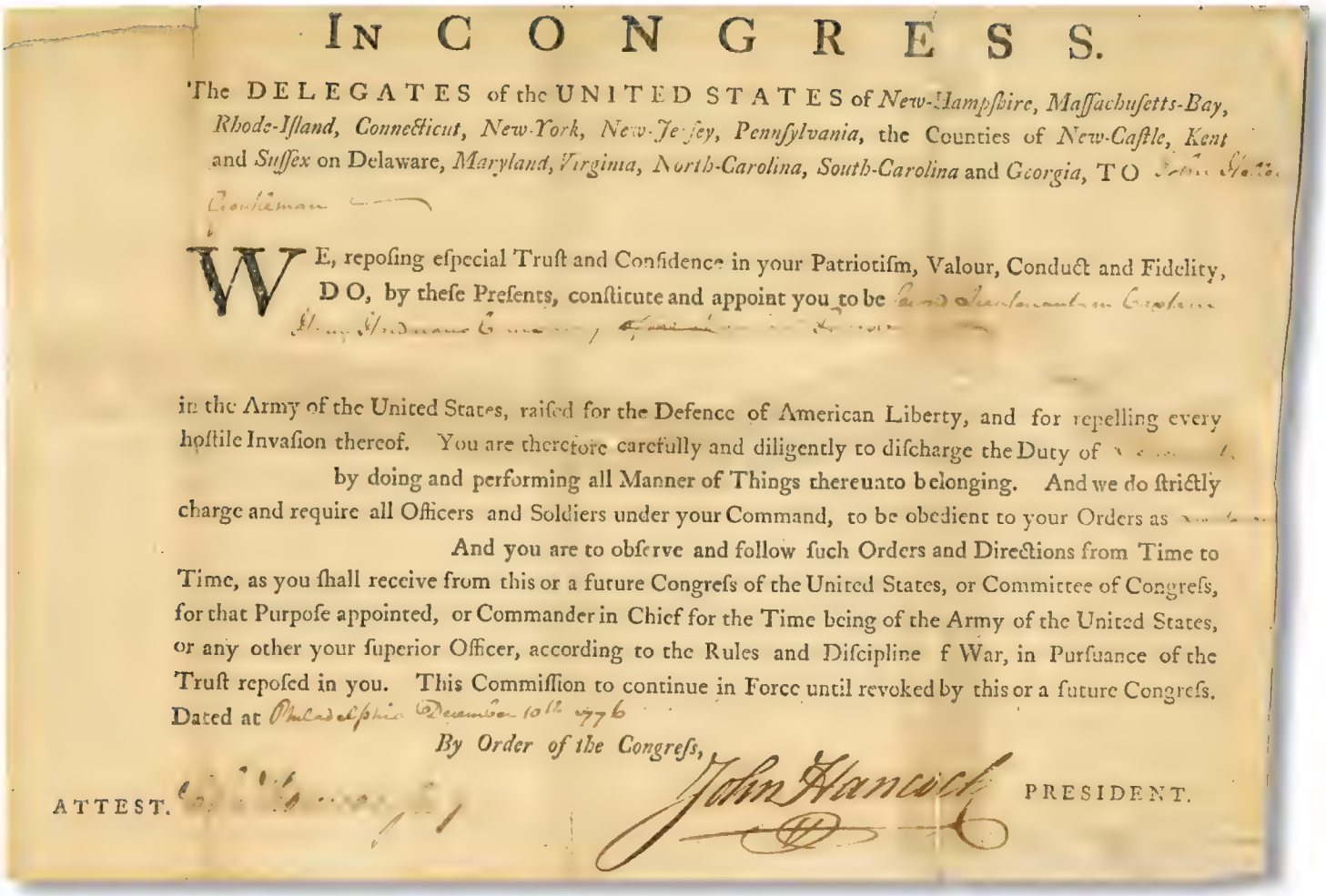
32. Grant, Ulysses S. Manuscript document signed ("U. S. Grant") 1 page (8 x 10 in.; 203 x 254 mm.) gray paper, "Columbia Barracks, O.T. [Oregon Territory]," 1 February 1853. Minor separation at folds with tape repair and mounting remnants on verso; toning on edges from previous matting.

30-year-old Brevet Captain Ulysses S. Grant signs a document as regimental quartermaster of the 4th Infantry regiment.

The document reads in part: *"I certify on honor, that I shall require the following Subsistence Stores during the month of February 1853, for the use of my office as Acting Assistant Commissary of Subsistence. Viz: 5lb Sperm Candles / Columbia Barracks O.T. February 1, 1753* [signed]: *U.S. Grant / 4th Inftry./ Bvt. Capt. U.S.A."*

On September 20, 1852, 30-year-old Brevet Captain Ulysses S. Grant arrived with the 4th Infantry regiment at Columbia Barracks, a U.S. Army base on the Columbia River. The base, later called Fort Vancouver and then Vancouver Barracks, is located next to the Hudson's Bay Company's Fort Vancouver trading post, within the present-day city of Vancouver. Grant spent the next 15 months as regimental quartermaster at the base. Situated on a fertile prairie above the river, with sweeping views of the river, forests, and mountains, the base was an agreeable posting for Grant, and he would have liked to have his family, which consisted then of his wife Julia and two sons, join him. However, the cost of living in the region was too high to maintain a family on his army salary. Like many soldiers of his day, Grant attempted to go into business for himself on the side. However, in a pattern that would be repeated throughout his life, the business ventures he entered with fellow officers proved to be failures despite his high expectations for them. In early 1854, Grant was transferred from Fort Vancouver and assigned to Fort Humboldt in northern California. Within a few months, he resigned from the army and did not serve again until the Civil War broke out. **$300 - $500**





IN CONGRESS.

The DELEGATES of the UNITED STATES of *New-Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts-Bay, Rhode-Iſland, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jerſey, Pennſylvania,* the Counties of *New-Caſtle, Kent* and *Suſſex* on Delaware, *Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, South-Carolina* and *Georgia,* TO [illegible] Gentleman

WE, repoſing eſpecial Truſt and Confidence in your Patriotiſm, Valour, Conduct and Fidelity, DO, by theſe Preſents, conſtitute and appoint you to be [illegible]

in the Army of the United States, raiſed for the Defence of American Liberty, and for repelling every hoſtile Invaſion thereof. You are therefore carefully and diligently to diſcharge the Duty of [illegible] by doing and performing all Manner of Things thereunto belonging. And we do ſtrictly charge and require all Officers and Soldiers under your Command, to be obedient to your Orders as [illegible] And you are to obſerve and follow ſuch Orders and Directions from Time to Time, as you ſhall receive from this or a future Congreſs of the United States, or Committee of Congreſs, for that Purpoſe appointed, or Commander in Chief for the Time being of the Army of the United States, or any other your ſuperior Officer, according to the Rules and Diſcipline of War, in Purſuance of the Truſt repoſed in you. This Commiſſion to continue in Force until revoked by this or a future Congreſs.

Dated at Philadelphia December 10th 1776

By Order of the Congreſs,

ATTEST. [illegible] John Hancock PRESIDENT.

33. Hancock, John. Revolutionary War-date appointment document signed ("John Hancock"), 1 page (11 x 8 in.; 279 x 203 mm.) "Philadelphia," 10 December 1776, just 2 weeks prior to the date of Washington's historic crossing of the Delaware River and his victory at the Battle of Trenton. The document appoints *"John Hellen, Gentleman"* to the rank of *"Second Lieutenant in Captain Henry Hardman's Company of the Maryland Forces"*. Archival repair to horizontal and vertical separations (one of which bisects Hancock's signature); paper replacement on edges with toning from previous tape mends on verso (now removed).

John Hancock's 1776 appointment for an officer just two weeks prior to Washington's historic crossing of the Delaware and subsequent victory at the Battle of Trenton. The Battle of Trenton – December 25-26, 1776.

In December of 1776, the situation faced by Washington was becoming desperate. Winter was ominously approaching, and the contingency of Continental militia was due to disband at the first of the year, as their enlistment period would expire. His tattered troops were encamped across the Delaware River from Trenton, which was occupied by 2,000 to 3,000 Hessian mercenaries and their six field cannon. Just before midnight on Christmas Day, 1776, Washington's small force began to move north toward McKonkey's Ferry on the Delaware River. Once ashore, Washington formed up his troops and descended on Trenton. Word came within a few minutes that the Hessians in the field had surrendered. The whole affair lasted less than three-quarters of an hour. Washington collected his men, rounded up almost 900 prisoners, and arranged for immediate transportation of captured stores back across the river. The victory sent shockwaves through the rebelling colonies. Washington's troops, and they alone, had defeated a superior force of almost three German regiments. Furthermore, not one American life had been lost. Success against the British seemed now at least a distant possibility. Trenton, and the follow-up victory at Princeton on January 3, 1777, cowed the British from continuing their advanced posts in New Jersey.

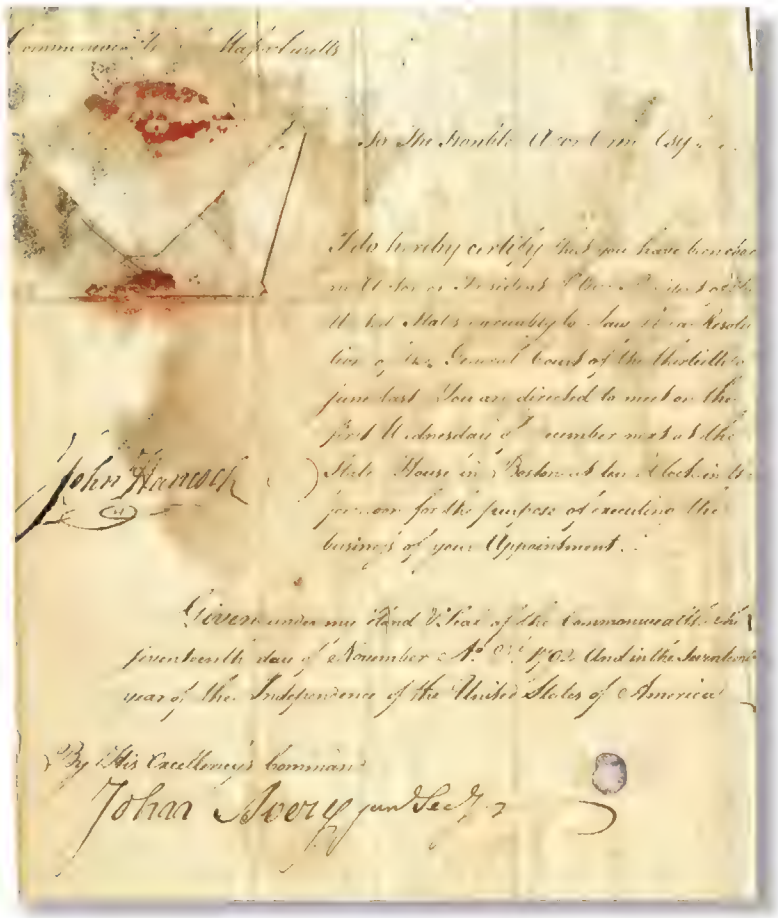
There is strong evidence that Hellen was present with Washington for the Crossing of the Delaware River and subsequent victory at Trenton. Hellen was previously a first lieutenant in the First Maryland battalion of the Flying Camp – a battalion that was, however, a unit of state militia responsible for civil defense. This would suggest that Hellen was a "minuteman", and not with the Continental Army during the fall of 1776. However, at the time of this appointment to second lieutenant, Hellen's commanding officer, Captain Henry Hardman (for whom the company was named) was in British captivity, having been taken prisoner at Fort Washington on November 16. Capt. Hardman's commanding officer, Lt. Col. Moses Rawlings, was in command of the Maryland rifle battalions both at Fort Washington and later at Trenton; therefore, it is possible that Hellen was with the company at both actions. At the very least, Hellen was called into Continental service with this appointment, and judging by the date and the dire military situation at hand, would certainly have hastened to Washington's encampment on the banks of the Delaware (assuming he was not already there) for the historic movement on December 25th. **$3,000 - $5,000**

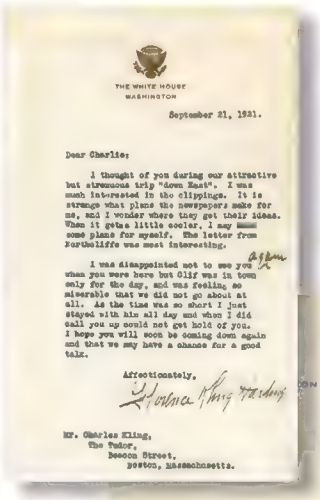
34. Hancock, John. Manuscript document signed ("John Hancock") as Governor of Massachusetts, 1 page (7 ½ x 9 in.; 190 x 228 mm.), "Commonwealth of Massachusetts," 17 November 1792. Cosigned by John Avery as Under Secretary. The document appoints Azor Orne (1731-1796) as an "Elector of President & Vice President of the United States." Document is trimmed on the left margin affecting the lower left flourish of the "J" in Hancock's signature, with minor separation at folds and overall soiling.

John Hancock appoints an Elector of the President & Vice President of the United States.

The document reads in full: *"To the Honble. Azor Orne, Esq., I do hereby certify that you have been chosen an Elector of the President & Vice President of the United States agreeably to Law by a Resolution of the General Court of the thirtieth of June last. You are directed to meet on the first Wednesday of December next at the State House in Boston at ten o'clock in the foreroom for the purpose of executing the business of your Appointment. Given under my Hand & Seal of the Commonwealth this seventeenth day of November A.D. 1792 and in the Seventeenth year of the Independence of the United States of America. By His Excellency's Command"*

Azor Orne was a militia colonel before the start of the American Revolution and in 1774 was a delegate to the Essex Convention and the Provencial Congress. In January 1776, Orne was appointed by the Provencial Congress as one of three major-generals of Massachusetts militia. After the war he served in the Massachusetts state Senate and served on the committee on the ratification of the federal Constitution. **$1,200 - $1,500**





THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 21, 1921.

Dear Charlie:

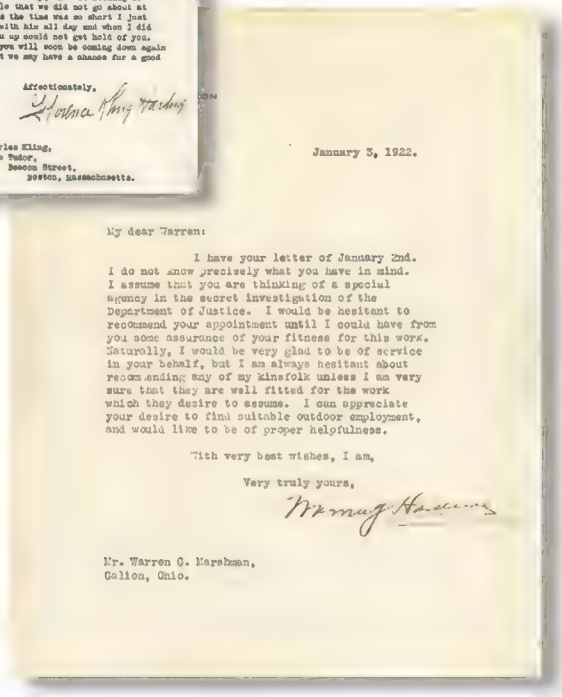
I thought of you during our attractive but strenuous trip "down East". I was much interested in the clippings. It is strange what plans the newspapers make for me, and I wonder where they get their ideas. When it gets a little cooler, I may [redacted] some plans for myself. The letter from Northcliffe was most interesting.

I was disappointed not to see you when you were here but Cliz was in town only for the day, and was feeling so miserable that we did not go about at all. As the time was so short I just stayed with him all day and when I did call you up could not get hold of you. I hope you will soon be coming down again and that we may have a chance for a good talk.

Affectionately,

Florence King Harding

Mr. Charles Kling,
The Tudor,
Beacon Street,
Boston, Massachusetts.



January 3, 1922.

My dear Warren:

I have your letter of January 2nd. I do not know precisely what you have in mind. I assume that you are thinking of a special agency in the secret investigation of the Department of Justice. I would be hesitant to recommend your appointment until I could have from you some assurance of your fitness for this work. Naturally, I would be very glad to be of service in your behalf, but I am always hesitant about recommending any of my kinsfolk unless I am very sure that they are well fitted for the work which they desire to assume. I can appreciate your desire to find suitable outdoor employment, and would like to be of proper helpfulness.

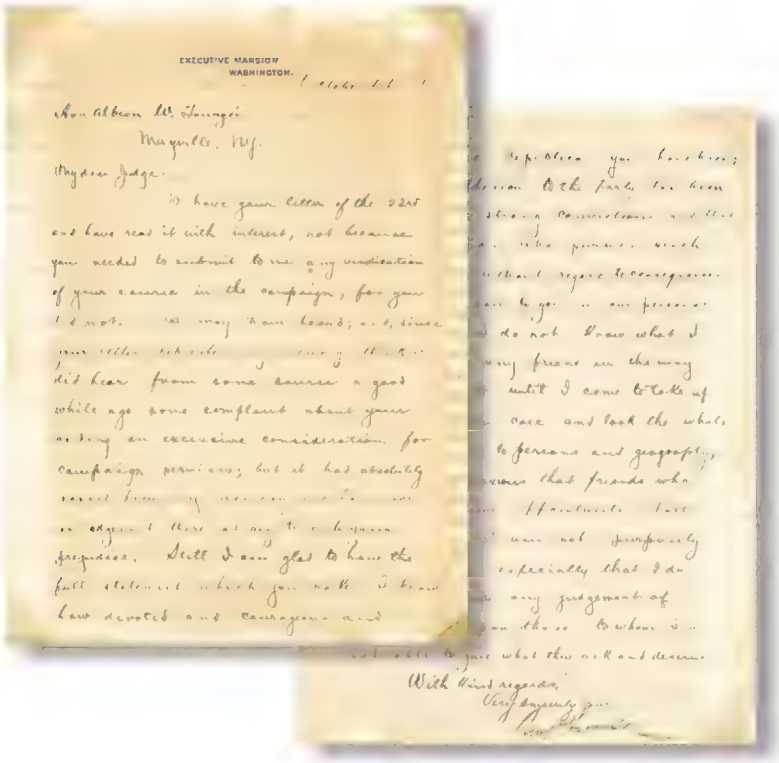
With very best wishes, I am,

Very truly yours,

Warren G. Harding

Mr. Warren G. Marshman,
Galion, Ohio.

35. Harding, Warren G. Typed letter signed ("Warren G. Harding") as President, 1 page (9 x 7 in.; 228 x 177 mm.) "White House" stationery, 3 Jan. 1922 to Warren G. Marshman. Toning around edges and tape remnants on verso from previous display. Harding asks for reassurance of Marshman's fitness for a job he's seeking before he recommends him. Accompanied with Florence Harding typed letter signed and photograph signed (each signed "Florence King Harding") as First Lady, 1 page (8 ¼ x 5 in.; 209 x 127 mm.) "White House, Washington" stationery featuring an American Eagle gilt crest, 21 September 1921 to Charles Kling. Fading around edges and tape remnants on upper edge of verso from previous mounting. Mrs. Harding (Maiden name Kling) speaks with affection to her relative about newspaper reports about her travels and having missed Charles' visit. Signed photograph measures 5 x 7 in.; 127 x 177.8 mm., being a sepia photo of President Harding and Florence Harding in a crowd. Slight ink skipping on photo surface; tape remnants on verso with slight creasing at borders. Inscribed, *"Greetings and good wishes Florence King Harding"*. **$200 - $300**


EXECUTIVE MANSION
WASHINGTON.

Hon. Albion W. Tourgee
Mayville, N.Y.

My dear Judge:

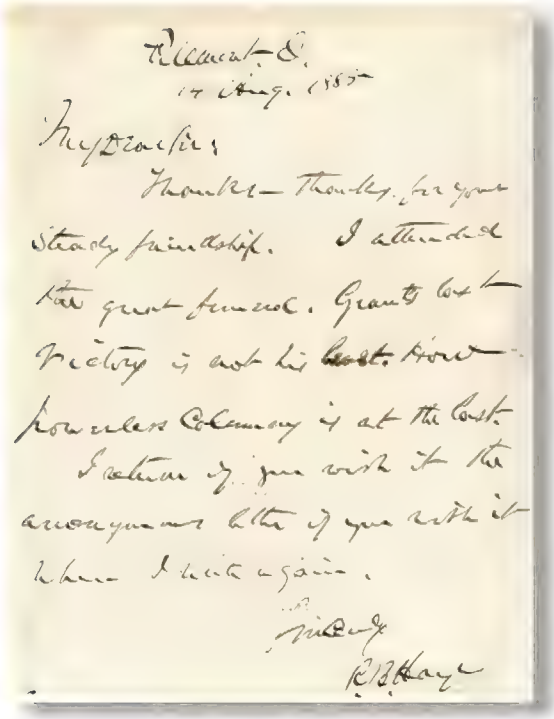
I have your letter of the 23rd and have read it with interest, not because you needed to submit to me any vindication of your course in the campaign, for you did not. We may have heard, and since your letter did hear from some source a good while ago some complaint about your having an excessive consideration for campaign services; but it has absolutely served him [illegible] prejudice. Still I am glad to have the full statement which you make & know [illegible] devoted and courageous and

With kind regards,
Very sincerely yours

36. Harrison, Benjamin. Letter signed ("Benj. Harrison") as President, 2 pages, (10 x 7 ¾ in; 254 x 196 mm.) on lined Executive Mansion stationery, "Washington" 1 October 1891 to Hon. Albion W. Tourgee, Mayville, NY. Toning with matting tape on the front edges of the letter.

President Benjamin Harrison regrets he cannot meet every request for appointments.

Harrison writes in part: *"My dear Judge: I have your letter of the 23rd and have read it with interest…I do not know what I can do for any friend in the way of appointment until I come to take up the particular case and loom the whole thing over…I am anxious that friends who may not receive appointments shall believe that I am not purposely unkind; and especially that I do not pronounce any judgment of unworthiness upon those to whom I am not able to give what they ask and deserve."The letter is signed, "Benj. Harrison".* **$300 - $500**


Fremont O.
14 Aug. 1885

My Dear Sir,

Thanks — thanks, for your steady friendship. I attended the grant funeral. Grant's last victory is not his least. How powerless calumny is at the last. I return if you wish it the anonymous letter if you wish it when I write again.

Yours truly
R.B. Hayes

37. Hayes, Rutherford B. Autograph letter signed ("R.B. Hayes"), 1 page (5 ½ x 7 3/8 in.; 140 x 187 mm.), "Fremont, Ohio." 14 August 1885 to, "My Dear Sir". Hayes writes to a friend six days after attending the funeral of Ulysses S. Grant, his former Commander-in-Chief. Trimmed edges; mounting tape remnants on upper edge on verso.

Rutherford B. Hayes attends President U.S. Grant's funeral.

Hayes pens in full: *"Thanks – thanks for your steady friendship. I attended the Grant funeral. Grant's last victory is not his least. How powerless calumny is at the last. I return if you wish it the anonymous letter if you wish it when I write again."*

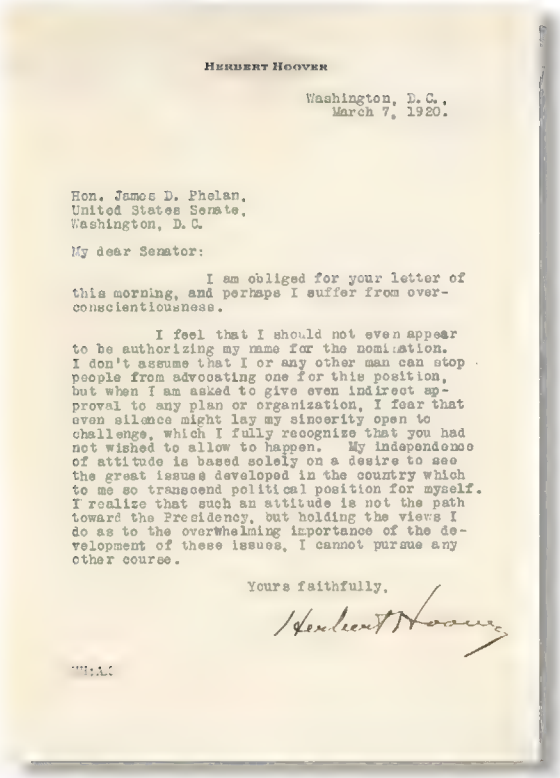
Grant's funeral procession made its way through New York City on August 8, 1885 and the column of mourners spanned seven miles. Among those mourners were three U.S. Presidents and Grant's pallbearers were Generals William T. Sherman and Philip Sheridan, who fought for the Union, and Simon Bolivar Buckner and Joseph Johnston, who had fought for the Confederacy. Union and Confederate officers in the procession rode together in the same carriages. Crowds packed every square inch of available viewing space on the ground, and buildings were draped in black in Grant's honor. Hayes' comment about "How powerless calumny is at the last" is more than likely directed to those who criticized Grant's scandal-riddled Presidency, for the incredible public turnout at his funeral symbolized the people's admiration for the man. **$200 - $300**

Herbert Hoover

38. Hoover, Herbert. Signed photograph (8 x 10 in.; 203 x 254 mm.) black & white, of the President standing alongside "King Tut" his beloved pet German Shepherd. Signed in black ink at the lower left margin, *"Herbert Hoover"*. Minor bumps on corners; tape remnants from previous mounting on verso.

Signed photograph of Herbert Hoover with his German Shepherd "King Tut" who helped him get elected President.

A German Shepherd dog named King Tut helped to get Hoover elected. Pictured with the candidate, the dog made Hoover appear warm and friendly. The autographed image was sent to thousands of voters. Once in the White House, King Tut remained in the public eye, every night patrolling the White House fences, and became known as "the dog that worried himself to death." **$200 - $300**



HERBERT HOOVER

Washington, D. C.,
March 7, 1920.

Hon. James D. Phelan,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Senator:

I am obliged for your letter of this morning, and perhaps I suffer from over-conscientiousness.

I feel that I should not even appear to be authorizing my name for the nomination. I don't assume that I or any other man can stop people from advocating one for this position, but when I am asked to give even indirect approval to any plan or organization, I fear that even silence might lay my sincerity open to challenge, which I fully recognize that you had not wished to allow to happen. My independence of attitude is based solely on a desire to see the great issues developed in the country which to me so transcend political position for myself. I realize that such an attitude is not the path toward the Presidency, but holding the views I do as to the overwhelming importance of the development of these issues, I cannot pursue any other course.

Yours faithfully,

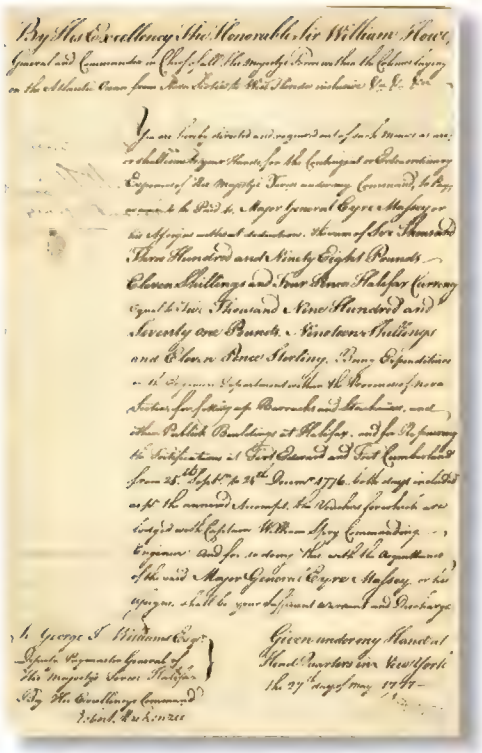
Herbert Hoover

39. Hoover, Herbert. Typed letter signed ("Herbert Hoover"), 1 page, (10 x 7 ¼ in.; 254 x 184 mm.) "Washington" 7 March 1920 to Hon. James D. Phelan, United States Senate, Washington, D.C. Letter tipped to matt; exhibits uneven toning at upper edge from adhesive on verso and toning around borders from previous display.

Herbert Hoover prefers to remain neutral when asked to back a political candidate in 1920.

The letter reads in full: *"My Dear Senator, I am obliged for your letter of this morning and perhaps I suffer from over-conscientiousness. I feel that I should not even appear to be authorizing my name for the nomination. I don't assume that I or any other man can stop people from advocating one for this position, but when I am asked to give even indirect approval to any plan or organization, I fear that even silence might lay my sincerity open to challenge, which I fully recognize that you had not wished to allow to happen. My independence of attitude is based solely on a desire to see the great issues developed in the country, which to me so transcend political position for myself. I realize that such an attitude is not the path toward overwhelming importance of the development of these issues, I cannot pursue any other course."*

After Warren G. Harding's election to the Presidency, Hoover was appointed U. S. Secretary of Commerce. He would later ascend to the presidency in 1929, despite having no previous elected experience. **$200 - $300**



By His Excellency The Honorable Sir William Howe, General and Commander in Chief of all His Majesty's Forces within the Colonies laying on the Atlantic Ocean from Nova Scotia to West Florida inclusive.

You are hereby directed and required out of such monies as are or shall come to your hands, for the contingent or extraordinary expences of His Majesty's Forces under my Command, to pay, or cause to be paid to, Major General Eyre Massey or his Assigns without deduction the sum of Six Thousand Three Hundred and Ninety Eight Pounds Eleven Shillings and Four Pence Halifax Currency equal to Five Thousand Nine Hundred and Seventy One Pounds, Nineteen Shillings and Eleven Pence Sterling. Being expenditures in the Engineers Department within the Province of Nova Scotia, for setting up Barracks and Storehouses, and other Publick Buildings at Halifax, and for Repairing the Fortifications at Fort Edward and Fort Cumberland from 25th September to 24 December 1776 as per the annexed Accompt. The vouchers for which are lodged with Captain William Spry Commanding Engineer; and for so doing this with the acquittance of the said Major General Eyre Massey or his assigns, shall be your sufficient warrant and discharge.

To George S. Williams Esqr. Deputy Paymaster General of His Majesty's Forces Halifax

By His Excellency's Command
Edwd. Winslow

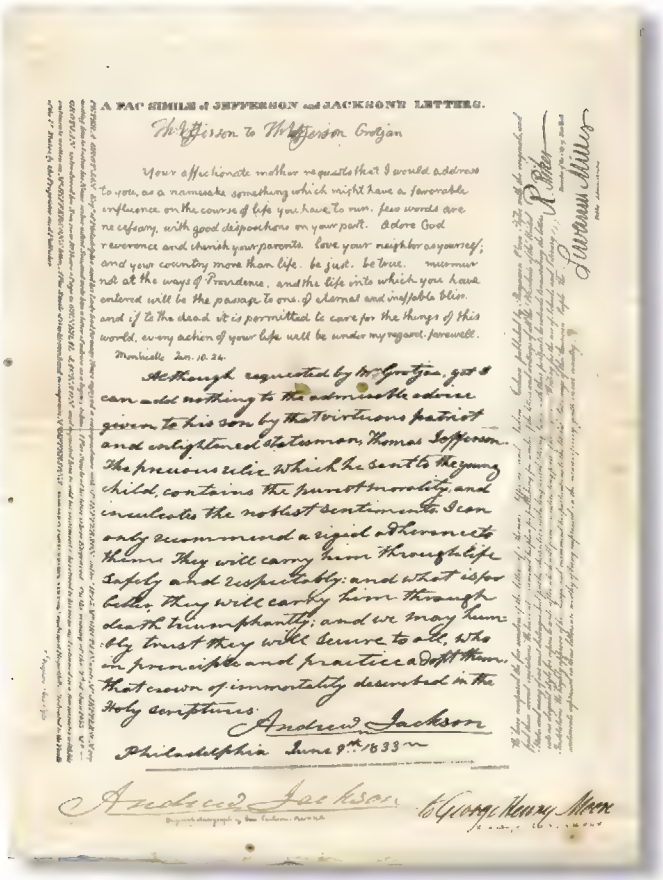
Given under my Hand at Head Quarters in New York the 27th day of May 1777

40. Howe, William. Letter signed ("W. Howe") as Commander in Chief of British Forces, 1 page (8 x 12 ½ in.; 203 x 317 mm.), "Headquarters in New York," 27 May 1777 to "George S. Williams, Esq., Deputy Paymaster General of His Majesty's Forces Halifax." Howe directs funds for fortifications in Nova Scotia for British forces. Minor chipping along edges.

British Commander in Chief William Howe directs funds for building and maintaining fortifications at Fort Edward and Fort Cumberland in Nova Scotia during the Revolutionary War.

The document reads in part: *"By His Excellency The Honorable Sir William Howe, General and Commander in Chief of all His Majesty's Forces within the Colonies laying on the Atlantic Ocean from Nova Scotia to West Florida inclusive. You are hereby directed and required out of such monies as are or shall come to your hands, for the contingent or extraordinary expences of His Majesty's Forces under my Command, to pay, or cause to be paid to, Major General Eyre Massey or his Assigns without deduction the sum of Six Thousand Three Hundred and Ninety Eight Pounds Eleven Shillings and Four Pence Halifax Currency equal to Five Thousand Nine Hundred and Seventy One Pounds, Nineteen Shillings and Eleven Pence Sterling. Being expenditures in the Engineers Department within the Province of Nova Scotia, for setting up Barracks and Storehouses, and other Publick Buildings at Halifax, and for Repairing the Fortifications at Fort Edward and Fort Cumberland from 25th September to 24 December 1776 as per the annexed Accompt. The vouchers for which are lodged with Captain William Spry Commanding Engineer; and for so doing this with the acquittance of the said Major General Eyre Massey or his assigns, shall be your sufficient warrant and discharge."*

English General William Howe (1729-1814) was Commander-in-chief of the British forces during the American Revolution. Howe, who had first come to America during the Seven Years' War, was generally sympathetic to the American colonies, opposing the Coercive Acts and asserting to his constituents in Parliament that he would resist active duty against the Americans. When called by King George in 1775, however, Howe sailed to America, where he personally led the left wing of the attack on Bunker Hill and replaced Lieutenant General Thomas Gage as Commander-in-Chief of the British Army on October 10, 1775. Knighted that year for his earlier successes, Howe successfully defeated General George Washington in the Battle of Long Island in the summer of 1776, and he ordered the execution of Nathan Hale in September of that year. Despite successfully capturing Philadelphia (which the British held for a short time), Howe, angry over the lack of support for his efforts, resigned his command in 1778 and returned to England. **$400 - $600**


A FAC SIMILE of JEFFERSON and JACKSONS LETTERS.

Th: Jefferson to Th: Jefferson Grotjan

Your affectionate mother requests that I would address to you, as a namesake something which might have a favorable influence on the course of life you have to run. few words are necessary, with good dispositions on your part. Adore God reverence and cherish your parents. love your neighbor as yourself; and your country more than life. be just. be true. murmur not at the ways of Providence. and the life into which you have entered will be the passage to one of eternal and ineffable bliss. and if to the dead it is permitted to care for the things of this world, every action of your life will be under my regards. farewell.

Monticello Jan. 10. 24.

Although requested by Mr Grotjan, yet I can add nothing to the admirable advice given to his son by that virtuous patriot and enlightened statesman, Thomas Jefferson. The previous relic which he sent to the young child, contains the purest morality, and inculcates the noblest sentiments. I can only recommend a rigid adherence to them. They will carry him through life safely and respectably; and what is far better, they will carry him through death triumphantly; and we may humbly trust they will secure to all, who in principle and practice adopt them, that crown of immortality described in the Holy scriptures.

Andrew Jackson

Philadelphia June 9th 1833

Andrew Jackson

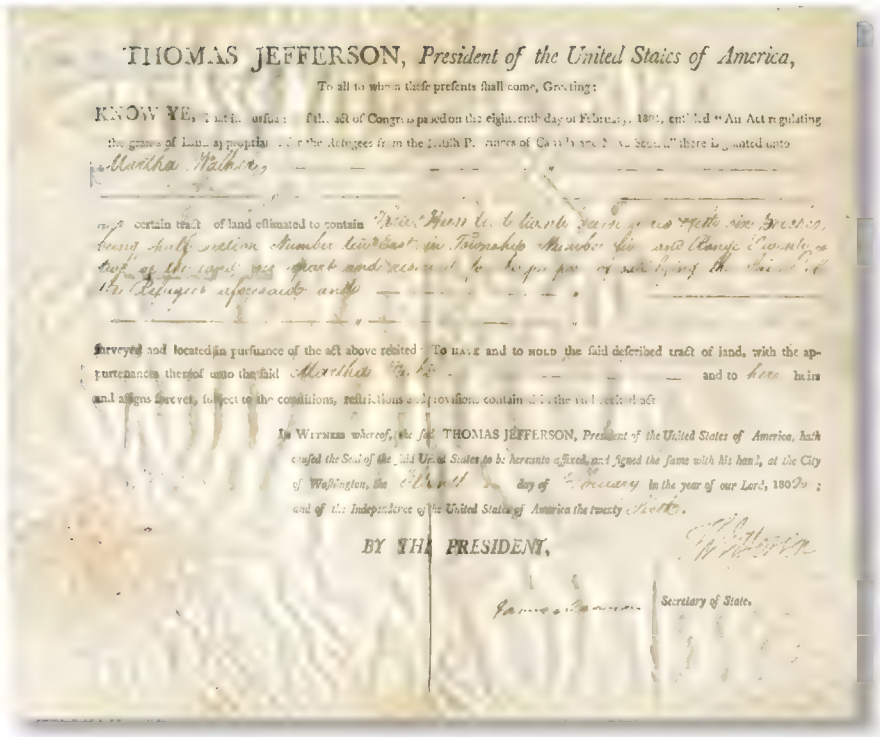
George Henry Moore

41. Jackson, Andrew. Printed document signed ("Andrew Jackson"), 1 page (10 ¾ x 14 ½ in.; 273 x 368 mm.), being a Benjamin Owen Tyler souvenir copy of a famous letter written by Thomas Jefferson and added to by Andrew Jackson, given as advise to a young man who was named in honor of Jefferson. Minor spotting and chips along the edges.

Presidents Thomas Jefferson and Andrew Jackson offer their immortal advice for America's youth.

Thomas Jefferson Grotjan, the son of Peter A. Grotjan of Philadelphia and his wife, maintained a warm correspondence with Thomas Jefferson over the years. In 1824, the elderly former President wrote an eloquent letter of advice to his namesake, a facsimile copy of which is printed on this document in full: *"Th: Jefferson to Th: Jefferson Grotjan Your affectionate mother requests that I would address to you, as a namesake something which might have a favorable influence on the course of life you have to run. Few words are necessary, with good dispositions on your part. Adore God, reverence and cherish your parents. Love your neighbor as yourself; and your country more than life. Be just. Be true. Murmur not at the ways of Providence, and the life into which you have entered will be the passage to one of eternal and ineffable bliss. And if to the dead it is permitted to care for the things of this world, every action of your life will be under my regards. Farewell. Monticello, Jan. 10, 24"* Printed just beneath Jefferson's sage advice, President Andrew Jackson has subscribed his own words of encouragement to the young man (who was age 10 when he met the 7th President of the U.S.) in full: *"Although requested by Mr. Grotjan, yet I can add nothing to the admirable advice given to his son by that virtuous patriot and enlightened statesman, Thomas Jefferson. The previous relic which he sent to the young child, contains the purest morality, and inculcates the noblest sentiments. I can only recommend a rigid adherence to them. They will carry him through life safely and respectably; and what is far better, they will carry him through death triumphantly; and we may humbly trust they will secure to all, who in principle and practice adopt them, that crown of immortality described in the Holy Scriptures. Andrew Jackson, Philadelphia, June 9, 1833".*

Jackson has signed the document in ink beneath his facsimile letter. To the right the document is inscribed in an unknown hand, "To George Henry Moore." Printed vertically along the left margin is the dedication by printer Benjamin Owen Tyler, and on the right margin is a companion statement reading in part: "The sentiments expressed in these letters are worthy of being impressed on the minds of every youth in our country." **$2,000 - $3,000**


THOMAS JEFFERSON, *President of the United States of America,*

To all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting:

KNOW YE, that in pursuance of the act of Congress passed on the eighteenth day of February, 1801, entitled "An Act regulating the grants of Land appropriated for the Refugees from the British Provinces of Canada and Nova Scotia," there is granted unto

Martha Walker,

a certain tract of land estimated to contain Three Hundred twenty seven acres & fifty six perches, being sixty seven Number fourteen in Township Number five and Range Number one of the tracts reserved and vested by the act aforesaid for the Refugees aforesaid and

surveyed and located in pursuance of the act above recited: To HAVE and to HOLD the said described tract of land, with the appurtenances thereof unto the said Martha Walker and to her heirs and assigns forever, subject to the conditions, restrictions and provisions contained in the said recited act.

In WITNESS whereof, I the said THOMAS JEFFERSON, President of the United States of America, have caused the Seal of the said United States to be hereunto affixed, and signed the same with his hand, at the City of Washington, the 16th day of February in the year of our Lord, 1802: and of the Independence of the United States of America the twenty sixth.

BY THE PRESIDENT,

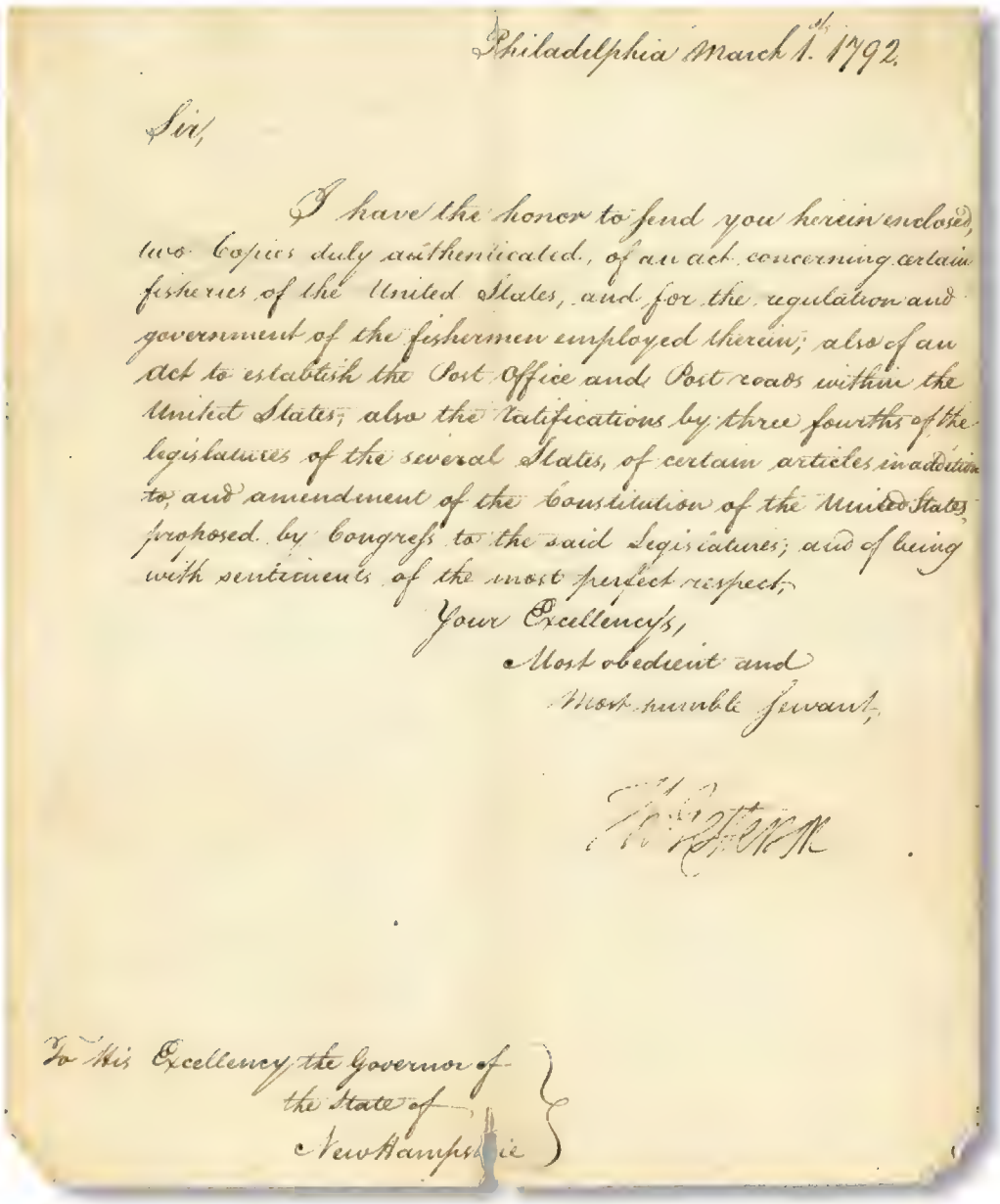
James Madison

Secretary of State.

42. Jefferson, Thomas. Partly-printed document signed ("Th: Jefferson") as President, 1 page (12 ¼ x 10 ¼ in.; 311 x 260 mm.), on vellum, "Washington," 16 February 1802, countersigned by Secretary of State James Madison. General fading of text and overall wrinkling; wafer seal missing from lower left.

President Jefferson grants 327 acres of land appropriated for refugees from the British Provinces of Canada and Nova Scotia.

The document states in part: *"KNOW YE, That in pursuance of the act of Congress passed on the eighteenth day of February, 1801, entitled 'An Act regulating the grants of Land appropriated for the Refugees from the British Provinces of Canada and Nova Scotia,' there is granted unto Martha Walker a certain tract of land estimated to contain Three Hundred twenty seven acres & fifty six perches…surveyed and located in pursuance of the act above recited: To have and to hold the said described tract of land, with the appurtenances thereof unto the said Martha Walker and assigns forever, subject to the conditions, restrictions and provisions contained in the said recited act."* **$2,000 - $3,000**



Philadelphia March 1. 1792.

Sir,

I have the honor to send you herein enclosed, two Copies duly authenticated, of an act concerning certain fisheries of the United States, and for the regulation and government of the fishermen employed therein; also of an act to establish the Post Office and Post roads within the United States; also the ratifications by three fourths of the legislatures of the several States, of certain articles in addition to, and amendment of the Constitution of the United States, proposed by Congress to the said Legislatures; and of being with sentiments of the most perfect respect,

Your Excellency's,

Most obedient and

Most humble Servant,

Th: Jefferson

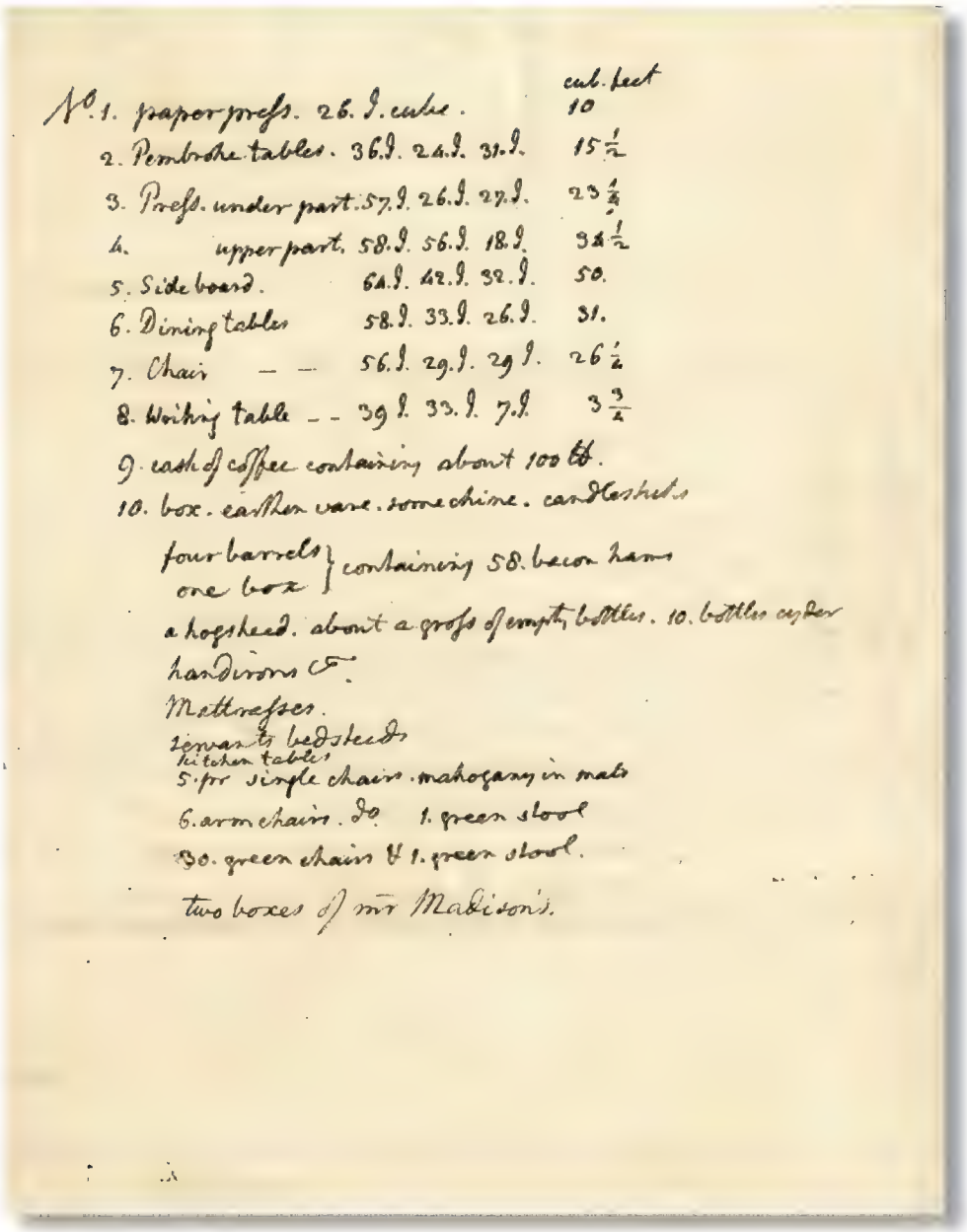
To His Excellency the Governor of the State of New Hampshire

43. Jefferson, Thomas. Historic letter signed ("Th: Jefferson") 1 page (7 ½ x 9 ¼ in.; 190 x 235 mm.), "Philadelphia," 1 March 1792 to Josiah Bartlett, Governor of the State of New Hampshire, formally announcing the Bill of Rights as part of the Constitution as well as the establishment of the Post Office Department. Minor paper loss at lower corners and bottom center fold.

Secretary of State Thomas Jefferson writes to New Hampshire Governor Josiah Bartlett formally announcing the final ratification of the Bill of Rights to the Constitution.

Jefferson writes in full: *"Sir, I have the honor to find you herein enclosed two Copies duly authenticated, of an act concerning certain fisheries of the United States, and for the regulation and government of the fishermen employed therein; also of an act to establish the Post Office and Post roads within the United States, also the ratification by three fourths of the legislatures of the several States, of certain articles in addition to, an amendment of the Constitution of the United States, proposed by Congress to the said Legislatures; and of being with sentiments of the most perfect respect."*

Though the U.S. Constitution was designed as an instrument to maintain the new nation as a perpetual union, it failed to guarantee personal freedom. For Americans, the Bill of Rights is a citizen's right to live in liberty and personal freedom. It is America's statement to the world that national independence, without personal liberty, is an empty prize. This letter served as Jefferson's formal announcement to Governor Bartlett of New Hampshire. According to the Papers of Thomas Jefferson at Princeton, New Jersey (Vol. 22), Jefferson reported adoption of the last ten of the proposed twelve Amendments in his circular letter to governors of the states of 1 March 1792, accompanied by the first printing of the Bill of Rights. The Postal Service Act was signed by President Washington on February 20, 1792, establishing the United States Post Office Department, to which Jefferson refers in this letter. Under the act, newspapers would be allowed in the mails at low rates to promote the spread of information across the states. To ensure the sanctity and privacy of the mails, postal officials were forbidden to open any letters in their charge unless they were undeliverable. Finally, Congress assumed responsibility for the creation of postal routes, ensuring that mail routes would help lead expansion and development instead of only serving existing communities. **$8,000 - $12,000**



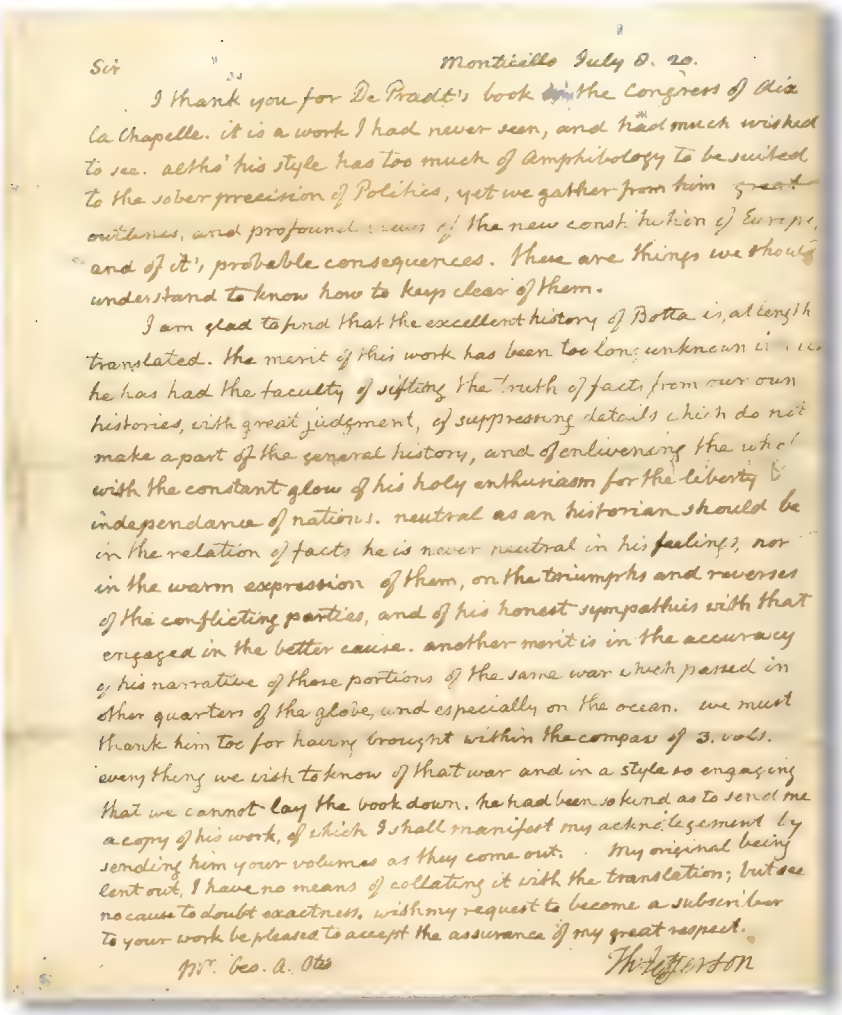
No. 1. paper press. 26. I. cube. — cub. feet 10
2. Pembroke tables. 36.I. 26.I. 31.I. — 15 ½
3. Press. under part. 57.I. 26.I. 27.I. — 23 ¼
4. upper part. 58.I. 56.I. 18.I. — 34 ½
5. Side board. 64.I. 42.I. 32.I. — 50.
6. Dining tables 58.I. 33.I. 26.I. — 31.
7. Chair — — 56.I. 29.I. 29 I. — 26 ¼
8. Writing table — — 39 I. 33. I. 7.I. — 3 ¾
9. cask of coffee containing about 100 lb.
10. box. earthen ware. some chine. candlesticks
four barrels } containing 58. bacon hams
one box }
a hogshead. about a gross of empty bottles. 10. bottles cyder
handirons &c.
Mattresses.
servants bedsteads
kitchen tables
5. pr simple chairs. mahogany in mats
6. arm chairs. do 1. green stool
30. green chairs & 1. green stool.
two boxes of mr Madison's.

44. Jefferson, Thomas. Manuscript document (unsigned), 1 page, (10 x 7 ¾ in. 254 x 196.85 mm.) 31 Aug. 1790 on verso in a contemporaneous hand, "Mr. Jefferson's Instructions". Professional archival reinforcement to the folds on verso. Jefferson has penned a listing of items bound for Monticello, with a ghosting of an apparently unpublished memorandum in Jefferson's hand as an ink offset on the blank portions of the note.

Secretary of State Thomas Jefferson inventories his goods bound for Monticello as the new American government moves from New York to Philadelphia. Jefferson lists his property and, when necessary, includes the respective dimensions and volume (cubic feet).

Jefferson pens in full: *"No 1. Paper press. 26.I [inches]. Cube. 10 cubs. feet 2. Pembroke tables. 36I. 26I. 31I. 15 ½ [cubic feet] 3. Press under part. 57I. 26I. 27I. 23 ¼ [cubic feet] 4. [Press] upper part. 58I. 56I. 18I. 34 ½ [cubic feet] 5. Side board. 64I. 42I. 32I 50 [cubic feet] 6. Dining tables 58I. 33I. 26I. 31 [cubic feet] 7. Chair 56I. 29I. 29I. 25 ½ [cubic feet] 8. Working table 39I. 33I. 7I. 3 ¾ [cubic feet] 9. Cask of coffee containing about 100 lb. 10. Box earthen ware, some chine [sp.], candlesticks, four barrels/one box containing 58 bacon hams, a hogshead, about a gross of empty bottles, 10 bottles cyder [sp.], handirons &c, mattresses, Servants beadsteads, kitchen tables, 5 pr. simple chairs, mahogany in mats[?] 6. arm chairs d[itt]o, 1 green stool, 30 green chairs & 1 green stool, two boxes of Mr. Madison's."*

The 1790 ink date most certainly related to Jefferson's departure from New York City, the temporary seat of federal government from March 1789 to December of 1790. Following Washington's August 30 departure from Mount Vernon, Jefferson prepared for his own return to Monticello on the first of September. Accompanied by James Madison, Jefferson spent nearly two months in Virginia before establishing himself at the new seat of the federal government in Philadelphia. In light of this relocation, the inclusion of two boxes belonging to his traveling companion, James Madison, and the fact that Jefferson lists only 18 Windsor chairs in his plans for the layout of the comparatively small Philadelphia residence he rented from Thomas Leiper, our lengthy inventory found its way to Monticello after its shipment from Paris. Records at Monticello indicating that 28 Windsor chairs were found in the waiting hall of Jefferson's sprawling Virginia home add further evidence that this list is bound for that residence. **$6,000 - $8,000**



Sir Monticello July 2. 20.

I thank you for De Pradt's book on the Congress of Aix la Chapelle. it is a work I had never seen, and had much wished to see. altho' his style has too much of amphibology to be suited to the sober precision of Politics, yet we gather from him great outlines, and profound views of the new constitution of Europe, and of it's probable consequences. these are things we should understand to know how to keep clear of them.

I am glad to find that the excellent history of Botta is, at length translated. the merit of this work has been too long unknown with us. he has had the faculty of sifting the truth of facts from our own histories, with great judgment, of suppressing details which do not make a part of the general history, and of enlivening the whole with the constant glow of his holy enthusiasm for the liberty & independance of nations. neutral as an historian should be in the relation of facts he is never neutral in his feelings, nor in the warm expression of them, on the triumphs and reverses of the conflicting parties, and of his honest sympathies with that engaged in the better cause. another merit is in the accuracy of his narrative of those portions of the same war which passed in other quarters of the globe, and especially on the ocean. we must thank him too for having brought within the compass of 3. vols. every thing we wish to know of that war and in a style so engaging that we cannot lay the book down. he had been so kind as to send me a copy of his work, of which I shall manifest my acknowledgement by sending him your volumes as they come out. my original being lent out, I have no means of collating it with the translation; but see no cause to doubt exactness. with my request to become a subscriber to your work be pleased to accept the assurance of my great respect.

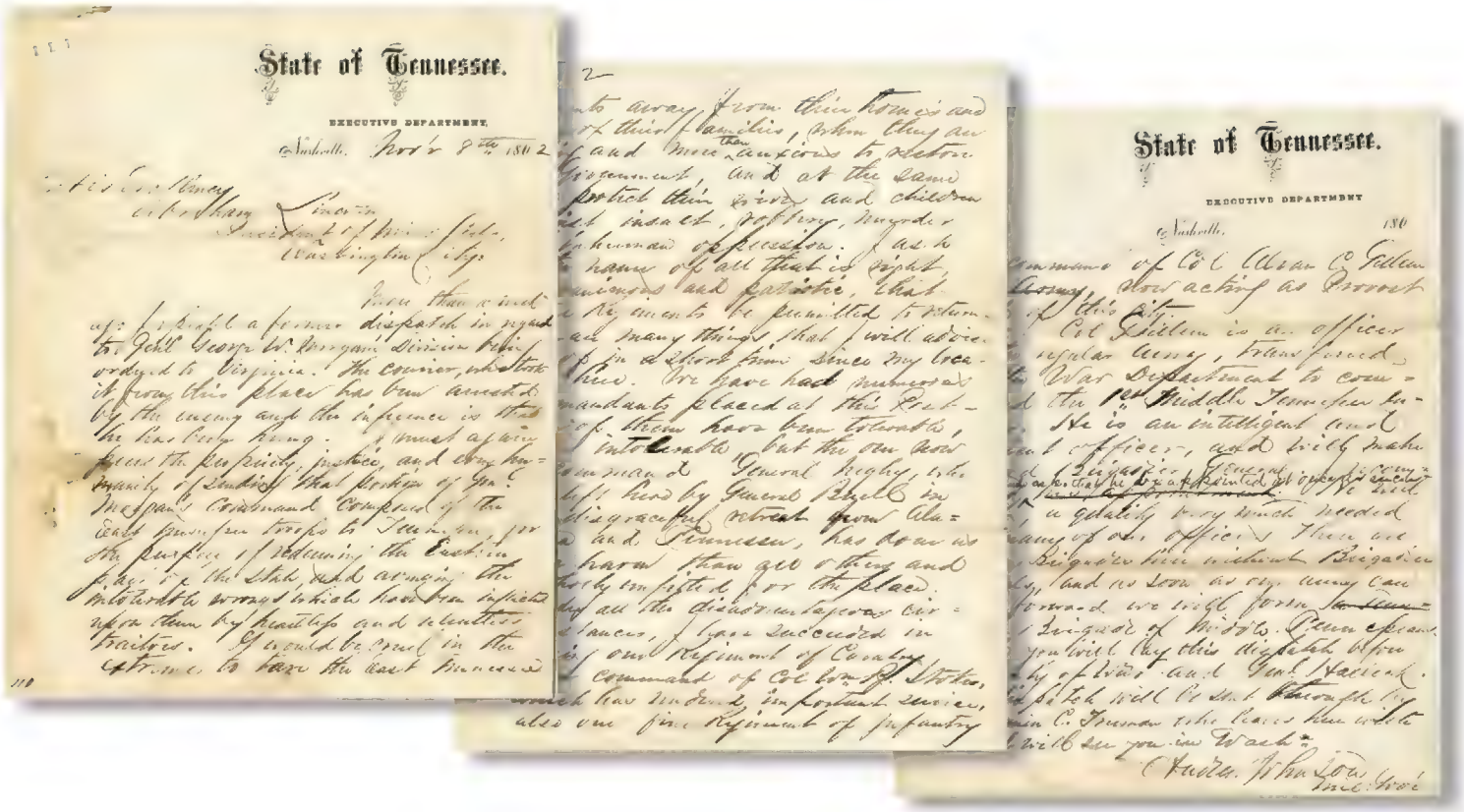
Mr. Geo. A. Otis Th: Jefferson

45. Jefferson, Thomas. Autograph letter signed ("Th. Jefferson") as President, 1 page (8 x 9 ½ in.; 203 x 241 mm.), "Monticello" 2 July 1820 to "Mr. Geo. A. Otis". Address overleaf in Jefferson's hand, "Mr. George A. Otis / Philadelphia." Minor foxing; separations at folds and paper loss on address overleaf has been expertly mended.

Jefferson praises the "holy enthusiasm for liberty and independence of nations." characterizing liberty and independence as holy, the American cause in the Revolution as the "better" one, and stating the need of the U.S. to understand the new face of Europe in order to "keep clear" of entanglements.

Jefferson writes in full: *"I thank you for De Pradt's book on the Congress of Aix la Chappelle. It is a work I had never seen, and had much wished to see. Altho' his style has too much of amphibology [complex grammar] to be suited to the sober precision of Politics, yet we gather from him great outlines, and profound views of the new constitution of Europe, and of its probable consequences. These are things we should understand to know how to keep clear of them. I am glad to find that the excellent history of Botta is at length translated. The merit of this work has been too long unknown with us. He has had the faculty of sifting the truth of facts from our own histories, with great judgment, of suppressing details which do not make a part of the general history, and of enlivening the whole with the constant glow of his holy enthusiasm for the liberty & independence of nations. Neutral as an historian should be in the relation of facts, he is never neutral in his feelings, nor in the warm expression of them, on the triumphs and reverses of the conflicting parties, and of his honest sympathies with that engaged in the better cause. Another merit is in the accuracy of his narrative of those portions of the same war which passed in other quarters of the globe and especially on the ocean. We must thank him too for having brought within the compass of 3 vols. everything we wish to know of that war, and in a style as engaging that we cannot lay the book down. He had been so kind as to send me a copy of his work, of which I shall manifest my acknowledgment by sending him your volumes as they come out. My original being lent out, I have no means of collating it with the translation; but see no cause to doubt exactness. With my request to become a subscriber to your work be pleased to accept the assurance of my great respect."*

The Congress of Aix-la-Chapelle, held in the autumn of 1818, was a meeting of the four allied powers of Britain, Austria, Prussia and Russia to end the evacuation of France, make decisions about their alliance, discuss the governance of Europe, and consider the military measures, if any, to be adopted as a precaution against a fresh outburst on the part of France. The Abbe Dominique de Pradt was a chaplain and confidant of Napoleon who was well known for his political writings. His book After the Congress of Aix-la-Chapelle dealt with how the political map of Europe was constituted in the wake of the Congress. Otis sent Jefferson a copy. Jefferson's own "holy enthusiasm for the liberty & independence of nations," expressed in his engagement in the service of the "better cause" in the American Revolution, defined his life, created a nation, and brought hope to peoples everywhere that they too could be free. Liberty was Jefferson's highest value, and he dedicated his life to bringing it to his fellow-countrymen and promoting it around the world. In the Declaration of Independence, he stated liberty was so fundamental that the right to it could not be taken or given away, specifying as inalienable "Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness." This letter was formerly the property of the Natick, Massachusetts Historical Society and was deaccessioned in 2004. **$15,000 – $20,000**


State of Tennessee.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

State of Tennessee.

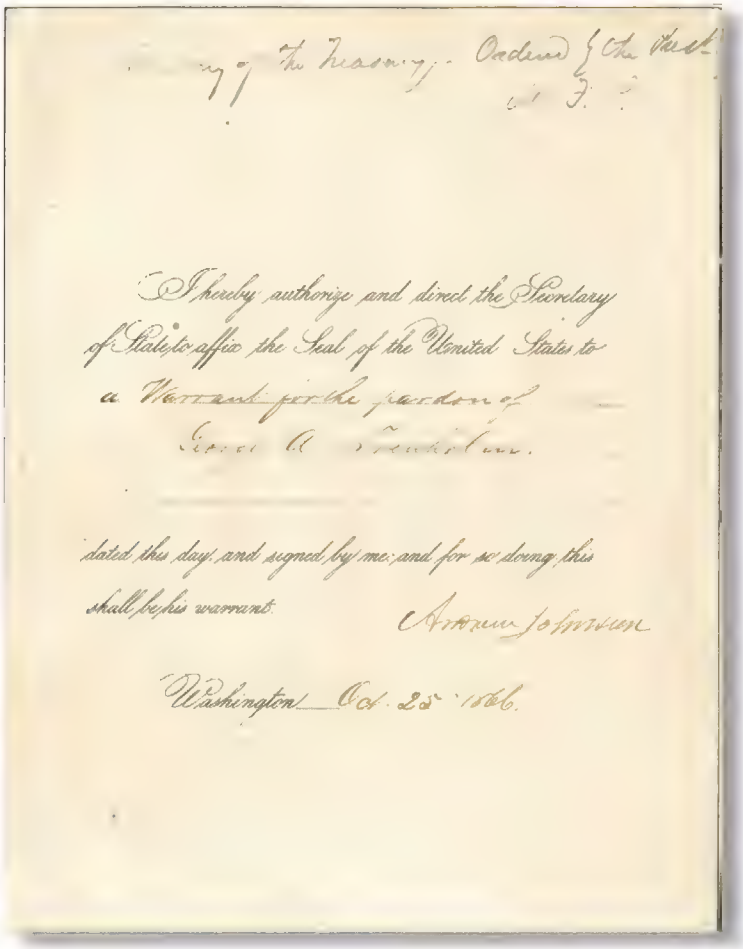
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

46. Johnson, Andrew. Letter signed ("Andrew Johnson") as Military Governor of Tennessee, 3 pages (8 x 9 ¾ in.; 203 x 247 mm.), on "State of Tennessee – Executive Department" letterhead, 8 November 1862 written to President Abraham Lincoln. Johnson describes the events in Tennessee, his defense of those taken from Eastern Tennessee to fight for the Union cause, and raising further forces locally. Moisture stains on the left margin with staple holes at upper left; archival reinforcement at horizontal folds.

In a last ditch appeal to President Lincoln, Andrew Johnson asks that Federal troops be allowed to remain in pro-Union East Tennessee.

The letter reads in full; Johnson's handwritten corrections in **bold**: *"His Excellency Abraham Lincoln President of the Unites States Washington City. More than a week ago I inspected a former dispatch in regard to Gen'l George W. Morgan's Division being ordered to Virginia. The courier, who took it from this place has been arrested by the enemy and the inference is that he has been hung. I must again press the propriety, justice, and even humanity of sending that portion of Gen'l Morgan's command composed of the East Tennessee to Tennessee, for the purpose of redeeming the Eastern part of the state, and avenging the intolerable wrong which has been inflicted upon them by heartless and relentless traitors. It would be cruel in the extreme to have the East Tennessee Regiments away from their homes and defense of their families, when they are willing and more than anxious to restore the Government, and at the same time protect their wives and children against insult, robbery, murder and inhuman oppression. I ask in the name of all that is right, magnanimous and patriotic, that these Regiments be permitted to return. There are many things that I will advise you of in a short time since my location here. We have had numerous commandants placed at this Post – some of them have been tolerable, others intolerable, but the one now in command General Nighy, who was left here by General Buell in his disgraceful retreat from Alabama and Tennessee, has done us more harm than all others and is wholly unfitted for the place. Under all the disadvantageous circumstances, I have succeeded in raising one Regiment of Cavalry* [5th Tennessee Cavalry, officially mustered into service just seven days later] *under command of Col. Wm. B. Stokes, which has rendered important service, also one fine Regiment of Infantry under command of Col. Alvin C. Gillen ~~of the Army~~ now acting as Provost Guard of the City. Col. Gillen is an officer of the regular Army, transferred by the War Department to command the 1st Middle Tennessee Infantry. He is an intelligent and efficient officer, and will make a good Brigadier General. I recommend and* ***ask that he be appointed at once as such****. He will fight, a quality very much needed by many of our officers[1]*. There are some Brigades here without Brigadier Generals, and as soon as our army can move forward we will form ~~a Tennessee~~ Brigade of Middle Tennesseans. I hope you will lay this dispatch before the Secretary of War and Genl. Halleck. Thisdispatch will be sent through by Benjamin C. Truman who leaves here with it and will see you in Washn. Andrew Johnson Mil. Gov."*

Secession and civil war had sharply divided Tennesseans during the tumultuous war period. The split was largely regional, East Tennessee standing by the Union, while central and West Tennessee favored secession. After the firing on Fort Sumter, East Tennessee counties maneuvered to leave Tennessee and adhere to the Union, but Confederate military occupation there squelched the effort. Paradoxically, while Confederate military forces were driven from heavily pro-Confederate West and central Tennessee during the first two years of the war, Confederate military control long remained in pro-Union East Tennessee, which contributed more volunteers to Federal than to Confederate armies. By March of 1862, Federal military advances in the Western part of the state afforded President Lincoln the opportunity to appoint a military governor. Lincoln chose Andrew Johnson, who had previously served as civil governor (1853-57) and U.S. Senator (1857-62) from Tennessee. He was the logical choice. Arriving with the rank of brigadier general, Johnson's orders were to re-establish federal authority in the state and maintain peace and security pending restoration of civil government. Fully empowered to discharge executive, legislative, and judicial functions, Governor Johnson moved forcefully to rid the state of Confederate influence. He dismissed officeholders unwilling to take an oath of allegiance to the federal government, closed down anti-Union newspapers, arrested clergymen for promoting the Confederacy from the pulpit, seized the railroads, and levied taxes. He constructed and guarded from sabotage the railroad extending from Nashville to the Tennessee River, a vital link in the Union supply line. In a valiant show of resistance, Governor Johnson remained in Nashville as the capital city several times nearly fell under a determined Confederate siege. **$2,000 - $3,000**



I hereby authorize and direct the Secretary of State to affix the Seal of the United States to a Warrant for the pardon of

dated this day, and signed by me; and for so doing this shall be his warrant.

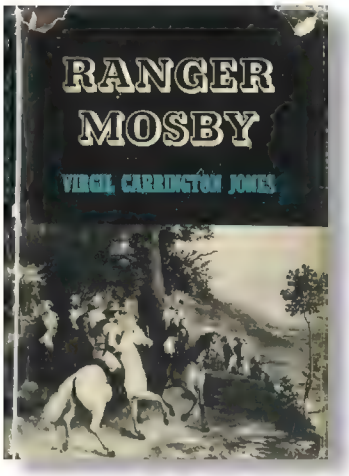
Washington Oct. 25 1866.

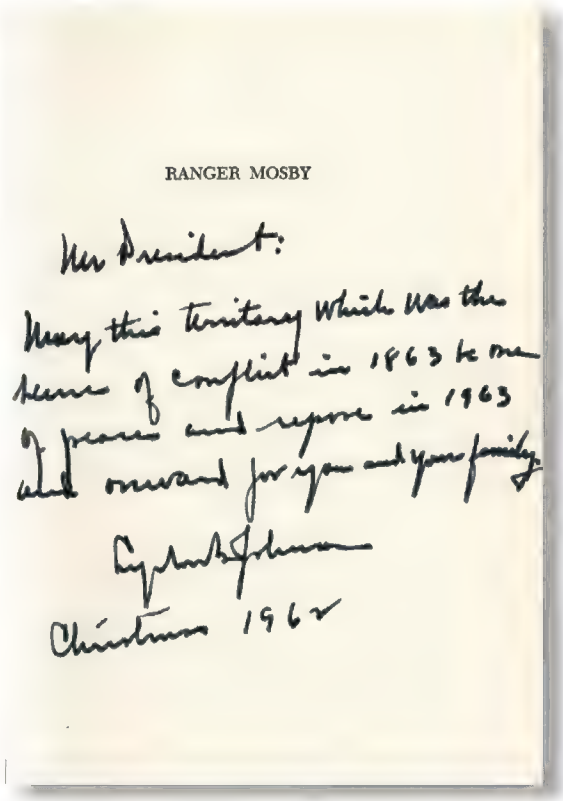
47. Johnson, Andrew. Presidential Pardon Signed ("Andrew Johnson"), 1 page (8 ¼ x 10 ¾ in.; 209 x 273 mm.), "Washington," 25 October 1866. Minor foxing; small tape remnants on verso.

President Andrew Johnson pardons the Confederate Secretary of the Treasury.

The document reads in full: *"I hereby authorize and direct the Secretary of State to affix the Seal of the United States to a Warrant for the pardon of George A. Trenholm. Dated this day, and signed by me and for so doing this shall be his warrant. [signed] Andrew Johnson".*

George Trenholm was a prominent politician in the Confederate States of America and served as the Secretary of the Treasury during its final year. Trenholm fled Richmond with the rest of the government in April 1865 and went south as far as Fort Mill, South Carolina. Due to illness he asked CSA President Jefferson Davis to accept his resignation, which Davis accepted with his thanks on April 27, 1865. He was later briefly imprisoned at Fort Pulaski in Georgia before being pardoned by President Andrew Johnson as executed by this very document. **$2,000 - $3,000**





RANGER MOSBY

Mr President:

Many this territory which was the scene of conflict in 1863 be one of peace and repose in 1963 and onward for you and your family.

Lyndon B. Johnson

Christmas 1962

48. Johnson, Lyndon B. Inscribed book as Vice President to President John F. Kennedy (Christmas, 1962). Lyndon Johnson inscribes a copy of Ranger Mosby, by Virgil Carrington Jones — a full-length biography of the great scout and cavalry leader. In original pictorial dust jacket which exhibits some mild chipping.

Lyndon B. Johnson "Ranger Mosby" book inscribed to President John F. Kennedy Christmas, 1962.

On the front free end paper, Johnson writes in full: *"Mr. President May this territory which was the scene of conflict in 1863 be one of peace and repose in 1963 and onward for you and your family. Lyndon B. Johnson Christmas 1962."*

This is a significant item. First, there is the extraordinary association between the two men, combined with the rarity of handwritten material by Vice President / President Lyndon B. Johnson. Also, there is the association made between the Civil War (1863) and the then-current civil rights conflicts in. And finally, there is expressed Johnson's hope that 1963 will be a time "of peace and repose...and onward for you and your family". A startling statement, for 1963 would be a year of brutal death for the President and grief for his family. Ex-Evelyn Lincoln collection. **$2,000- $3,000**

AUSTIN, TEXAS

Dear Lyn:

When I was the age you are in this picture my father drove a car like this one. In those days it was one of man's latest inventions.

Now in 1970 man's flight to the moon is the most recent transportation wonder.

Still astonished as I am, I cannot imagine what voyages may be in store for you between now and the time you reach my age.

This letter and these pictures, taken on June 13, 1970 at the time you went with us to attend the dedication of my birthplace as an Historical Site by the Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Walter J. Hickel, are sent to remind you when you are grown that no matter how and where you travel in miles and accomplishments, it is good to remember your heritage, to appreciate the roots from which you sprang, to maintain contact with family and return from time to time to the place of your origin.

Little man that you are now, you are a great joy to me, and I think you will go far.

With a heart full of love from

Your grandfather

Lyndon B. Johnson

Master Patrick Lyndon Nugent
2706 Macken Drive
Austin, Texas 78703

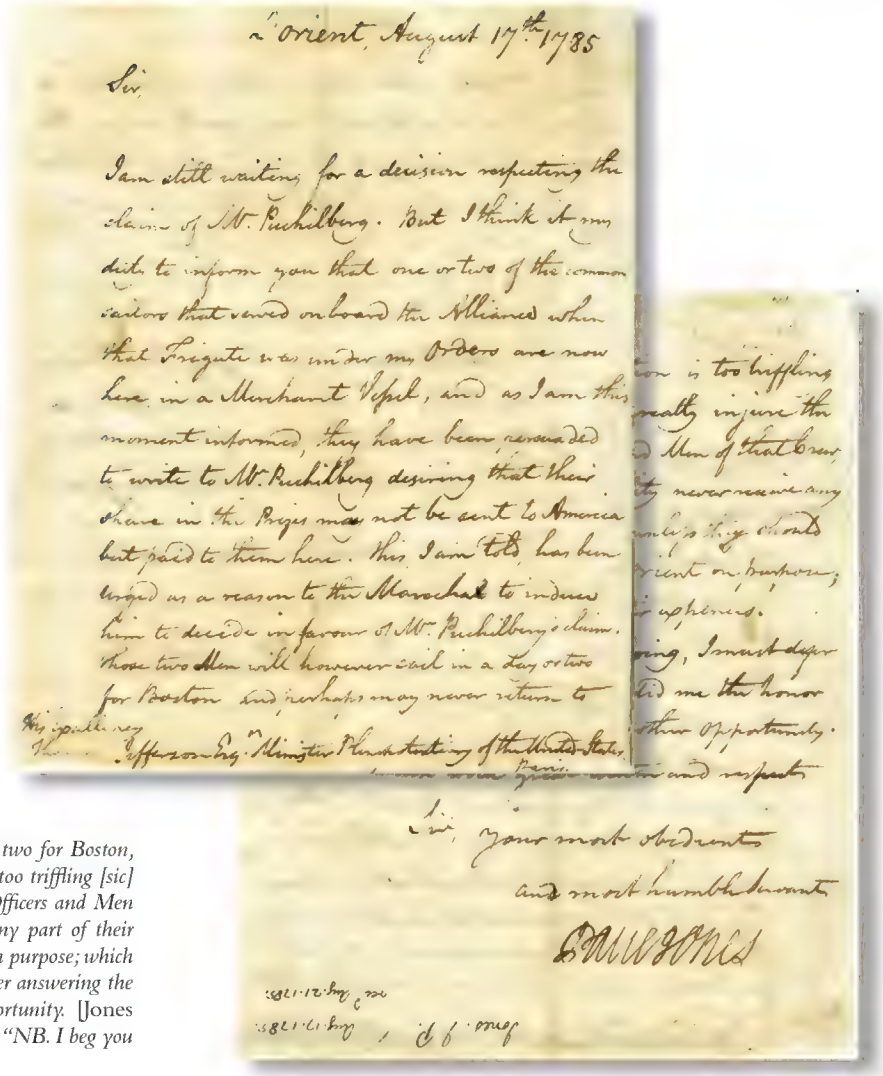
July 14, 1970

49. Johnson, Lyndon B. Typed letter signed ("Lyndon B. Johnson") 1 page (7 x 1 0 ½ in.; 177 x 266 mm.) LBJ stationery with embossed American Eagle crest, "Austin, Texas," 14 July 1970 to LBJ's grandson, Patrick Lyndon Nugent. Mounting remnants on verso. Accompanied by related (14 ½ x 11 in.; 368 x 279 mm.) color photo. Photo exhibits a crack down the center as well as cracking in the emulsion on the light border.

Lyndon B. Johnson sends an affectionate letter and photo to his grandson in remembrance of a car trip to the historical dedication of Johnson's birthplace.

Johnson writes in full: *"Dear Lyn: When I was the age you are in this picture my father drove a car like this one. In those days it was one of man's latest inventions. Now in 1970 man's flight to the moon is the most recent transportation wonder. Still astonished as I am, I cannot imagine that voyages may be in store for you between now and the time you reach my age. This letter and these pictures, taken on June 13, 1970 at the time you went with us to attend the dedication of my birthplace as an Historical Site by the Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Walter J. Hickel, are sent to remind you when you are grown no matter how and where you travel in miles and accomplishments, it is good to remember your heritage, to appreciate the roots from which you sprang, to maintain contact with family and return from time to time to the place of your origin. Little man that you are now, you are a great joy to me, and I think you will go far. With a heart full of love from Your grandfather Lyndon B. Johnson"*

The accompanying color photo shows Johnson and Grandson in an antique automobile arriving at the function described in the letter.
$2,000 - $3,000

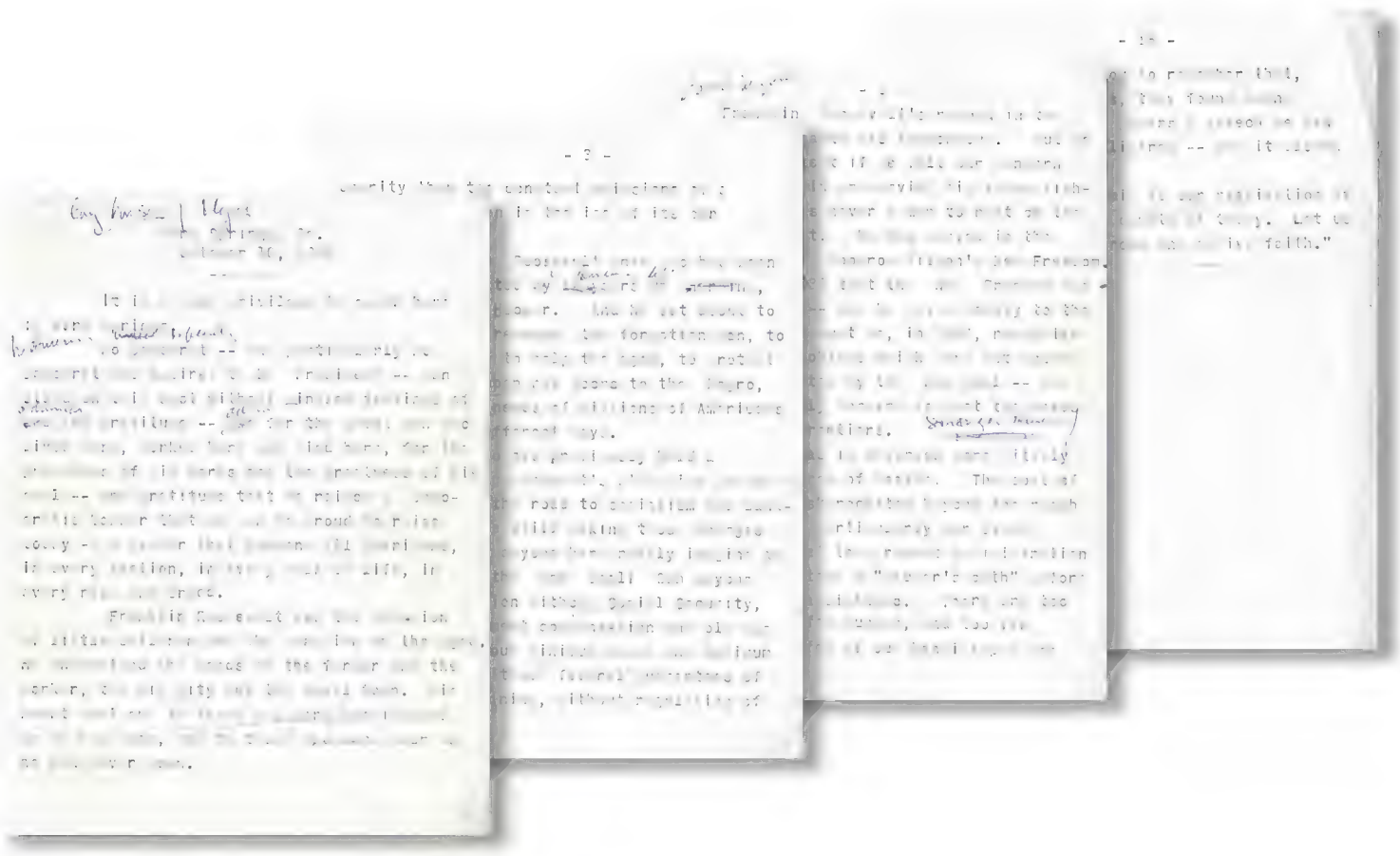


50. Jones, John Paul. Autograph letter signed ("J. Paul Jones"), 2 pages, (6 ¼ x 7 ¾ in.; 158 x 196 mm.), *"L'Orient, August 17, 1785"* to *"His Excellency Thomas Jefferson Esq.r Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, Paris"*. Docketed on the second page by Thomas Jefferson *"Jones. J.P. Aug. 17. 1785./recd. Aug. 21. 1785"*. Additional light docketing in an unknown hand. On watermarked laid paper showing uniform light foxing.

Captain John Paul Jones writes to Thomas Jefferson urging him to help his crew on the *Alliance* receive the prize money due them – in 1779 they had fought with the *Bonhomme Richard* to capture the *Serapis*.

Jones pens in full: *"I am still waiting for a decision respecting the claim of Mr. Puchilberg. But I think it my duty to inform you that one or two of the common sailors that served on board the Alliance when that Frigate was under my Orders are now here in a Merchant Vessel, and, as I am this moment informed, they have been persuaded to write to Mr. Puchilberg desiring that their share in the Prizes may not be sent to America but paid to them here. This, I am told, has been urged as a reason to the Marechal to induce him to decide in favour of Mr. Puchilberg's claim. Those two Men will however sail in a day or two for Boston, and perhaps may never return to France: Besides their objection is too triffling [sic] to be admitted, as it would greatly injure the other persons both Officers and Men of that Crew, who would in all probabillity [sic] never receive any part of their Prize Money unless they should come from America to L'Orient on purpose; which would not pay their expenses. As the Post is just going, I must defer answering the Letter you did me the honor to write me on the 3d till another opportunity.* [Jones added in a postscript in the left margin of the second page]: *"NB. I beg you therefore to write again to the/Marechal de Castries"*.

Following his service during the American Revolution, Captain John Paul Jones was authorized by Congress to collect from France monies owed to the United States as a direct result of his naval operations. Jones reached an impasse with M. Clouet, the Marine Minister at L'Orient, over the payment of prize money to the American members of the crew of *Alliance*. L'Orient is a seaport on the southern coast of Brittany in northwestern France, about 310 miles southwest of Paris. *Alliance* was part of the small Franco-American squadron commanded by Jones at the Battle of Flamborough Head (where the *Bonhomme Richard* captured *Serapis*), and her captain, Pierre Landais, was French-born. Capitalizing on this pretext and exploiting the impatience of the crew to collect their booty, a French merchant named Puchilberg managed, as Jones reported to Jefferson on July 29, 1785, to produce *"a Letter of Attorney, which he obtained from the officers and Men of that Frigate when their Minds were unsettled, authorizing him to Receive their Share in the Prizes"*. In that same letter Jones requested that Jefferson write to the Marquis Charles de Castries, the French Secretary of State of the Navy "*to obtain an explicit Order…to Mr. Clouet to pay into my hands the whole Mass of the Prize-Money that appears due the Alliance.*" Originally named "Hancock," the frigate was launched on April 28, 1778, and renamed "Alliance" on May 29, 1778 by resolution of the Continental Congress. The new frigate's first assignment was to carry Lafayette back to France to petition the French Court for increased support in the American struggle for independence. On August 17, 1785, the day Capt. John Paul Jones wrote this letter to Thomas Jefferson, Jefferson wrote to both French Secretary of State of the Navy Marquis Charles de Castries about settling the claims and then this letter to Capt. Jones: "*Mine of the 13th informed you that I had written to the M. de Castries on the subject of Puchilberg's interference. Yesterday I received his answer dated the 12th. In that, he says that he is informed by the 'Ordonnateur' that he has not been able to get an authentic roll of the crew of the Alliance, and that, in the probable case of there having been some French subjects among them, it will be just that you should give security to repay their portions. I wrote to him this morning, that as you have obliged yourself to transmit the money to the treasury of the United States, it does not seem just to require you to be answerable for money which will be no longer within your power; that the repayment of such portions will be incumbent on Congress; that I will immediately solicit their orders to have all such claims paid by their banker here: and that should any be presented before I receive their orders, I will undertake to direct the banker of the United States to pay them, that there may be no delay. I trust that this will remove the difficulty, and that it is the last which will be offered. The ultimate answer shall be communicated the moment I receive it. Having pledged myself for the claims which may be offered, before I receive the orders of Congress, it is necessary to arm myself with the proper checks. Can you give me a roll of the crew, pointing out the French subjects? If not, can you recollect personally the French subjects, and name them to me, and the sums they are entitled to? If there were none such, yet the roll will be material, because I have no doubt that Puchilberg will excite claims upon me, either true or false.*" On August 30, 1785, Jefferson wrote to John Jay, U.S. Secretary for Foreign Affairs, about his solution to Capt. Jones' difficulties. In part, "*I enclose you a correspondence which has taken place between the Marechal de Castries, minister of the Marine, and myself. It is on the subject of the prize money due to the officers and crew of the Alliance, for prizes taken in Europe, under the command of Captain Jones. That officer has been here, under the direction of Congress, near two years soliciting the liquidation and payment of that money…A Mr. Puchilberg presented powers to receive the money… The M. de Castries doubted the authority of Captain Jones to receive it, and wrote to me for information…I saw but one way to cut short these everlasting delays, which were ruining the officer soliciting the payment of the money, and keeping our seamen out of what they had hardly fought for, years ago. This was, to undertake to ask an order from Congress, for the payment of any French claimants by their banker in Paris; and, in the meantime, to undertake to order such payment, should any such claimant prove his title, before the pleasure of Congress should be made known to me.*" **$15,000 – $20,000**

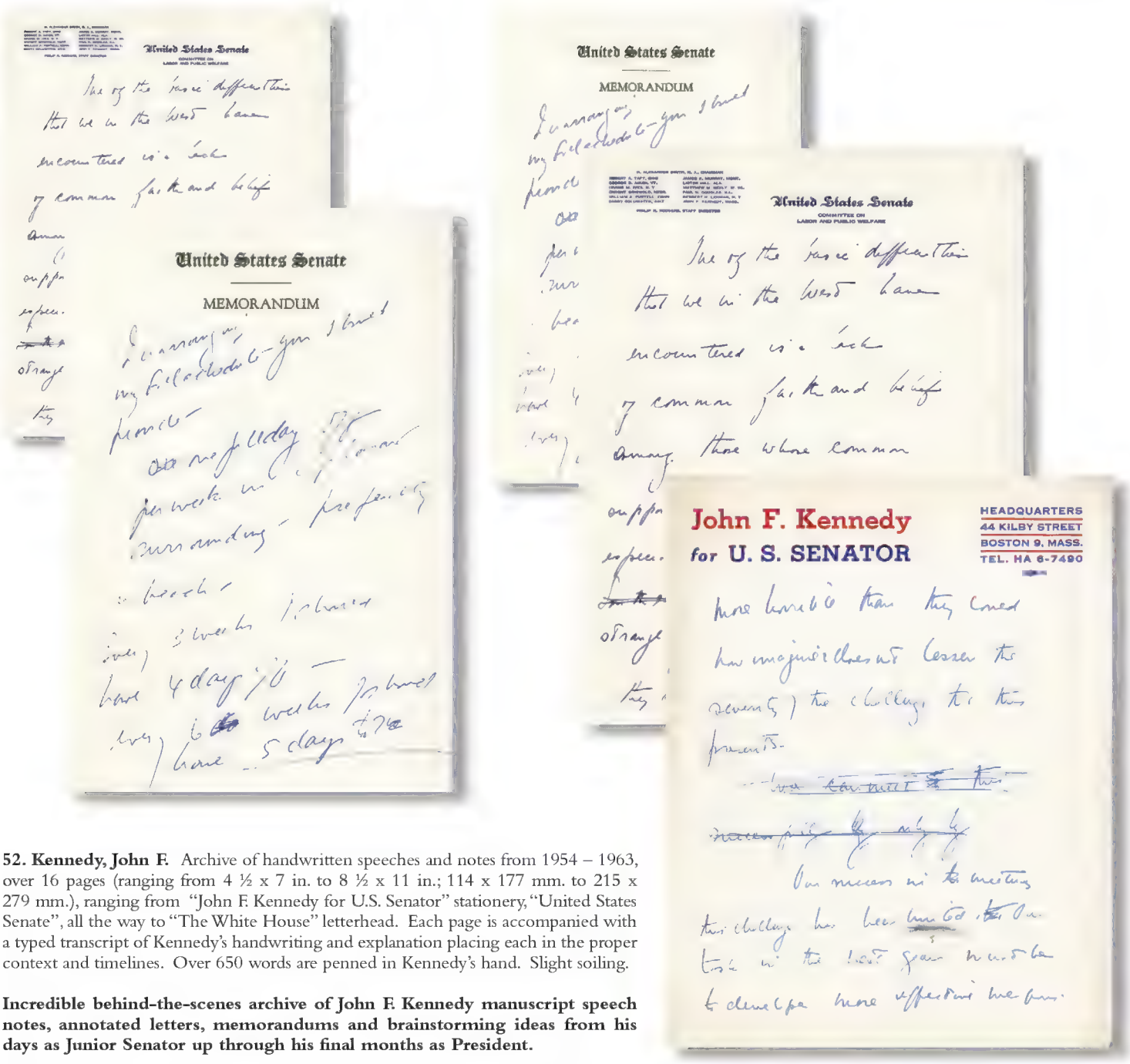


51. Kennedy, John F. Annotated Presidential campaign speech, 13 pages (8 ½ x 11 in.; 215 x 279 mm.), Warm Springs, Georgia, 10 October 1960. Over 20 words and corrections in Kennedy's hand (including penned underscores for emphasis), being his "fair reading copy" that he actually read from when he delivered his speech at President Franklin D. Roosevelt's home in Warm Springs, Georgia. This speech firmly documents his plan of social reform and closes with a statement reminiscent of his Inaugural Address just a few months later, "The only limit to our realization of tomorrow will be our doubts of today." Minor soiling and wrinkling.

John F. Kennedy's personally-annotated Presidential campaign speech delivered at F.D.R.'s home in Warm Springs, Georgia – "...to open new doors to the negro."

Brief excerpts from the speech: *"It is a deep privilege to speak here in Warm Springs, no Democrat (no American) – (especially) and particularly no Democrat who aspires to be President – can stand on this spot without mingled feelings of awe (admiration) for the great man who lived here, worked here and died here. Franklin Roosevelt was the champion of little children, his heart went out to those who were handicapped as he had been and to those who were poor as he never had been. Franklin Roosevelt knew who had been ignored and omitted by 12 years of Harding, Coolidge and Hoover and he set about to help them – to remember the forgotten man, to light the farms, to help the aged, to protect the worker, to open new doors to the negro, to care for the needs of millions of Americans in a thousand different ways. Those who had previously held a monopoly on the government's attention denounced the New Deal as the road to socialism and bankruptcy. Can anyone imagine this nation without Social Security, without unemployment compensation and old age assistance, without minimum wages and maximum working hours, without federal guarantees of collective bargaining without protection for our farmers? Franklin Roosevelt's record in the advancement of health care was tremendous. In no area is progress more vitally needed than the area of health. The cost of medical care has skyrocketed beyond the reach of many citizens – and yet the present administration requires them to take a 'pauper's oath' before they can receive assistance. This is not a program for socialized medicine – it is a program to prevent socialized medicine, by meeting our critical needs in a manner consistent with our obligation to freedom and the doctor's obligation to humanity. In meeting these problems – as in meeting all the problems that press in upon us in the Sixties, problems of falling farm income, unemployment, race relations, housing, education and, above all, problems of war and peace – our task is not light. Our responsibilities are many. Our critics will be strong. But I ask you to remember that, here at Warm Springs, they found among Frankllin Roosevelt's papers a speech he had written but never delivered – and it closed with these words: 'The only limit to our realization of tomorrow will be our doubts of today. Let us move forward with strong and active faith.'*

This John F. Kennedy campaign speech was found amongst the papers of Robert Troutman, Jr., a 1942 graduate of Harvard Law School, where he was a roommate of JFK's older brother, Joseph P. Kennedy, Jr. Troutman was a Kennedy lieutenant during the campaign in 1960 and became a member of Kennedy's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity. From there, he developed Plans for Progress, a program to induce many of the nation's largest corporations to hire and promote black employees. **$2,000 - $3,000**



52. Kennedy, John F. Archive of handwritten speeches and notes from 1954 – 1963, over 16 pages (ranging from 4 ½ x 7 in. to 8 ½ x 11 in.; 114 x 177 mm. to 215 x 279 mm.), ranging from "John F. Kennedy for U.S. Senator" stationery, "United States Senate", all the way to "The White House" letterhead. Each page is accompanied with a typed transcript of Kennedy's handwriting and explanation placing each in the proper context and timelines. Over 650 words are penned in Kennedy's hand. Slight soiling.

Incredible behind-the-scenes archive of John F. Kennedy manuscript speech notes, annotated letters, memorandums and brainstorming ideas from his days as Junior Senator up through his final months as President.

Some of the highlighted pieces from the archive in part: [Notes for a speech, U.S. Senate, undated.] *"One of the basic difficulties that we in the West have encountered is a lack of common faith and belief among those whose common support we seek. This has been especially true of the people of ~~Southeast~~ Asia who have pursued a strange neutrality in the World conflict. In many ways they seem closer to their neighbors."*

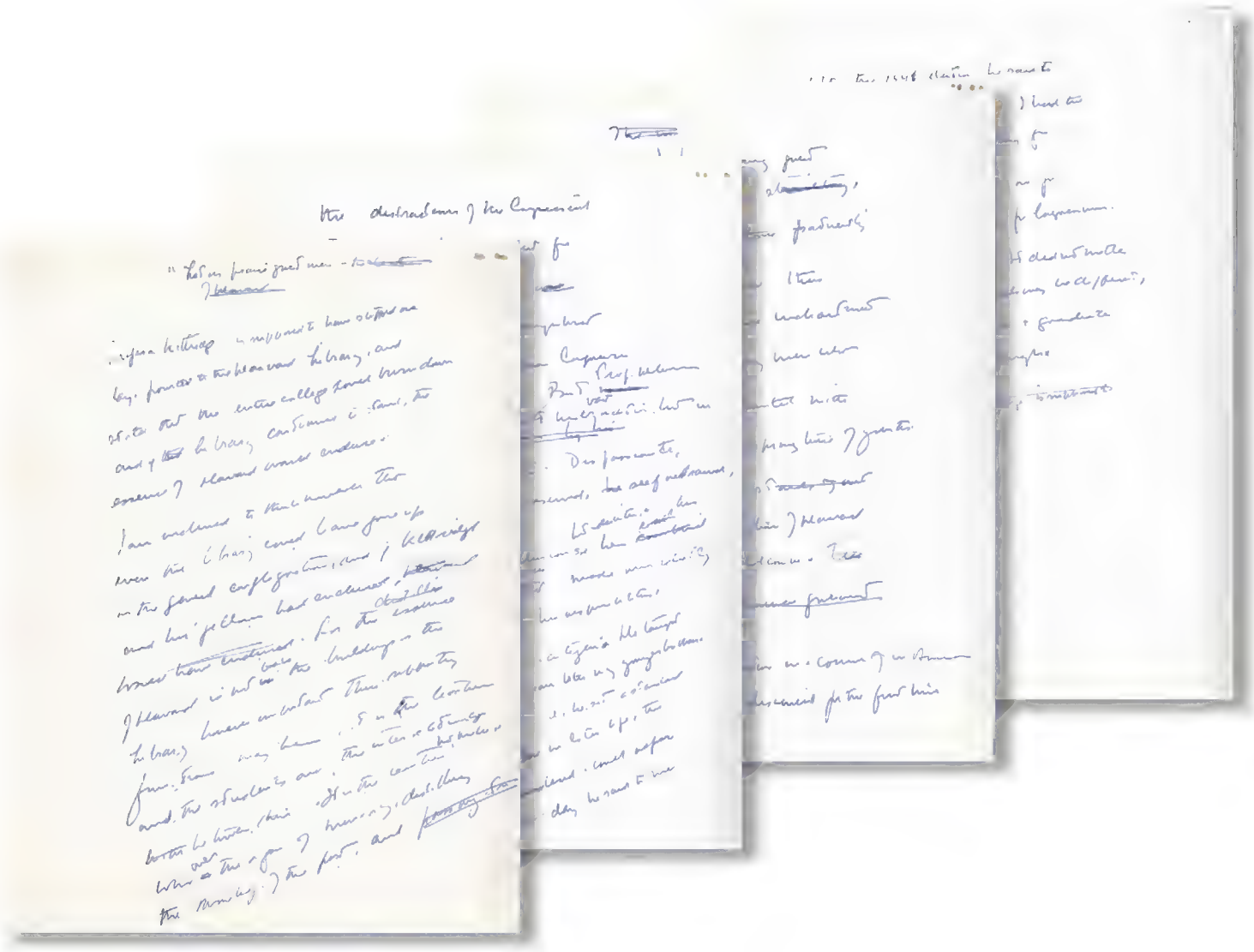
[Notes prior to meeting of the National Security Council Executive Committee, November 2, 1962, immediately following the Cuban Missile Crisis.] *1) "Indo-China Why – What is build up Cuba? 2) What would have been strategic effect on U.S. deterrent if Russia had been successful?"*

[Notes on defense during bipartisan legislative meeting, January 8, 1963.] *"Voyage / missiles /III Voyage / 4 mobile – ground units Moscow – Havana – student group squatters /Havana & Moscow / Sabotage / siege / siege"*

[Notes as Senator in 1954.] *"more horrible than they could now imagine doesn't lessen the severity of the challenge that this presents. Our success in meeting this challenge has been invited. Our task in the next years must be to develop more effective weapons."*

[Memorandum, April 1960, concerning his fall Presidential campaign schedule.] *"In arranging my fall schedule – you should provide – one full day off per week in a pleasant surrounding – preferably a beach – Every 3 weeks I should have 4 days off – every 6 weeks I should have 5 days to 7"*

The topics covered in this archive are varied, covering such crucial aspects such as national security (including the Cuban Missile Crisis), the Cold War, Vietnam, the space program, partisan politics and domestic policy. Also included is a three-page speech draft (ca. 1959) for an address delivered at Harvard University concerning the various influences that a university can have on governmental activity. **$4,000 - $6,000**

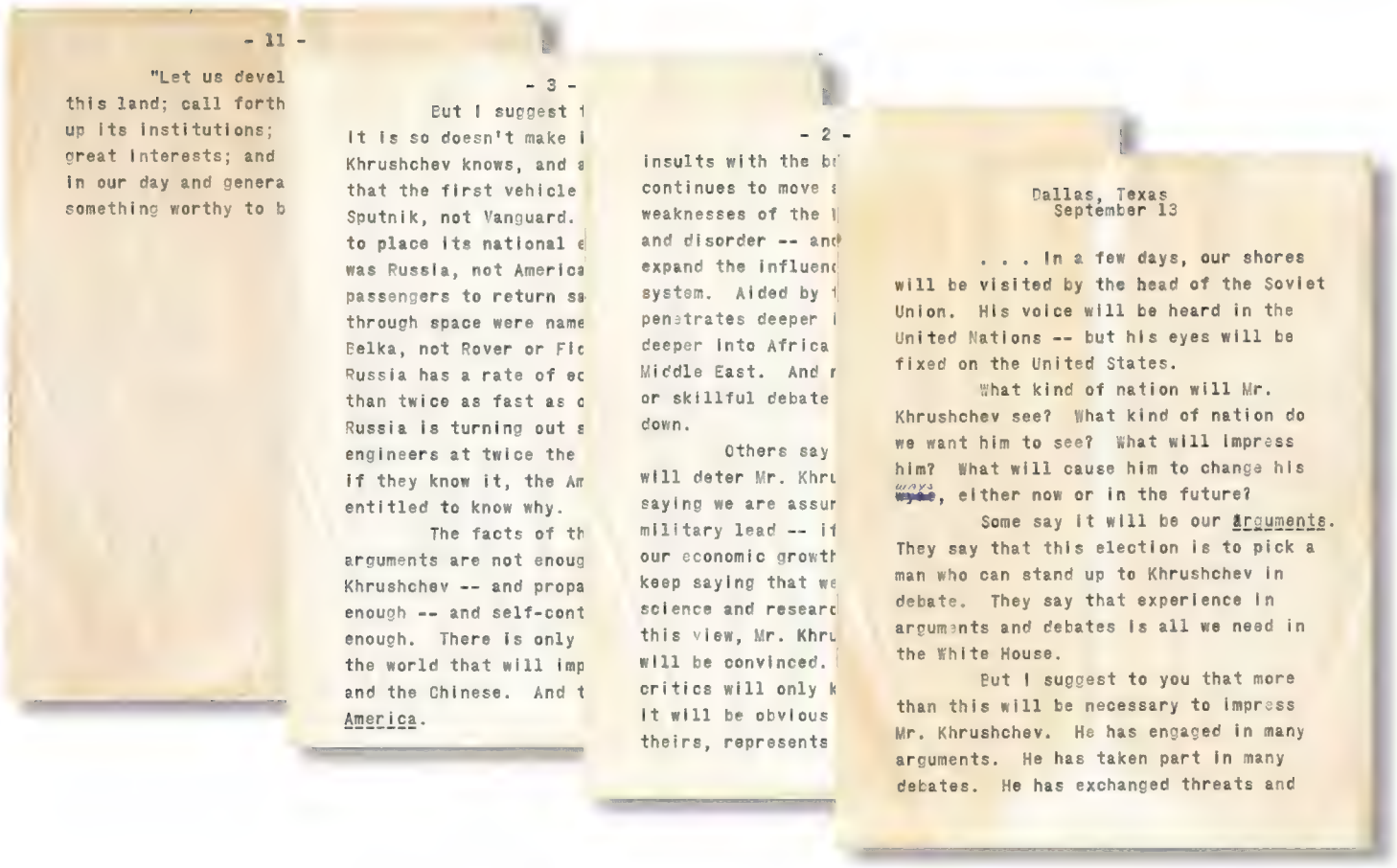


53. Kennedy, John F. Autograph manuscript on Harvard University, 4 pages, "Birmingham, Alabama," penned on the verso of 4 pages of a 10-page speech (entire speech included) delivered by Kennedy in Birmingham, Alabama on March 21, 1957 (8 x 10 ½ in.; 203 x 266 mm.) in blue ink Kennedy pens over 400 words which would appear as his contribution to Brooks Atkinson's request for him to write a short piece on Harvard for his upcoming book. Minor soiling; staple holes in corner with surrounding oxidation.

Senator John F. Kennedy's manuscript for his contribution to Pulitzer Prize-winner Brooks Atkinson's book on Harvard as seen through its famous graduates.

Kennedy pens in full: *"'Let us praise great men' Professor Kitteridge is supposed to have stopped one day, pointed to the Harvard Library, and stated that the entire college could burn down and if that Library continues to stand, the essence of Harvard would endure. I am inclined to think however that even the library could have gone up in the general conflagration, and if Kitteridge and his fellows had enduring, Harvard would have endured. For the essence of Harvard is not the buildings or the Library, however important their supporting functions may be. It is the teachers and the students and the interrelationships between them. It is the teacher not the library who over the organ of memory, distilling the knowledge of the past, and…I knew many great teachers at Harvard who have patiently attempted to show their ~~young charges the~~ true enchantment of thought to young men who were more enchanted with life itself in this spring time of youths. But one teacher ~~stands out~~ known to generations of Harvard men stands out – Arthur Holcombe. ~~A teacher in American government he strives~~ Under his direction in a course in American government, I discovered for the first time the distractions of the Congressional Record, as I studied for one term the progress and eventual political extinguishment of an obscure junior Republican Congressman from upstate New York. But Prof. Holcombe's greatest impact was not his vast erudition, but in personality and character. Dispassionate, ~~slightly~~ reserved, self-restrained, without illusions but idealistic, he was all these qualities and principles, that made him ideally equipped ~~for~~ to meet his responsibilities, as a teacher, and as a citizen. He taught my father, and forty years later my younger brother, and to them, and to all, he set a standard to which in later life, they all could repair. Deeply moved by the things which he thought important, he refused with wry detachment those debates over trivialities which are incidental to our limited imagination and harbor too closely around loneliness. One day he said to me after the 1946 election he said to me with cheerful pride, 'I had the pleasure yesterday of voting for three of my former students, one for Senator, one for Governor and one for Congressman, and they were all elected.' It did not matter to him that the party labels may be different, they had been his students and graduates of Harvard and that was enough."*

Following Kennedy's speech concerning the problems of labor racketeering, JFK received a phone call from Brooks Atkinson (1894-1984 -- Pulitzer Prize-winning journalist and Harvard graduate), then at work editing a book on Harvard College as seen through the eyes of its most famous graduates. Atkinson requested that Kennedy write a short piece for the book and Kennedy agreed. This was published, almost verbatim, in College in a Yard, published a few months later. **$2,000 - $3,000**



- 11 -

"Let us devel
this land; call forth
up its institutions;
great interests; and
in our day and genera
something worthy to b

- 3 -

But I suggest t
it is so doesn't make i
Khrushchev knows, and a
that the first vehicle
Sputnik, not Vanguard.
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theirs, represents

Dallas, Texas
September 13

. . . In a few days, our shores will be visited by the head of the Soviet Union. His voice will be heard in the United Nations -- but his eyes will be fixed on the United States.

What kind of nation will Mr. Khrushchev see? What kind of nation do we want him to see? What will impress him? What will cause him to change his ways, either now or in the future?

Some say it will be our arguments. They say that this election is to pick a man who can stand up to Khrushchev in debate. They say that experience in arguments and debates is all we need in the White House.

But I suggest to you that more than this will be necessary to impress Mr. Khrushchev. He has engaged in many arguments. He has taken part in many debates. He has exchanged threats and

54. Kennedy, John F. Original 1960 Presidential campaign speech, 10 ½ pages (8 ½ x 11 in.; 216 x 279 mm.), "Dallas, Texas / September 13 1960". With two handwritten corrections penned in an unknown hand. In this campaign speech delivered at Memorial Auditorium in Dallas, Texas, 13 September 1960, two years before the Cuban Missile Crisis, JFK discusses his views on how to deal with Khrushchev and the Soviet Union. General toning and wrinkling with chipping on edges.

John F. Kennedy original Cold War Presidential campaign speech delivered in Dallas, Texas 13 September 1960 – just over three years later, the President would be shot while traveling the same motor route.

Senator Kennedy reads in part: *"In a few days, our shores will be visited by the head of the Soviet Union. His voice will be heard in the United Nations --- but his eyes will be fixed on the United States. What kind of nation will Mr. Khrushchev see? What kind of nation do we want him to see? What will impress him? What will cause him to change his ways, either now or in the future? Some say it will be our arguments. They say that this election is to pick a man who can stand up to Khrushchev in debate. They say that experience in arguments and debates is all we need in the White House. But I suggest to you that more than this will be necessary to impress Mr. Khrushchev. He has engaged in many arguments. He has taken part in many debates. He has exchanged threats and insults with the best of them. But he continues to move ahead – to probe the weaknesses of the West – to exploit chaos and disorder – and to strengthen and expand the influence of the Communist system. Aided by the Chinese Reds, he penetrated deeper into the Middle East. And no amount of tough talk or skillful debate is going to slow him down. Others say that our propaganda will deter Mr. Khrushchev. If we keep saying we are assured of our continued military lead – if we keep saying that our economic growth is superior – if we keep saying that we are first in space and science and research – then, according to this view, Mr. Khrushchev and all the world will be convinced. If the skeptics and critics will only keep quiet, we are told, it will be obvious that our system, not theirs, represents the wave of the future. But I suggest to you that saying it is so doesn't make it so. Mr. Khrushchev knows, and all the world knows, that the first vehicle in space was called Sputnik, not Vanguard. The first country to place its national emblem on the moon was Russia, not America. The first passengers to return safely from a trip through space were named Strelka and Belka, not Rover or Fido. They know that Russia has a rate of economic growth more than twice as fast as ours. They know that Russia is turning out scientists and engineers at twice the rate we do. An if they know it, the American people are entitled to know why. The facts of the matter are that arguments are not enough to stop Mr. Khrushchev – and propaganda is not enough – and self-contentment is not enough. There is only one thing in the world that will impress the Russians and the Chinese. And that is a strong America. There is only one kind of America which can keep the peace for all mankind. And that is a strong America. And there is only one objective above all others for which I would strive as President of the United States. And that is a strong America. Whatever Mr. Khrushchev may try, whatever he may say, our answer is a stronger America. Our answer may be found inscribed high on the wall of the House Chamber in the Nation's Capitol, behind the desk where Sam Rayburn presides as a genuine symbol of national unity and strength – an inscription which contains this message to all Americans in 1960: 'Let us develop the resources of this land; call forth its powers; build up its institutions; provide all its great interests; and see whether we also, in our day and generation, may not perform something worthy to be remembered.'"*

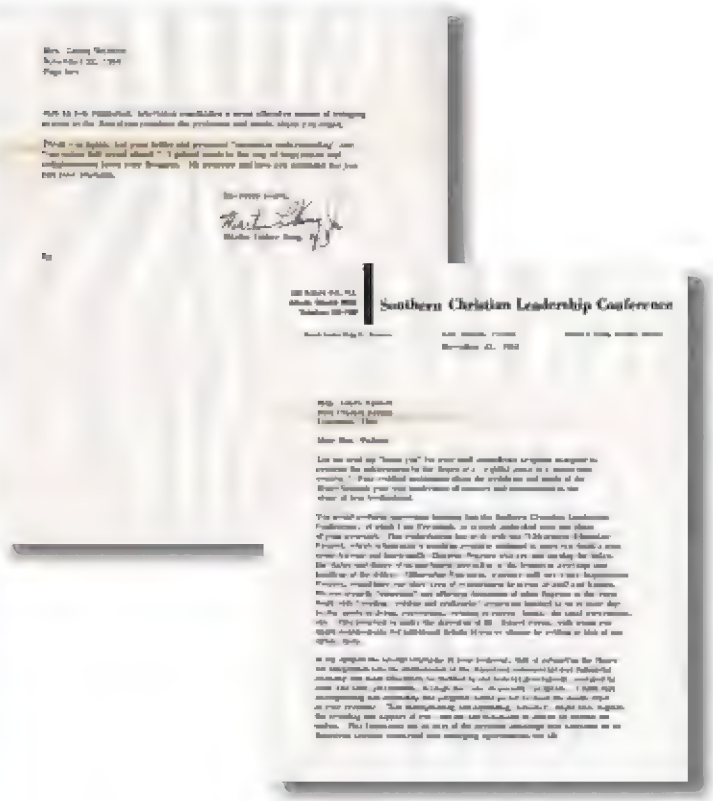
Excellent subject matter from Kennedy concerning the strong U.S. posture that he would exemplify when facing off with Khrushchev during the Cuban Missile Crisis October 16-28, 1962. On September 13, 1960 Presidential candidate Kennedy was riding in a convertible with his running mate, Senator Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas. At that time they were traveling east, from Dealey Plaza, on their way to Memorial Auditorium. There, Kennedy delivered this speech at the same spot where his Republican rival, Richard Nixon, gave an address less than 24 hours earlier. As fate would have it, Dallas would be the city where, in November 22, 1963, Kennedy, riding in an open-air Lincoln Continental with his wife and Governor and Mrs. John Connally, drove west towards Dealey Plaza where bullets fired from the Texas School Book Depository would end his life. **$2,000 - $3,000**

55. Kennedy, John F. and Jacqueline. The White House: An Historic Guide book signed ("John Kennedy, Jacqueline Kennedy") 132 pages, (10 ½ x 7 ¼ in. x ½ in.; 266 x 184 x 12 mm.) bound in red leather with gilt imprinted frame decoration and "GTMcH" on lower right front cover and "The White House" on spine. Founded in 1961 as a part of First Lady Jacqueline Kennedy's program for restoring and teaching about the White House, the guide was the first publication of the association with Mrs. Kennedy actively participating in the editing. The book was designed to accompany guests touring the White House. Some rubbing of spine and minor scratches to cover.

Book inscribed to Kennedy Military Aide Godfrey McHugh who was with the President's motorcade during the Dallas assassination and guarded the President's body on Air Force One.

The book is inscribed in full: *"To Godfrey McHugh with warm personal regards John Kennedy Jacqueline Kennedy Christmas 1962"*

A wealth of drawings and photographs in this book give the reader a look at the interior of America's most famous house. Rooms and objects are described not only in terms of interesting furniture and pictures, but the human history that took place in each room during Presidential life. The White House Historical Association was established in 1961 as a non-profit organization to enhance the understanding, appreciation and enjoyment of the White House. For half a century, each First Lady has continued a tradition of involvement with the association. **Godfrey McHugh** was born in Brussels, Belgium to American parents. McHugh joined the U.S. Army Air Forces after the U.S. entered World War II. He served as assistant executive and senior aide to Air Force Chief of Staff General Hoyt S. Vandenberg from 1948 to 1953. He dated Jacqueline Bouvier (who was later to marry John F. Kennedy and become First Lady of the United States). He became Air Force Aide to President Kennedy, and was promoted to Brigadier General in 1961. As military aide to the President, his duties included supervising Air Force One. He very often rode in the middle of the front seat of the Presidential State Car while transporting the President. While he was in Dallas, Texas during the John F. Kennedy assassination, McHugh was moved further back in the motorcade that day rather than riding in his usual place in the President's car. After Kennedy's death, McHugh guarded Kennedy's body on Air Force One until the President's body was returned to Washington, D.C. **$3,000 - $5,000**



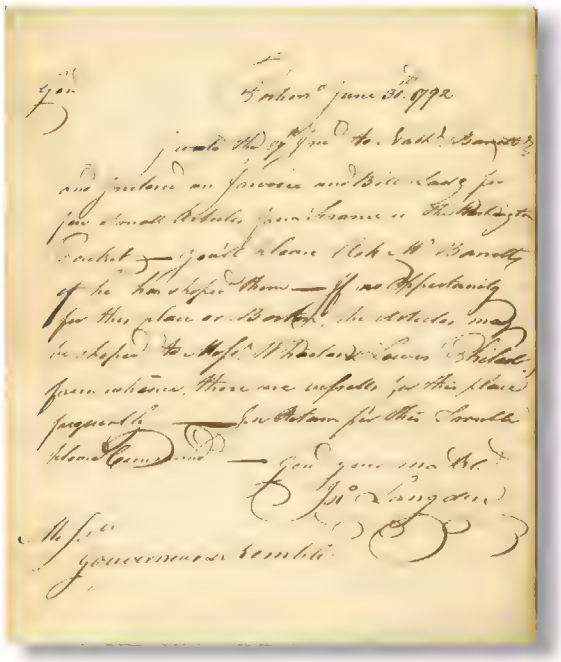
56. King, Martin Luther. Typed letter signed ("Martin L. King Jr.") 1 ½ pages (8 x 11 in.; 215 x 279 mm.) "Southern Christian Leadership Conference" Stationery, "Atlanta, Georgia," 22 November 1965 to Mrs. Laura Walters. Some staining in the topmost fold, bleeding through to the second page but not obscuring content or signature. Some wrinkling to lower right corner. Includes original transmittal envelope.

The American civil rights leader thanks a teacher for her "program designed to promote the achievement by the Negro of a rightful place in democratic society"

King writes in part: *"Let me send my "thank you" for your well-considered program designed to promote the achievement by the Negro of a rightful place in democratic society. Your codified sentiments about the problems and needs of the Negro bespeak your own tenderness of concern and commitment to the cause of true brotherhood. You would probably appreciate knowing that the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, of which I am President, is already embarked upon one phase of your proposal. That embarkation has to do with our "Citizenship Education" Project, which is basically a teaching program designed to teach the South's poor, semi-literate and functionally illiterate Negroes who are just gaining the ballot, the rights and duties of an intelligent utilization of the franchise privilege and handling the dollar…That strengthening and expanding, however, might as well require the prodding and support of you and me and thousands of others all across the nation. This impresses me as part of the personal challenge that confronts us as American citizens concerned with enlarging opportunities for all. Just as you suggested, television constitutes a most effective means of bringing across to the American populace the problems and needs which you cited. Thank you again, for your letter and proposal "operation understanding" and "operation full speed ahead." I gained much in the way of inspiration and enlightenment from your thoughts. My prayers and love are extended for you and Your students. Sincerely yours, Martin L King Jr."*

In this letter, King discusses his Citizenship Education program or "CEP", an empowerment program to teach underprivileged African American's to read so that they could become more literate, educated and participates in the voting process. Promotional material for the CEP begs the question, "what makes a first class citizen?" Some of the answers are; "Understanding of voting, taking part in community affairs. Elementary knowledge of local, state and federal government. Knowledge of the rights and privileges of the individual before the law. Understanding of politics and how it works. Knowledge of the Constitution of the United States and how it works." **$2,000 - $3,000**

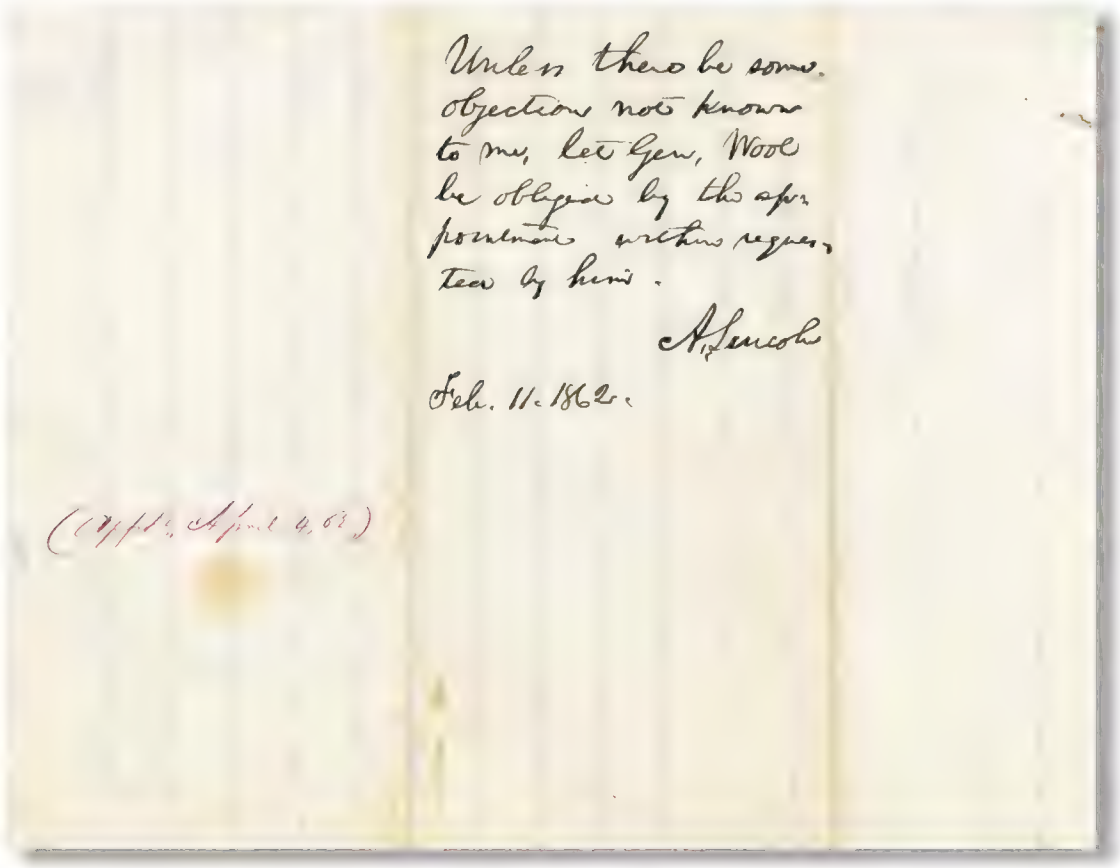
57. Langdon, John. Autograph letter signed ("Jn. Langdon"), 1 page (8 x 9 ½ in.; 203 x 241 mm.), "Portsmouth, New Hampshire," 30 June 1792 to "Messrs. Gouverneur & Kemble / New York" as penned on integral address overleaf. Letter concerns a shipment of articles. Slight toning and chipping; mounting remnants on verso.



John Langdon, first president pro-tempore of the Senate.

Langdon pens in part: *"I wrote the 27th June to Nathl. Barrett and inclosed an invoice and bill lading for few small articles, from France in the Washington packet – you'll please ask N. Barrett if he has shipped them – If no opportunity first this place, or Boston, the articles may be shipped to Messrs. Wharton & Lewis, Philad."*

New Hampshire merchant John Langdon (1741-1819) was an early supporter of the Revolutionary War and served in the Continental Congress, was a delegate to the Constitutional Convention, served as Senator from 1789-1801 and served as first president pro-tempore of the Senate. After being in Congress for 12 years, Langdon became Governor of New Hampshire. **$200 - $300**

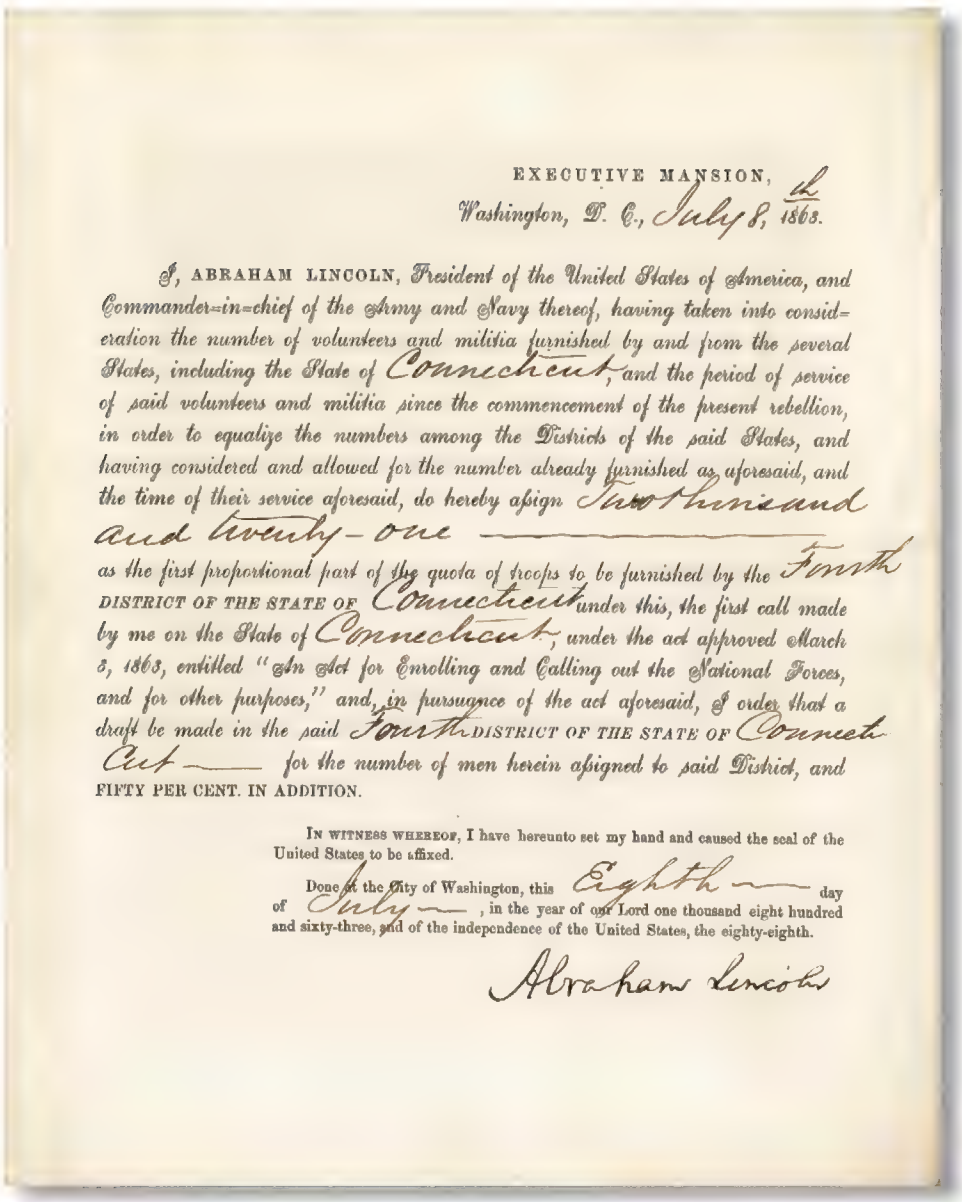


58. Lincoln, Abraham. Autograph endorsement signed ("A. Lincoln") as President, 2 pages (8 x 10 in.; 203 x 254 mm.) on "Headquarters, Departmant of Va." ruled stationery, "Washington," 11 February 1862. Penned on the overleaf of a Letter Signed by Major General John E. Wool, 10 February 1862 written to Secretary of War Edwin M. Stanton. Minor soiling not affecting content.

Abraham Lincoln endorses William D. Whipple for a position on General John E. Wool's staff.

Lincoln pens in full: *"Unless there be some objection not known to me, let Gen. Wool be obliged by the appointment within requested by him. A. Lincoln Feb. 11, 1862".*

General Wool's letter of request reads (in part): "*I have the honor to request that the President of the United will appoint Captain Wm. D. Whipple Assistant Adjutant General an Aid de Camp upon my staff with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel...*" **William D. Whipple (1826-1902)** participated in the Battle of Bull Run and was later appointed to Brigadier General of Volunteers on July 17, 1863. He received the brevets of Brigadier- and Major General of the Regular Army on March 13, 1865 for his gallant service in the Atlanta campaign and battles before Nashville. **$3,000 - $5,000**



EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, D. C., July 8, 1863.

I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States of America, and Commander-in-chief of the Army and Navy thereof, having taken into consideration the number of volunteers and militia furnished by and from the several States, including the State of Connecticut, and the period of service of said volunteers and militia since the commencement of the present rebellion, in order to equalize the numbers among the Districts of the said States, and having considered and allowed for the number already furnished as aforesaid, and the time of their service aforesaid, do hereby assign Two thousand and twenty-one as the first proportional part of the quota of troops to be furnished by the Fourth DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF Connecticut under this, the first call made by me on the State of Connecticut, under the act approved March 3, 1863, entitled "An Act for Enrolling and Calling out the National Forces, and for other purposes," and, in pursuance of the act aforesaid, I order that a draft be made in the said Fourth DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF Connecticut for the number of men herein assigned to said District, and FIFTY PER CENT. IN ADDITION.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this Eighth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the independence of the United States, the eighty-eighth.

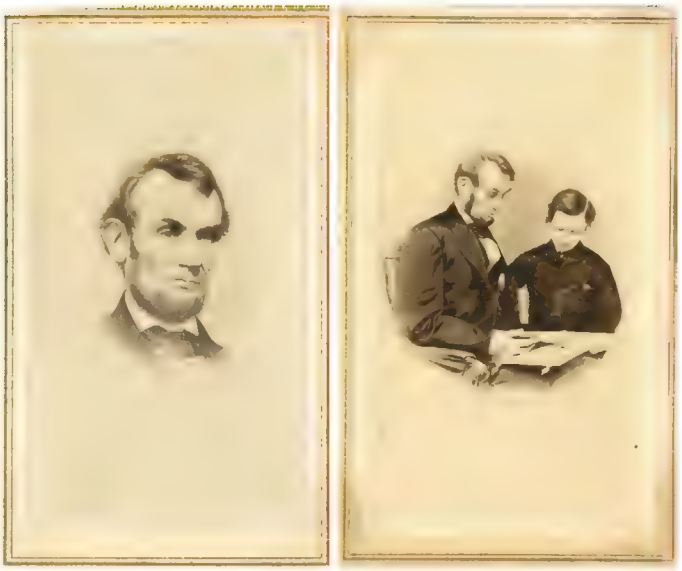
Abraham Lincoln

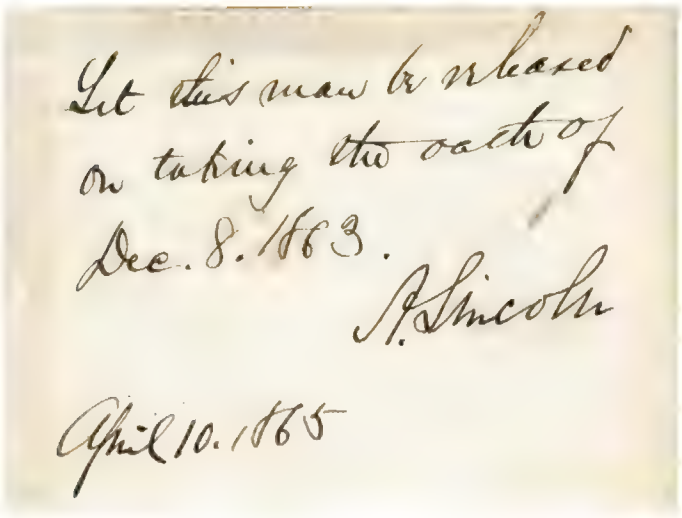
59. Lincoln, Abraham. Historic Document signed ("Abraham Lincoln") as President, 1 page (7 ¾ x 9 ¾ in.; 197 x 247 mm.), "Executive Mansion, Washington, D.C.," 8 July 1863, being a partly-printed document with secretarial entries delineating the state, district and troop number. Slight toning on edges.

Just five days after the Battle of Gettysburg, President Lincoln calls up 2,021 troops from the Fourth District in the state of Connecticut.

The document states (in part; secretarial entries in **bold**): *"I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States of America, and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy thereof, having taken into consideration the number of volunteers and militia furnished by and from the several States, including the State of* ***Connecticut****, and the period of service of said volunteers and militia since the commencement of the present rebellion, in order to equalize the numbers among the Districts of the said States, and having considered and allowed for the number already furnished as aforesaid, and the time of their service aforesaid, do hereby assign* ***Two thousand and twenty-one*** *as the first proportional part of the quota of troops to be furnished by the* ***Fourth*** *DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF* ***Connecticut*** *under this, the first call made by me on the State of* ***Connecticut****, under the act approved March 3, 1863, entitled 'An Act for Enrolling and Calling out the National Forces, and for other purposes,' and, in pursuance of the act aforesaid, I order that a draft be made in the said* ***Fourth*** *DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF* ***Connecticut*** *for the number of men herein assigned to said District, and FIFTY PER CENT IN ADDITION."*

On March 3, 1863, President Lincoln signed the first effective Federal draft which imposed liability on all male citizens between 20 and 45 years of age (with the exception of the physically or mentally unfit men with certain types of dependents, those convicted of a felony, and various high Federal and state officials). Draft quotas for each district were to be set by the President on the basis of population and the number of men already in the service from each district. Compounding the best intentions of the law, a loophole existed in that a drafted man could hire another to serve as his substitute, or buy his way out for $300.00. This particular draft order was signed just five days after the Battle of Gettysburg which resulted in well over 40,000 casualties; it was not only the bloodiest battle of the war, but the bloodiest battle in American history. Opposition to the act was widespread and immediate, with protests and various forms of resistance, some violent, occurring in every state. The worst violent protests occurred in New York starting on July 11, just three days after this document was signed. Ironically, the Draft Law actually increased the number of volunteers; for the entire war, only 162,535 men (or about 6%) were raised by the draft. **$8,000 - $12,000**





60. Lincoln, Abraham. Autograph note signed ("A. Lincoln"), penned on a 3 ¼ x 2 in; 82 x 50 mm. card, 10 April 1865. Exhibits toning on the borders with mounting remnants on verso.

President Lincoln has a former Confederate take the oath of allegiance to the United States.

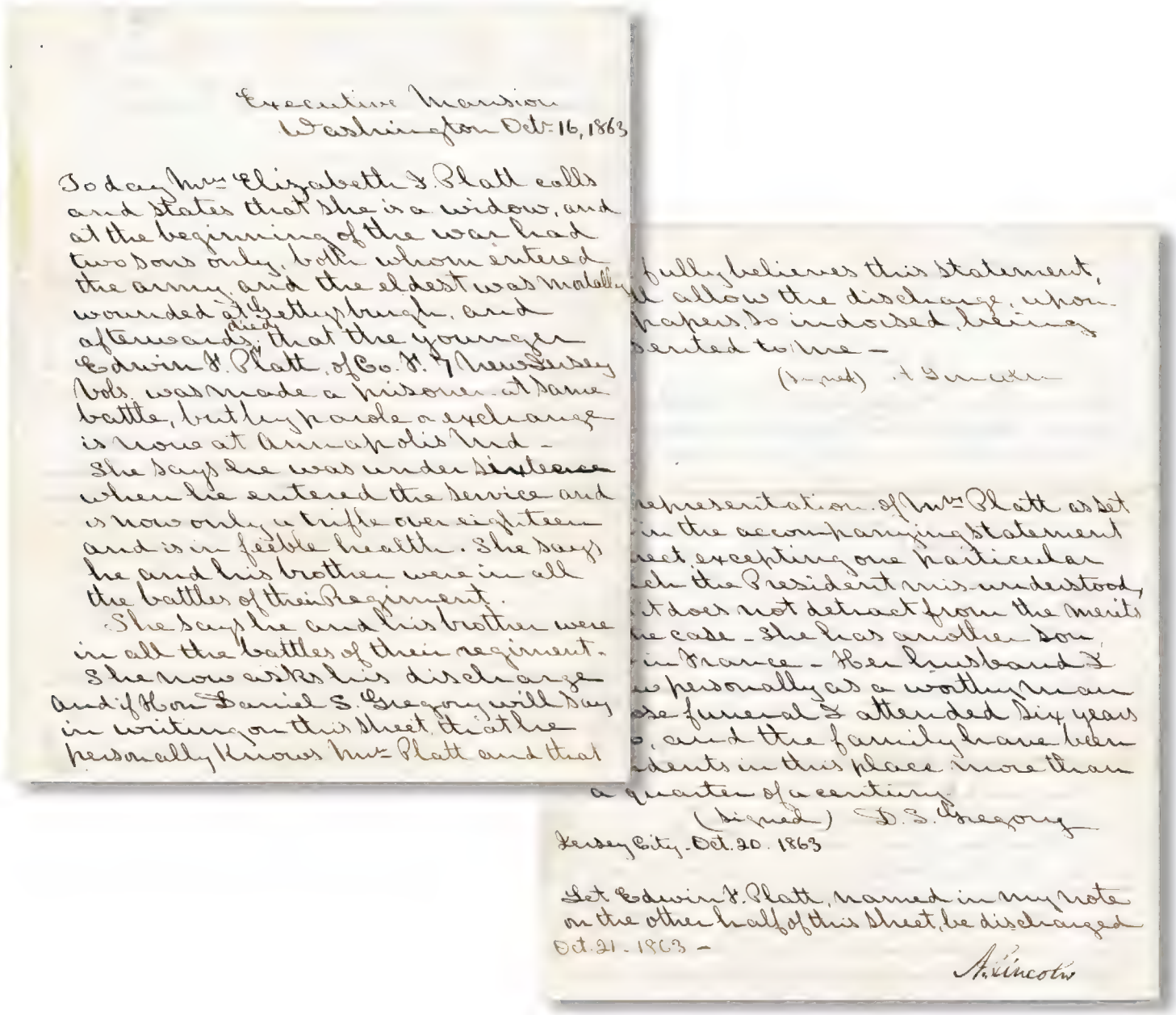
Lincoln pens in full: *"Let this man be released on taking the oath of Dec. 8th 1863. A. Lincoln April 10. 1865".*

Includes two (2) small photo cards one with a vignette of Lincoln reading to a young boy and one portrait of Lincoln – both photos affixed to cards and labeled by an unknown writer on verso; *"Feb. 9, 1864 by Matthew Brady Wash. D.C."* **$3,000 - $5,000**

61. Lincoln, Abraham. Civil War-era autograph album containing over 200 signatures including Lincoln, members of his Cabinet, future Presidents Grant, Garfield and Hayes, members of Congress, etc. A leather bound J.B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia "Autographs" book, 154 pp. (album leaves measure 6 ½ x 7 ¾ in.; 165 x 197 mm.) Majority of the autographs are penned on one side of the leaf. Hinges are tight with very light soiling.

Remarkable Civil War-era autograph album containing over 200 autographs, including Abraham Lincoln, members of his Cabinet, U.S. Grant, James Garfield and Rutherford B. Hayes.

This album belonged to Capt. Ira Goodnow, Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives during the Civil War. Inscribed by Goodnow on the front page, "Ira Goodnow Esq. / Door-keeper / House Representatives. / Washington D.C. / March 4th 1863". Over 200 autographs are present, including a great number of Congressmen from the era. Among the luminaries present: Abraham Lincoln, Hannibal Hamlin (Vice President), Salmon P. Chase (Sec. of Treasury), Edwin M. Stanton (Sec. of War), Gideon Welles (Sec. of the Navy), William H. Seward (Sec. of State), John P. Usher (Sec. of the Interior), Schuyler Colfax (Speaker of the House), Ulysses S. Grant, James Garfield, Horace Greeley, Thaddeus Stevens (Pa. House of Representatives), Rutherford B. Hayes (on Executive Mansion card tipped on a page) and William T. Sherman (tipped). **$3,000 - $5,000**



Executive Mansion
Washington Oct. 16, 1863

To day Mrs. Elizabeth J. Platt calls and states that she is a widow, and at the beginning of the war had two sons only, both whom entered the army, and the eldest was mortally wounded at Gettysburgh, and afterwards died; that the younger Edwin F. Platt, of Co. F. 7 New Jersey Vols. was made a prisoner at same battle, but by parole or exchange is now at Annapolis Md. She says he was under sixteen when he entered the service and is now only a trifle over eighteen and is in feeble health. She says he and his brother were in all the battles of their Regiment.

She says he and his brother were in all the battles of their regiment. She now asks his discharge and if Hon. Daniel S. Gregory will say in writing on this sheet, that he personally knows Mrs. Platt and that

fully believes this statement, ll allow the discharge, upon papers so indorsed being sented to me —

(signed) A. Lincoln

epresentation of Mrs. Platt as set in the accompanying statement ect excepting one particular ch the President mis-understood, t does not detract from the merits e case — she has another son in France — her husband I personally as a worthy man ose funeral I attended Six years , and the family have been idents in this place more than a quarter of a century

(signed) D. S. Gregory

Jersey City. Oct. 20. 1863

Let Edwin F. Platt, named in my note on the other half of this sheet, be discharged

Oct. 21. 1863 —

A. Lincoln

62. Lincoln, Abraham. Manuscript document signed ("A. Lincoln") as President, 2 pages, back and front (9 ¾ x 7 ¾ in.; 248 x 197 mm.) ruled paper with embossed congressional seal stamped in upper left corner, Executive Mansion, Washington, 21 October 1863. The document, being an official copy, is signed by Lincoln at the bottom of page 2, authorizing the discharge of a young prisoner of war [note: the first "A.Lincoln" stated in the text is secretarial]. Slight toning on edges.

President Lincoln requests the discharge of a young soldier who fought at Gettysburg being held as a prisoner of war.

The document states in full: "Executive Mansion Washington Oct. 16, 1863 / Today Mrs. Elizabeth J. Platt calls and states that she is a widow, and at the beginning of the war had two sons only, both whom entered the army, and the eldest was mortally wounded at Gettysburgh, and afterwards died; that the younger Edwin F. Platt, of Co. F. 7 New Jersey Vols. was made a prisoner at same battle, but by parole or exchange is now at Annapolis Md. She says he was under sixteen when he entered the service and is now only a trifle over eighteen and is in feeble health. She says he and his brother were in all the battles of their Regiment. She now asks his discharge and if Hon. Daniel S. Gregory will say in writing on this sheet, that he personally knows Mrs. Platt and that he fully believes this statement, I will allow the discharge upon the papers so indorsed being presented to me. (signed) A.Lincoln"

There follows a statement by the honorable Daniel S. Gregory in full:
"The representation of Mrs. Platt as set forth in the accompanying statement is correct excepting one particular which the President misunderstood, but it does not detract from the merits of the case – she has another son now in France – her husband I knew personally as a worthy man whose funeral I attended six years ago, and the family have been residents in this place more than a quarter of a century (signed) D. S. Gregory Jersey City – Oct. 20 1863"

President Lincoln then concludes the manuscript with his final sanction and signature:
"Let Edwin F. Platt, named in my note on the other half of this sheet, be discharged. Oct. 21, 1863" [signed]: ***A. Lincoln***"
$6,000 - $8,000

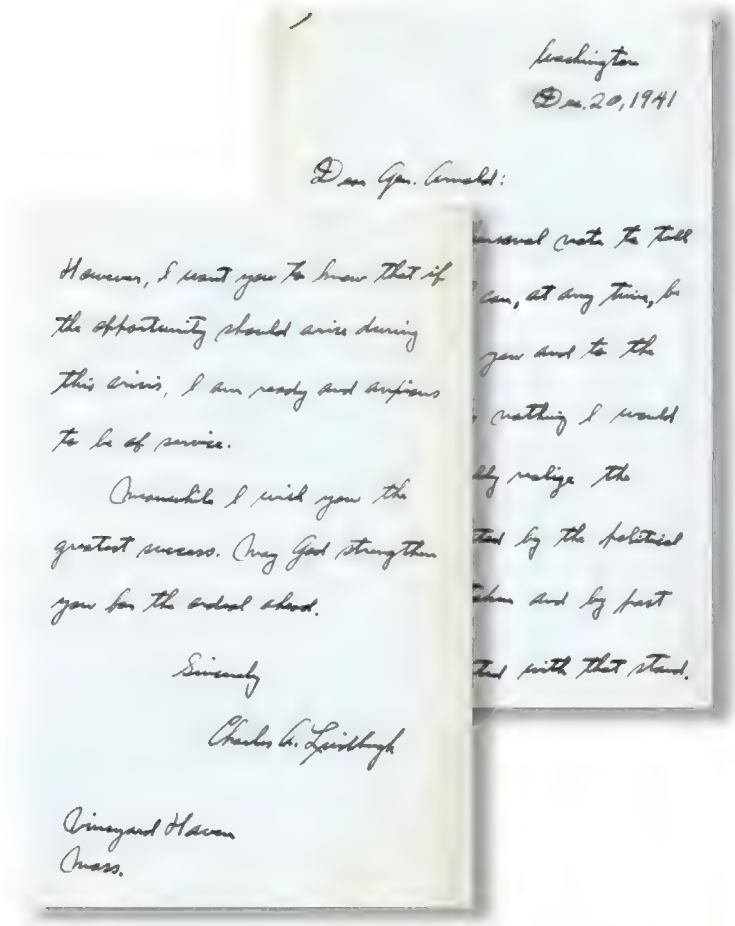
To Hon. Jesse K. Dubois
with respects of
A. Lincoln.
POLITICAL DEBATES
BETWEEN
HON. ABRAHAM LINCOLN
AND
HON. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS,
In the Celebrated Campaign of 1858, in Illinois:
INCLUDING THE PRECEDING SPEECHES OF EACH, AT CHICAGO, SPRINGFIELD, ETC.; ALSO, THE TWO GREAT SPEECHES OF MR. LINCOLN IN OHIO, IN 1859,
AS
CAREFULLY PREPARED BY THE REPORTERS OF EACH PARTY, AND PUBLISHED AT THE TIMES OF THEIR DELIVERY.
COLUMBUS:
FOLLETT, FOSTER AND COMPANY.
1860.

63. Lincoln, Abraham. Political Debates between Hon. Abraham Lincoln and Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, in the Celebrated Campaign of 1858, in Illinois; including the Preceding Speeches of Each, at Chicago, Springfield, etc.; also, the Two Great Speeches of Mr. Lincoln in Ohio, in 1859, as Carefully Prepared by the Reporters of Each Party, and Published at the Times of Their Delivery. *Columbus: Follett, Foster, 1860.*

First edition, first issue, presentation copy, inscribed and signed by Lincoln.

On the front free endpaper, in pencil, Lincoln writes in full: "*To Hon. Jesse K. Dubois / with respects of / A. Lincoln.*" (9 1/8 x 6 1/8 in.; 232 x 155 mm). "Correspondence" leaf including Lincoln's letter to the Republican State Central Committee of Ohio acceding to the publication of his speeches, fourth leaf blank and genuine; prior coating of wax protectant expertly removed leaving Lincoln's inscription and signature in fine condition, some foxing, a few lower fore-edge corners turned, library stamp effaced from rear blank. Publisher's brown cloth, covers paneled in blind, spine lettered in gilt; worn in extremities, spine torn and repaired with minor loss, rear free endpaper excised. Lincoln received one hundred copies of the *Debates* from the publisher, a number of which he inscribed. Between Harry Pratt's census of "Autographed Debates" in the Summer 1954 issue of *Manuscripts* and copies that have surfaced at auction since then, approximately twenty-five inscribed copies can either be located or assumed to have been inscribed by Lincoln. Virtually all the recorded examples, like the present copy, are signed in pencil, which Lincoln apparently adopted because the paper of the edition tended to feather the ink. Interesting to note, a copy cleanly signed and inscribed in ink to Dr. J. B. Fox was sold at Sotheby's on 31 January 1990, lot 2528 in The Library of H. Bradley Martin for $187,000. Only a precious few of the recipients of inscribed copies of the *Debates* were as closely associated with Lincoln amid the presidential campaigns as was Jesse Kilgore Dubois. A close political ally of Lincoln, Dubois served with the future President in the Illinois state legislature. Both men changed their political affiliation from the Whig to the fledging Republican party. Dubois was elected Illinois State Auditor in 1856 and in that position, offered advice and guidance to Lincoln during the 1860 nominating convention and the subsequent campaign. The Lincoln-Douglas confrontations are without question the most famous and important series of debates in American history. They helped to galvanize sectional attitudes about slavery and although he lost the 1858 Illinois Senate campaign of which they were a part, the debates catapulted Lincoln towards the 1860 Republican presidential nomination.

References: Howes L338; Monaghan 69; Monaghan, "The Lincoln Douglas debates," in *Lincoln Herald* 45:2-11; Pratt, "Lincoln Autographed Debates, in *Manuscripts* 6:194-201; Sabin 41156 *Provenance:* Sotheby's New York 16 June 1992, lot 248.
$20,000 - $30,000



Washington
Dec. 20, 1941

Dear Gen. Arnold:

...personal note to tell ... can, at any time, be ... you and to the ... anything I would ... fully realize the ... taken and by past ... with that stand.

However, I want you to know that if the opportunity should arise during this crisis, I am ready and anxious to be of service.

Meanwhile I wish you the greatest success. May God strengthen you for the ordeal ahead.

Sincerely

Charles A. Lindbergh

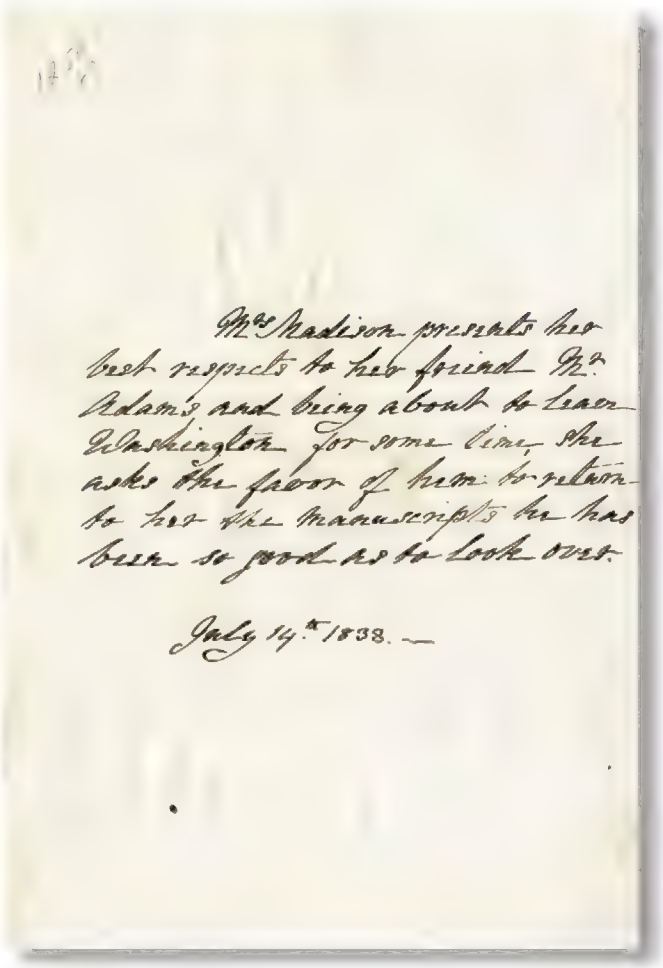
Vineyard Haven
Mass.

64. Lindbergh, Charles. Autograph letter signed ("Charles A. Lindbergh"), 2 pages (5 ¼ x 8 ¼ in.; 133 x 210 mm.), "Washington," 20 December 1941 to "Dear Gen. Arnold"; staple holes present at the upper left corners with minor toning on right margin of page 2.

Just two weeks after Pearl Harbor, Charles Lindbergh offers his services to Gen. "Hap" Arnold's fledgling Army Air Corps.

Written to General Henry "Hap" Arnold (1886-1950), the father of the U.S. Air Force. Lindbergh pens in full: *"Dear Gen. Arnold: This is a personal note to tell you that if I can, at any time, be of assistance to you and to the Air Corps, there is nothing I would rather do. I fully realize the complications created by the political stand I have taken and by past incidents connected with that stand. However, I want you to know that if the opportunity should arise during this crisis, I am ready and anxious to be of service. Meanwhile I will you the greatest success. May God strengthen you for the ordeal ahead."*

In the months leading up to the surprise bombing of Pearl Harbor, Charles Lindbergh became an outspoken member of the America First Committee, an isolationist group that vehemently opposed American entry into yet another European war. As the most well-known celebrity in America, Lindbergh's speeches against American involvement were broadcast widely, angering Roosevelt Administration which believed his pronouncements were seriously eroding public support. After receiving this letter (offered here), Arnold politely deferred the decision to Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson. Over the next few months, the Roosevelt Administration worked diligently to thwart Lindbergh's attempt at finding an honorable way to serve his country. The President believed Lindbergh to be subversive, if not downright treasonous. Roosevelt wrote to Treasury Secretary Henry Morgenthau, "If I should die tomorrow, I want you to know this. I am absolutely convinced that Lindbergh is a Nazi." Denied military service, Lindbergh was hired by Henry Ford to oversee manufacturing of B-24 Liberator bombers for the Air Corps. In addition to his war-time work for Ford, Lindbergh made high-altitude flights in the P-47 Thunderbolt and worked to improve the engine in the Navy's Corsair F4U. In April 1944 he went to the Pacific as a technical representative of United Aircraft and flew the Corsair with heavy bomb loads (to prove it could be done), and flew fifty combat missions, on one of which he shot down a Japanese fighter. **$800 - $1,200**



Mrs Madison presents her best respects to her friend Mr. Adams and being about to leave Washington for some time she asks the favor of him to return to her the manuscripts he has been so good as to look over.

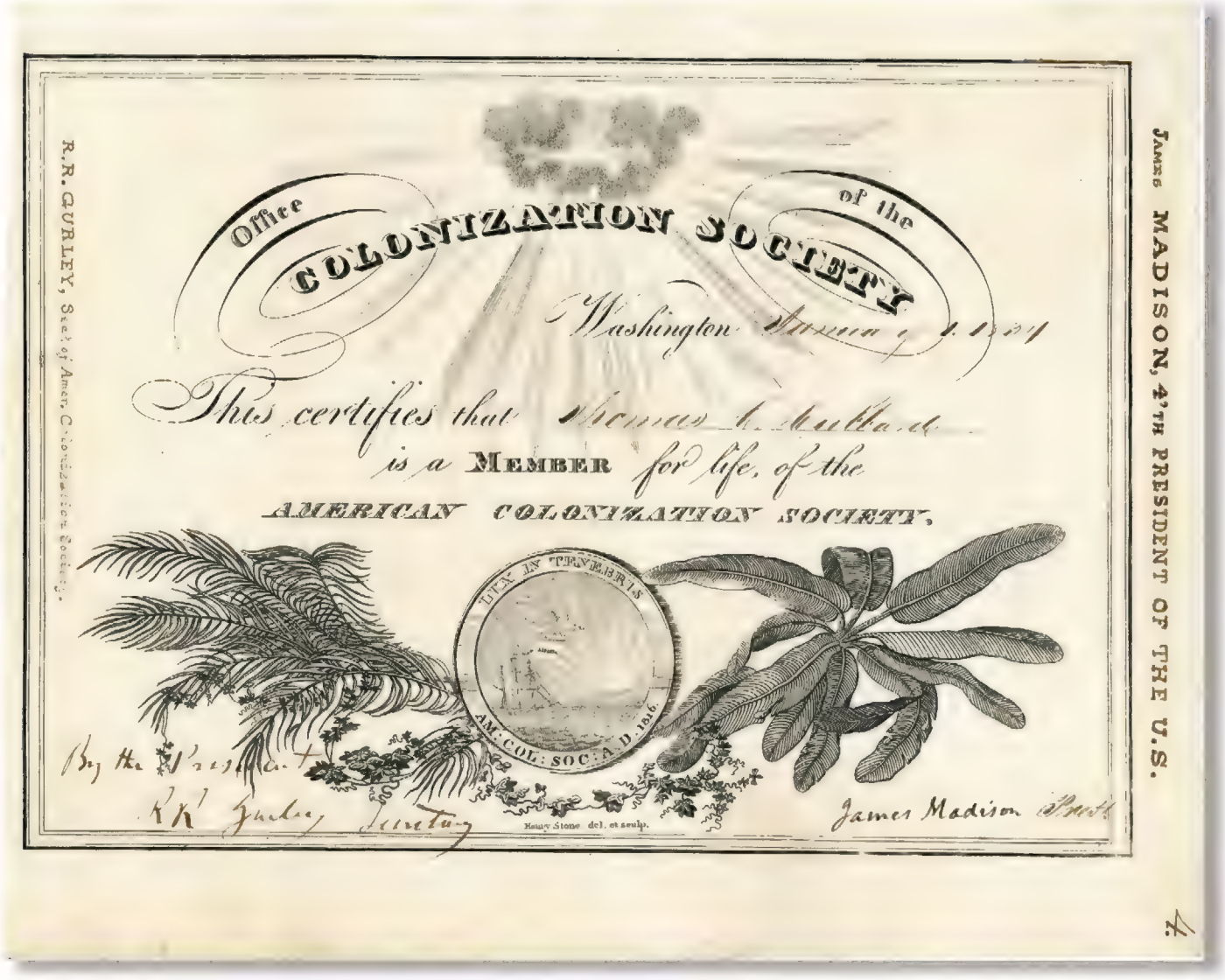
July 14th 1838.

65. Madison, Dolley. Autograph letter signed in third person ("Mrs. Madison"), 1 page (approx. 4 ¾ in. x 7 ¼ in.; 121 x 184 mm.), 14 July 1838 to President John Quincy Adams. Rough top edge and small fold at bottom right corner.

Dolley Madison writes to former President John Quincy Adams.

Dolley pens in full: *"Mrs. Madison presents her best respects to her friend Mr. Adams and being about to leave Washington for some time she asks the favor of him to return to her the manuscripts he has been so good as to look over."*

As Dolley Madison served as First Lady of the United States from 1809-1817 she was notable for her social gifts and helped define the role of the First Lady. Her success as a hostess contributed to increasing the popularity of Madison as President. During the previous administration of Thomas Jefferson, a widower and their friend, Dolley occasionally acted as First Lady for him to fulfill the ceremonial functions more usually associated with the President's wife. She also aided in the completion and furnishing the interior of the newly constructed White House. **$800 - $1,200**

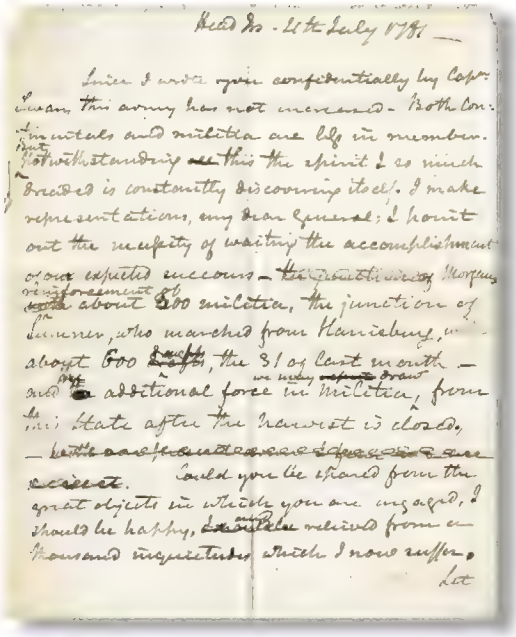

Office of the
COLONIZATION SOCIETY
Washington
This certifies that Thomas H. Hubbard
is a MEMBER for life, of the
AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.
JAMES MADISON, 4TH PRESIDENT OF THE U.S.
R.R. GURLEY, Sec'y of Amer. Colonization Society.
AM. COL. SOC. A.D. 1816.
Henry Stone del. et sculp.

66. Madison, James. Document signed ("James Madison"), 1 page (7 ¾ x 9 5/8 in.; 197 x 244 mm.), "Washington," 1 January 1834, being a beautifully engraved membership certificate for the "American Colonization Society" signed by the former President of the U.S. as current president of the organization. Countersigned by R.R. Gurley [1797-1872. Clergyman and secretary of the organization.] Irregular trimmed edges on top and left margins with slight soiling.

James Madison signed membership certificate for the American Colonization Society, the group responsible for the creation of the West African state of Liberia.

The document reads in full: *"Office of the COLONIZATION SOCIETY / This certifies that Thomas H. Hubbard is a MEMBER for life, of the AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY."*

Founded in 1816 as public concern over the increasing number of free African Americans was on the rise, the American Colonization Society attracted a diverse member base that included both abolitionists and slave owners. On the one hand, abolitionist members felt the society could affect the gradual elimination of slavery and sought to provide newly freed slaves with the opportunity to escape racism and the systematic denial of their rights. On the other hand, slave owners saw a threat to their livelihood in the growing free black population and hoped colonization would reinforce and strengthen the institution of slavery in the United States. James Madison, a founding member of the American Colonization Society, discovered in the repatriation of African Americans to Africa a means of reconciling the obvious contradiction between his publicly professed abhorrence of human bondage and his continued ownership of slaves. Moreover, Madison viewed repatriation as an effective means of combating the emerging sectional differences that threatened the continued stability of the adolescent Union. Even with the divergent goals espoused by the abolitionists and slave holders within the American Colonization Society, all society members shared a common belief: whites and blacks could never coexist in the United States. This led the society to establish Liberia, named by the society's own R.R. Gurley, on Africa's western coast in 1820. By the time James Madison assumed the presidency of the American Colonization Society in 1833, more than 2,500 African Americans had already been resettled in the colony. Even in the early 1830s, opposition from radical abolitionists such as William Lloyd Garrison, who attacked colonization as a slaveholder's scheme to perpetuate slavery, had begun to take its toll. The gap between abolitionists and supporters of colonization widened yet the society continued its repatriation attempts even after the 1836 death of its nationally recognized president, James Madison. Try as it might, the American Colonization Society saw its supporters steadily decline from 1840 on. By 1867 over 13,000 African Americans had emigrated to Liberia, but the total free black population in the U.S. topped 4 million. By its fiftieth year, the society's goal of total repatriation of free African Americans was more impractical than ever. Still, the society limped on, providing missionary and educational services in Liberia until it disbanded in 1913. **$800 - $1,200**



67. McHenry, James. Revolutionary War-date autograph letter signed ("James McHenry"), 3 pages, (6 ½ x 8 in.; 165 x 203 mm.), 26 July 1781, from *"Hd Qrs"* near "Williamsburg, Virginia". Written to Maj. Gen. Nathanael Greene. Minor separation at the vertical hinge, and light staining.

In what would become the final chapter of the Revolutionary War, Lafayette pursues Cornwallis back into a defensive position at Yorktown.

McHenry, who had just been commissioned a major on May 30, 1781, pens in full: *"Since I wrote you confidentially by Capn. Swan, this army has not increased— Both Continentals and militia are less in number. But notwithstanding all this the spirit I so much dreaded is constantly discovering itself. I make representations, my dear general; I point out the necessity of waiting the accomplishment or our expected succours the question of Morgan's reinforcement with of about 300 militia, the junction of Sumner, who marched from Harrisburg, with about 600 drafts draughts, the 31 of last month –and the additional force in militia we may expect draw from this State after the harvest is closed. With care present every I feel we are secure. Could you be spared from the great objects in which you are engaged, I should be happy, I should be and relieved from a thousand inequities which I now suffer. At least let the Marquis* [de Lafayette] *at least have your advice, if he cannot have your presence. And Let him be sure of his arrangements strength before he voluntarily risks more he consentingly hazards at one cast more perhaps than a State. Our vanguard is within twelve miles of Williamsburg and our main body within twenty. It would seem as if his Lordship* [Cornwallis] *was not quite at his ease; and that he we had pushed him with appearances. But his His Lordship believes is an old gamester and this may be no more only a trick to draw in a young one. Nevertheless it would leek Still however there are circumstances that favor an evacuation of his present post—but in this case it is difficult to say, in this ease, whether he where hes Lordship retires is going. If he is to be commander in chief, as is reported, he will be more anxious for New York, than if he remains a secondary character. Let me hear from you, my ever de'ar general, for I know you do not wish me with you at this critical moment; although, were I with you, I might obtain gain a little reputation, which is more than can happen to me here."*

At the time this letter was written, McHenry, along with his commanding general, the Marquis de Lafayette, had confirmed through their spies that a portion of Cornwallis' force was embarking for New York. Though they were cautious that the "old gamester" might be deceiving them into an ill-advised attack, it was quickly apparent that a large portion of Conrwallis' force had been recalled by Gen. Clinton to New York, to take part in what the British believed would be major assault on that city by a joint Franco-American army. With Cornwallis in a defensive position at Yorktown and Lafayette's dwindling force opposing him just a few miles away, both McHenry and Lafayette believed that the war in the South was effectively over, and they both awaited orders to march northward to take part in the impending climactic battle against the main British force at New York. Meanwhile, and as McHenry mentions in this letter, Lafayette's militia was beginning to melt away from his little army, as the late summer harvest was fast approaching. Washington, however, had other plans. Just four days after the date of this letter, he received the first of Lafayette's letters apprising him of the situation at Yorktown. Washington then received some further good news: Admiral de Grasse's West Indian fleet was moving northward to engage the British fleet at Chesapeake Bay. If he could quickly march his own force south to Yorktown, it might be possible to defeat Cornwallis completely and win back control of the southern colonies from the British. Little did he realize that his victory at Yorktown just a few weeks later would bring about an end to the six-year Revolutionary War. **$1,200 - $1,500**

68. McKinley, William. Photograph signed ("William McKinley") as President with the participants of the Spanish-American War Peace Protocol, (22 x 18 in.; 558 x 457 mm. overall; photograph measures 16 x 12 ½ in.; 406 x 317 mm.), oblong, 12 August 1898, photograph taken by Frances Benjamin Johnston, the earliest major American female photographer and photojournalist. Bumped at corners (lower right corner mended on verso); light toning.

Photograph signed of President McKinley and participants at the signing of the peace protocol of the Spanish-American War August 1898.

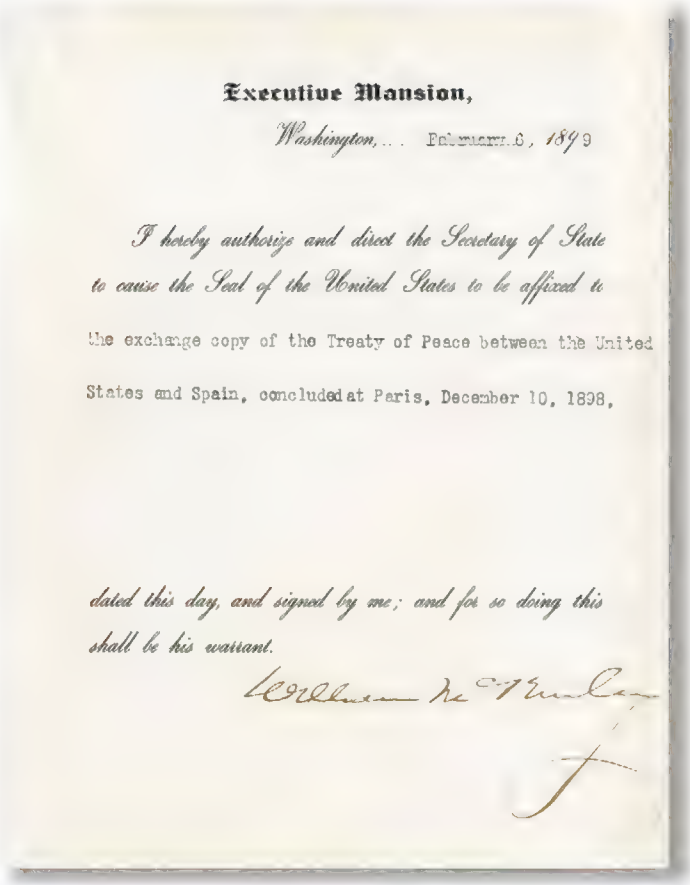
Oversized signed photograph of all the major participants in the signing of the Protocol of Peace, ending hostilities of the Spanish-American War. Taken in the Cabinet Room (today the Treaty Room) of the White House, where President McKinley stands beside seated French Ambassador Jules Cambon and Secretary of State William R. Day. These men have all signed on the matt below the image. Also portrayed and signing are Assistant Secretary of State and later Secretary of the Treasury George B. Cortelyou, Asst. Secretary of State Alvey A. Adee, General Henry C. Corbin, Asst. Secretary to the President Oscar L. Pruden, John Bassett Moore, noted jurist and author of essays on international law, Charles Loeffler, Union officer and head doorkeeper of the White House, and Asst. Sec. of State Thomas W. Cridler and White House aide Benjamin Montgomery. Also signed by the photographer, Frances Benjamin Johnston, the earliest major American female photographer and photojournalist. The U.S. declared war on Spain in April, 1898, two months after the USS Maine exploded in Havana's harbor. On May 1, U.S. Commodore George Dewey defeated the Spanish squadron in Manila Bay, thus taking the Philippine Islands. Guam soon followed. Closer to home, U.S. and Cuban troops took El Viso Fort and the town of El Caney. San Juan Hill was taken with the help of the Rough Riders under Teddy Roosevelt and Santiago de Cuba fell as well. By mid-July, Spanish control of Cuba was at an end. On July 18, the Spanish government, through the French Ambassador to the U.S., Jules Cambon, initiated a message to President McKinley to suspend the hostilities and to start the negotiations to end the war. McKinley called for a preliminary protocol from Spain before suspension, and on August 9 Spain accepted the U.S. conditions. Three days later the protocol was signed that ended the hostilities. In the Treaty of Peace, Spain renounced all rights to Cuba and allowed an independent Cuba, ceded Puerto Rico and the island of Guam to the Americans and gave up its possessions in the West Indies. **$800 - $1,200**

69. McKinley, William. Printed and typed document signed ("William McKinley") as President, 1 page (7 ½ x 10 in.; 190.5 x, 254 mm.) on "Executive Mansion" stationary, 6 February 1899. Light toning at top edge.

William McKinley signed authorization for the U.S. seal to be affixed to a Peace Treaty between the United States and Spain formally ending the Spanish-American War.

The document reads in full: *"I hereby authorize and direct the Secretary of State to cause the Seal of the United States to be affixed to the exchange copy of the Treaty of Peace between the United States and Spain, concluded at Paris December 10, 1898, dated this day, and signed by me; and for so doing this shall be his warrant."*

Following the Spanish defeats in Cuba and Puerto Rico, an armistice was arranged on August 12, 1898. Fighting was halted and Spain recognized Cuba's independence. The U.S. occupation of the Philippines was recognized pending final disposition of the islands. The final treaty was concluded in Paris on December 10, 1898 and provided for the following: 1) Spain agreed to remove all soldiers from Cuba and recognize American occupation of the area; the U.S. had previously pledged not to annex the island in the Teller Amendment; 2) Spain ceded Guam and Puerto Rico to the United States, and 3) the United States compensated Spain for its losses with a payment of $20 million. Ratification of this treaty was not a foregone conclusion in the United States Senate. A great debate ensued, pitting imperialists against anti-imperialists. The point of friction was the Philippines, which were deemed by many not to be an area of vital interest to the U.S. Proponents of expansion argued that other powers (probably Germany) would move into the Philippines if American did not. Further, the U.S. had a duty to export its superior democratic institutions to this region—a revival of the old manifest destiny argument. In February 1899, the treaty received the necessary two-thirds ratification approval by a single vote. The United States had emerged as a world power, but its public was divided over the nature of the role to be played. **$8,000 - $12,000**

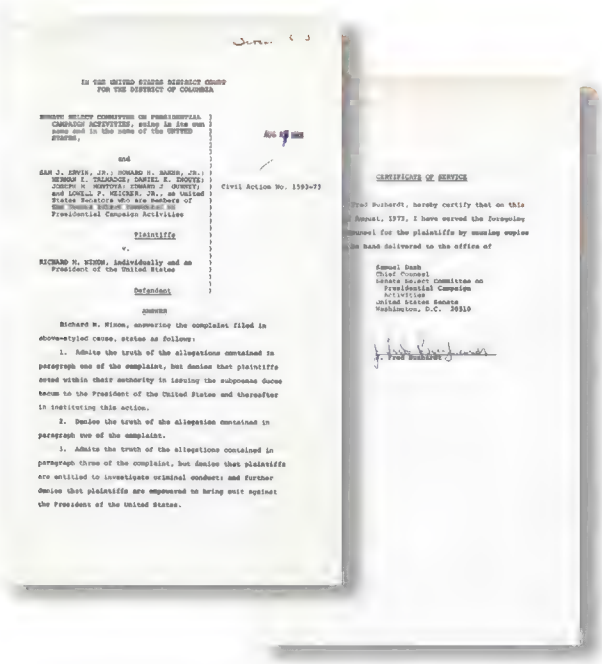


Executive Mansion,

Washington, ... February 6, 1899

I hereby authorize and direct the Secretary of State to cause the Seal of the United States to be affixed to the exchange copy of the Treaty of Peace between the United States and Spain, concluded at Paris, December 10, 1898, dated this day, and signed by me; and for so doing this shall be his warrant.

William McKinley



IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE ON PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN ACTIVITIES, acting in its own name and in the name of the UNITED STATES,

and

SAM J. ERVIN, JR.; HOWARD H. BAKER, JR.; HERMAN E. TALMADGE; DANIEL K. INOUYE; JOSEPH M. MONTOYA; EDWARD J. GURNEY; and LOWELL P. WEICKER, JR., as United States Senators who are Members of the Senate Select Committee on Presidential Campaign Activities

Plaintiffs

v.

RICHARD M. NIXON, Individually and as President of the United States

Defendant

Civil Action No. 1593-73

ANSWER

Richard M. Nixon, answering the complaint filed in above-styled cause, states as follows:

1. Admits the truth of the allegations contained in paragraph one of the complaint, but denies that plaintiffs acted within their authority in issuing the subpoenas duces tecum to the President of the United States and thereafter in instituting this action.

2. Denies the truth of the allegation contained in paragraph two of the complaint.

3. Admits the truth of the allegations contained in paragraph three of the complaint, but denies that plaintiffs are entitled to investigate criminal conduct; and further denies that plaintiffs are empowered to bring suit against the President of the United States.

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I, Fred Buzhardt, hereby certify that on this ... August, 1973, I have served the foregoing ... counsel for the plaintiffs by causing copies ... to be hand delivered to the office of

Samuel Dash
Chief Counsel
Senate Select Committee on Presidential Campaign Activities
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

J. Fred Buzhardt, Jr.

70. Nixon, Richard. Watergate legal document (unsigned), 6 pages (8 ½ x 14 in.; 215 x 355 mm.), "Washington," 29 August 1973, being President Richard Nixon's legal response to the Senate Select Committee on Presidential Campaign Activities charges against him: Civil Action No. 1593-73. The document is signed by Nixon's top legal defender **Joseph Fred Buzhardt**, and is accompanied with a certification signed by Buzhardt that copies of this legal response were delivered to the office of Samuel Dash, Chief Counsel of the Senate Select Committee on Presidential Campaign Activities, U.S. Senate. Punch- and staple holes at top; light soiling on page 1.

President Nixon refutes the Watergate Scandal charges of the Senate Select Committee based on executive privilege.

A brief excerpt from President Nixon's response in part: *"Richard M. Nixon, answering the complaint filed in above-styled cause, states as follows: Admits the truth of the allegations contained in paragraph one of the complaint, but denies that plaintiffs acted within their authority in issuing the subpoenas duces tecum to the President of the United States and thereafter in instituting this action."*

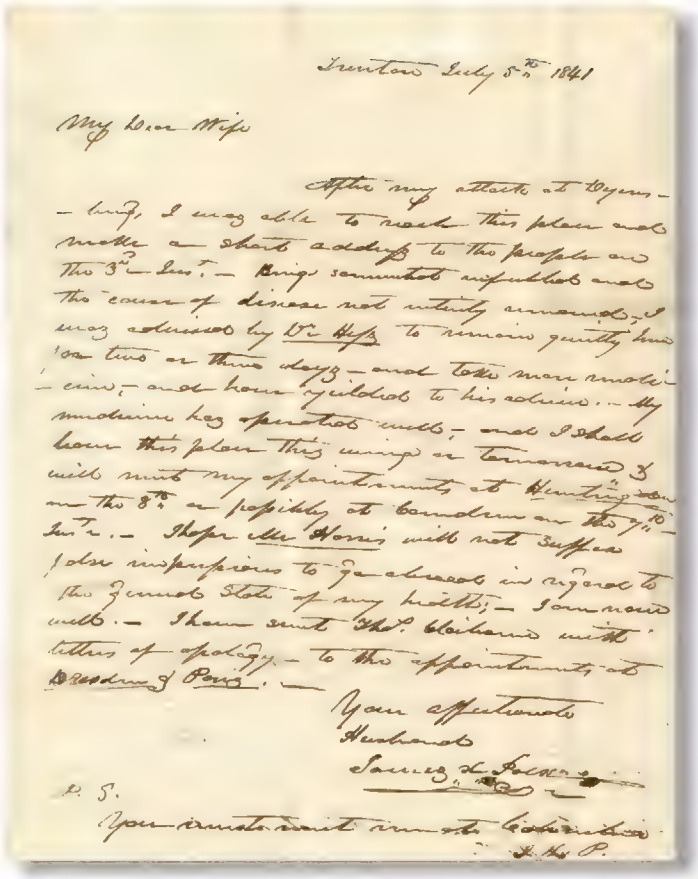
The Watergate affair began with the arrest of five men for breaking and entering into the Democratic National Committee headquarters at the Watergate complex on June 17, 1972. The FBI connected cash found on the burglars to a slush fund used by the Committee for the Re-Election of the President, a fundraising group for the Nixon campaign. In July 1973, as evidence mounted against the president's staff, including testimony provided by former staff members in an investigation conducted by the Senate Watergate Committee, it was revealed that President Nixon had a tape-recording system in his offices and he had recorded many conversations. Recordings from these tapes implicated the president, revealing he had attempted to cover up the break-in. Joseph Fred Buzhardt, Jr. was the Special White House Counsel for Watergate Matters (appointed May 10, 1973) and White House Counsel (appointed January 4, 1974) to President Richard Nixon. He was Nixon's top legal defender during the hearings of the Senate Select Committee on Presidential Campaign Activities and as the Administration's legal authority on the White House tapes. After just eight months as the Special White House Counsel for Watergate Matters, Buzhardt was elevated to the position of White House Counsel taking on additional duties unrelated to the President's Watergate defense. This resulted in a grueling schedule that took a toll on Buzhardt's health. On June 13, 1974, in the midst of 120-hour workweeks, the 50-year-old White House Counsel suffered a heart attack which left him incapacitated until just a few weeks prior to President Nixon's resignation. Buzhardt resigned as White House Counsel on August 16, 1974, one week after President Gerald R. Ford took office. **$800 - $1,200**

71. Pierce, Franklin. Autograph letter signed ("Fr. Pierce") as President, 1 page (7 ½ x 5 in.; 190.5 x 127 mm.), "Washington" [no date], written to Jefferson Davis, Secretary of War. Toning on edges and mounting tape at top edge on verso.

President Franklin Pierce writes to his appointed Secretary of War Jefferson Davis who would years later become the President of the Confederacy.

Pierce pens in full: *"This note will be handed to you by Genl. G.W. Cullum with whom I served in Congress for several years prior to 1841. My personal regard for him leads me to feel a lively interest in whatever concerns his fortunes. Yr. friend, Fr. Pierce"*

Franklin Pierce made many divisive decisions that were widely criticized, earning him the reputation as one of the worst Presidents in U.S. history. Pierce's popularity in the Northern states declined sharply after he supported the Kansas-Nebraska Act, which replaced the Missouri Compromise and renewed debate over the expansion of slavery in the American West. Pierce's credibility was further damaged when several of his diplomats issued the Ostend Manifesto, a document that described the rationale that the U.S. purchase Cuba from Spain while implying that the U.S. should declare war if Spain refused. Abandoned by his party, Pierce was not renominated to run in the 1856 Presidential election; he was replaced by James Buchanan as the Democratic candidate. After losing the Democratic nomination, Pierce continued his lifelong struggle with alcoholism and his marriage to fell apart. His reputation was destroyed during the Civil War when he declared support for the Confederacy, and personal correspondence between Pierce and the Confederate President Jefferson Davis was leaked to the press. **$400 - $600**



72. Polk, James. Autograph letter signed ("James K. Polk"), 1 page (10 x 7 ¾ in.; 254 x 196 mm.), 5 July 1841 to his wife, Sarah Childress Polk. Small holes at fold intersections with reinforcement on verso for small horizontal tear; minor mounting remnants.

While falling ill on the campaign trail for reelection to the Governorship of Tennessee, James K. Polk pens a letter to his wife Sarah.

Polk pens in full: *"My Dear Wife, After my attack at Dyersburg , I was able to reach this place and make a short address to the people on the 3rd inst. Being somewhat infeebled and the cause of the disease not entirely assured, I was advised by Dr. Hess to remain quietly here for two or three days – and take more medicine, and I have yielded to his advice. My medicine has operated well, and I shall leave this place this evening or tomorrow & will meet my appointments at Huntingdon on the 8th or possibly at Camden on the 7th inst. I hope Mr. Harris will not suffer false impressions to go abroad in regard to the present state of my health; I am now well. I have sent Thos. Claiborne with letters of apology to the appointments at Dresden & Paris. Your affectionate Husband, James K. Polk P.S. You must meet me at Columbia. J.K.P."*

James K. Polk was born in North Carolina, but he later lived in and represented Tennessee. A Democrat, Polk served as the 17th Speaker of the House of Representatives (1835-1839) and Governor of Tennessee (1839-1841). At the time this letter was written, Polk was on the campaign trail for his reelection which he wound up losing to James C. Jones. Polk became the "dark horse" candidate for President in 1844, defeating Henry Clay of the rival Whig Party by promising to annex Texas, becoming the 11th President of the U.S. **$400 - $600**

73. Reagan, Ronald. Document signed ("Ronald Reagan"), 1 page (33 x 18 in.; 838 x 457 mm.), on vellum, being a testament of "gratitude and affection" offered to Lt. Colonel Owen E. Crump, a studio writer who first organized the Army Air Force's First Motion Picture Unit. Signed by nearly 300 members of this Unit, including Ronald Reagan who has signed "Ronald Reagan Capt. A.C." Minor holes at center fold with archival reinforcement on verso.

Ronald Reagan WWII-date document as member of the Army Air Force's First Motion Picture Unit.

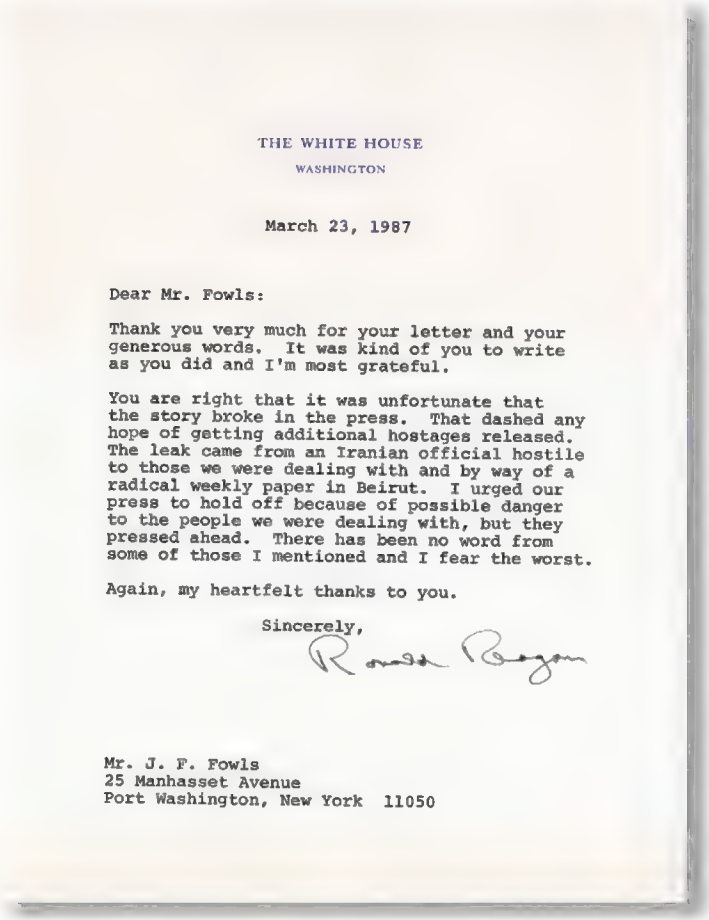
Founded by Jack Warner and Owen Crump, the First Motion Picture unit was unique in that it recruited film artisans and craftsmen from the Hollywood studio ranks. By the end of the war, the 1st MPU had made over 400 films, including "Operation of the Bomb Sight", "Land and Live in the Jungle", "How to Survive in the Arctic" (after crashing), "Lessons in Aerial Gunnery", "Mental Attitude of a Soldier", and "Recognition of the Japanese Zero". (The first Zero captured intact was immediately flown, in a cargo plane, to Burbank so the Unit could photograph it in the air doing a series of maneuvers with a technical narration. With the highest priority, the film was flown to all Air Force and other installations in the Pacific.) **$300 - $500**

74. Reagan, Ronald. Typed letter signed as President, 1 page (6 ¾ x 8 7/8 in.; 171 x 225 mm.), on "The White House Washington" letterhead, 23 March 1987 to J.F. Fowls of Port Washington, New York. Minor toning at the bottom edge.

President Ronald Reagan discusses the unfortunate leak of the Iran-Contra Affair by a Lebanese newspaper.

Reagan writes in full: *"Thank you very much for your letter and your generous words. It was kind of you to write as you did and I'm most grateful. You are right that it was unfortunate that the story broke in the press. That dashed any hope of getting additional hostages released. The leak came from an Iranian official hostile to those we were dealing with and by way of a radical weekly paper in Beirut. I urged our press to hold off because of possible danger to the people we were dealing with, but they pressed ahead. There has been no word from some of those I mentioned and I fear the worst. Again, my heartfelt thanks to you."*

In the years following the Lebanese Civil War, the systematic hostage taking of foreigners became an all too common event in Lebanon. It was under the shadow of these events that one of the largest U.S. political scandals of the 1980s, the Iran-Contra Affair, occurred. The affair, shrouded in secrecy to this day, in part offered arms to Iran in return for the release of U.S. hostages held in Lebanon. Exposed in the Lebanese paper in late 1986, the arrangement inspired a public outcry and quickly became the focus of a highly publicized government investigation. Regardless of the legal/moral implications of the Iran-Contra Affair, the plan proved a failure; only three hostages were released as a result of the arms transactions before the arrangement became world news. **$600 - $800**



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 23, 1987

Dear Mr. Fowls:

Thank you very much for your letter and your generous words. It was kind of you to write as you did and I'm most grateful.

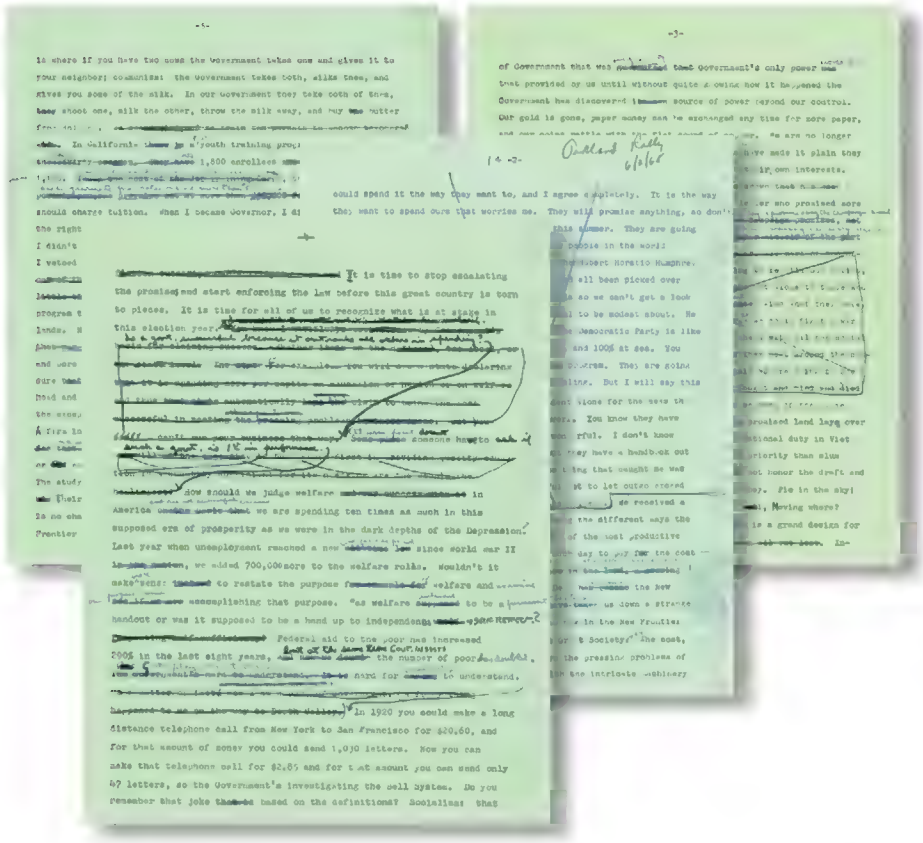
You are right that it was unfortunate that the story broke in the press. That dashed any hope of getting additional hostages released. The leak came from an Iranian official hostile to those we were dealing with and by way of a radical weekly paper in Beirut. I urged our press to hold off because of possible danger to the people we were dealing with, but they pressed ahead. There has been no word from some of those I mentioned and I fear the worst.

Again, my heartfelt thanks to you.

Sincerely,

Ronald Reagan

Mr. J. F. Fowls
25 Manhasset Avenue
Port Washington, New York 11050



75. Reagan, Ronald. Autograph and typewritten manuscript (unsigned), (17) full pages, (8 ½ x 11 in.; 215 x 279 mm. and 8 ½ x 12 ½ in.; 215 x 304 mm.), 3 June 1968, being the working draft of a speech delivered at a political rally in Oakland California. (8) pages are completely in Reagan's hand; (9) are typewritten pages heavily annotated by him. Slight bends in corners.

Ronald Reagan's heavily-annotated 1968 speech discussing the cost of government, its burden on taxpayers and the failure of Lyndon Johnson's "Great Society."

Reagan's speech reads in part: *"We received a catalogue of 750 pages... describing the different ways the Government has of redistributing the earnings of the most productive people on earth. We work 2 ½ hours each day to pay the cost of Government. In his State of the Union Message, [the] President remarked on an atmosphere of unease pervading our land. For obvious reasons he didn't suggest the government might have contributed to this unease. That as the New Deal and the Fair Deal became the New Frontier and the Great Society, they took us down a strange and unwanted road leading to a land of discontent. There is little that was new in the New Frontier and nothing that was great in the Great Society except the cost, the extravagance, and the inability to solve the pressing problems of our time. They have carelessly tinkered with the intricate machinery of Government that was our guarantee Government's only power would be that provided by us until without quite knowing how it happened the Government has discovered a source of power beyond our control. Our gold is gone, paper money can be exchanged any time for more paper, and our coins rattle with the flat sound of copper. We are no longer in control of our currency, and those Europeans who are have made it plain they are willing to exercise that control to protect their own interests. The palace guard fight among themselves for a crown tossed to them like a bride's bouquet by a leader who promised more than he could deliver. And, regardless of what they say or promise along the campaign trail no one of them can deny the part he has played in amassing the sorry record of failure that marks the administration in Washington."*

This speech was delivered during the 1968 Presidential election year when Ronald Reagan discusses the cost of government, its burden on taxpayers, the malaise resulting from Lyndon Johnson's "Great Society," the purpose and failure of the welfare system, unemployment, the criminal justice system, the environment, and other issues. This extensively revised and reworked speech shows Reagan as the articulate, well-organized creator of the rhetoric, which commentators have frequently attributed to his aides and speechwriters. **$2,000 - $3,000**

REVISED
AGENDA
TRUSTEES OF THE CALIFORNIA STATE COLLEGES
Staff Dining Room
California State Polytechnic College
San Luis Obispo, California
March 26, 1969
1:30 p.m.
PRESIDING: THEODORE MERIAM
Call to Order and Roll Call
Approval of Minutes of Meeting of February 26, 1969
Approval of Minutes of Joint Meeting of All Committees, February 26, 1969
Welcome from Dr. Robert E. Kennedy, President, California State Polytechnic College, San Luis Obispo
Report on Coordinating Council for Higher Education
Chancellor's Report
Report on Standing Committees:
Committee on Gifts and Public Affairs: Chairman - Mrs. Conley
1. Command Students and Faculty
3. Naming of Building - San Jose State College
6. Location of Headquarters
7. Honorary Degree - Emory N. Morris
Committee on Educational Policy: Chairman - Mr. Thacher
1. Joint Doctoral Program in Ecology at San Diego State College
3. Coordinating Council Recommendations on Engineering Program at Humboldt State College
Committee on Organization and Rules: Chairman - Mr. Norris
1. Schedule of Board Meetings for 1969-70
2. Location of Board of Trustees Plenary Meetings
3. Number of Appointive Members on Standing Committees
1. Policies and Regulations for Operation of Auxiliary Organizations
Committee on Finance: Chairman - Mr. Cory
2. Delegation of Authority to Committee
3. Planning Joint Doctoral Program - San Diego State College
Communications and Correspondence:
New Business:
Old Business:
Report of Committee on Committees
Adjournment:

76. Reagan, Ronald. Handwritten doodles in ballpoint pen as California Governor on 2 page (8 ½ x 11 in.; 215 x 279 mm.) mimeographed agenda for the "Trustees of the California State Colleges." "California," 26 March 1969. The meeting took place at California Polytechnic College and the 2 pages feature printed talking points and presentation order for the meeting. Reagan has checked off each item on the agenda and has doodled Western and sports caricatures as well as cartoon likenesses over all the margins. Accompanied by a copy of a political newspaper cartoon that pokes fun at Reagan's reputation for doodling. **$2,000 - $3,000**

RONALD REAGAN

Dear Patti

With myself going on 81 yrs. I just can't sit back and make no effort to change our family situation. I've heard and read statements by you about the biography you are working on and how you plan to expose what you say are the failures of your family. Patti you are hurting us—your parents but you are hurting yourself even more. We were not a dysfunctional family. Was it dysfunctional to man the hot dog stand at our every year affair at your school? Was it dysfunctional to have trips every summer at Coronado and Trancas Beach? I wish you would sit down with me and look at photos of these occasions and many others. Was your mother dysfunctional when she planned your wedding? Patti in our meeting at the office you said your mother didn't like you. That's not true. Yes, she's unhappy about the way things are but again I can show you photos in which the love between you is unmistakable. And those photos are at virtually every stage of your life. Pictures don't lie.

Well I could go on like this but Patti as I wrote at the beginning of this my years are limited. I can tell you what it's like to have regrets over things I did or didn't do before my parents left this earth. I don't want you to face that. But most important Patti is that you realize your Mother & Father have great memories of our 'first born'—a beautiful little girl who used to come into our bedroom early in the morning before we were up and slip into our bed between us. That is just one of many memories we cherish and treasure. Please Patti don't take away our memories of a daughter we truly love and who we miss. With Love, Dad.

77. Reagan, Ronald. Exceptional and heartfelt Autograph letter signed ("Dad"), 2 pages (7 ¼ x 10 ½ in.; 184 x 266 mm.) on personal "Ronald Reagan" letterhead with embossed Presidential Seal, from Los Angeles, California (ca. 1991, written to his daughter, Patti Davis. Comes with original transmittal envelope with autograph address panel penned in Reagan's hand reading, *"Miss Patti Davis, 2210 Wilshire Blvd., #178, Santa Monica, Calif. 90403"*. Slight creasing.

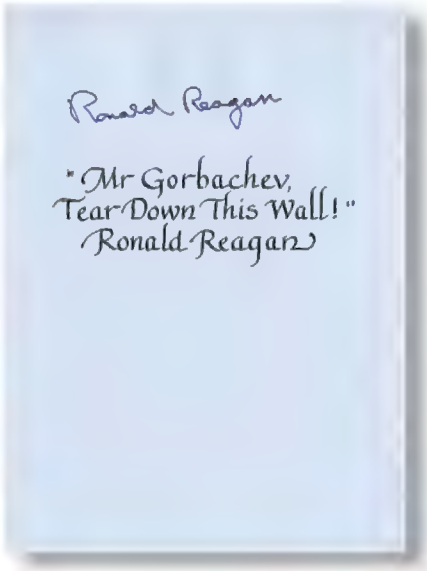
After reading unfavorable statements made by Patti concerning family "failures" for her yet-to-be-published biography, Reagan reaches out with this letter.

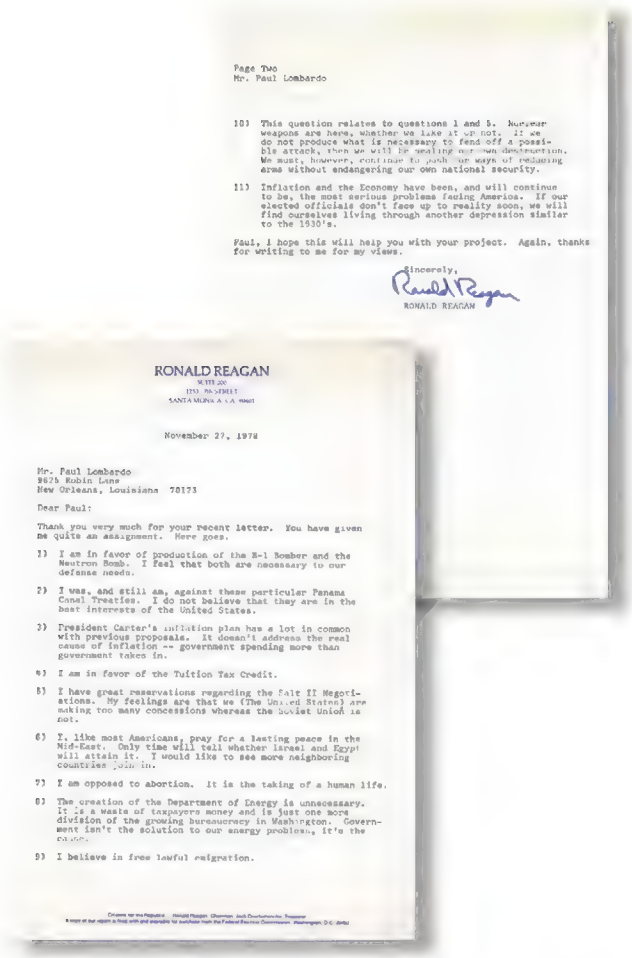
Reagan pens in black ink in full: *"Dear Patti, With myself going on 81 yrs. I just can't sit back and make no effort to change our family situation. I've heard and read statements by your about the biography you are working on and how you plan to expose what you say are the failures of your family. Patti you are hurting us—your parents but you are hurting yourself even more. We were not a dysfunctional family. Was it dysfunctional to man the hot dog stand at our every year affair at your school? Was it dysfunctional to have trips every summer at Coronado and Trancas Beach? I wish you would sit down with me and look at photos of these occasions and many others. Was your mother dysfunctional when she planned your wedding? Patti in our meeting at the office you said your mother didn't like you. That's not true. Yes, she's unhappy about the way things are but again I can show you photos in which the love between you is unmistakable. And those photos are at virtually every stage of your life. Pictures don't lie. Well I could go on like this but Patti as I wrote at the beginning of this my years are limited. I can tell you what it's like to have regrets over things I did or didn't do before my parents left this earth. I don't want you to face that. But most important Patti is that you realize your Mother & Father have great memories of our 'first born'—a beautiful little girl who used to come into our bedroom early in the morning before we were up and slip into our bed between us. That is just one of many memories we cherish and treasure. Please Patti don't take away our memories of a daughter we truly love and who we miss. With Love, Dad".* **$6,000 - $8,000**

78. Reagan, Ronald. Quotation leaf signed, ("Ronald Reagan") as President, 1 page (7 ¾ x 5 ¾ in.; 196 x 146 mm.) on baby blue "White House" stationery imprinted with the famous quote, "Mr. Gorbachev, Tear Down This Wall!" Ronald Reagan."

Mr. Gorbachev, Tear Down This Wall!

Reagan has hand signed the leaf of stationery with dark blue pen and ink in the upper center of the page, between the embossed "White House" imprint and the printed quote. Included is an (8 x 10 in.; 203 x 254 mm.) color photograph of Ronald Reagan speaking in front of the Berlin wall. Also present at the ceremony are Gorbachev, Nancy Reagan and many dignitaries. **$300 - $500**





Page Two
Mr. Paul Lombardo

10) This question relates to questions 1 and 5. Nuclear weapons are here, whether we like it or not. If we do not produce what is necessary to fend off a possible attack, then we will be sealing our own destruction. We must, however, continue to push for ways of reducing arms without endangering our own national security.

11) Inflation and the Economy have been, and will continue to be, the most serious problems facing America. If our elected officials don't face up to reality soon, we will find ourselves living through another depression similar to the 1930's.

Paul, I hope this will help you with your project. Again, thanks for writing to me for my views.

Sincerely,

Ronald Reagan

RONALD REAGAN

RONALD REAGAN

November 27, 1978

Mr. Paul Lombardo
9625 Robin Lane
New Orleans, Louisiana 70173

Dear Paul:

Thank you very much for your recent letter. You have given me quite an assignment. Here goes.

1) I am in favor of production of the B-1 Bomber and the Neutron Bomb. I feel that both are necessary to our defense needs.

2) I was, and still am, against these particular Panama Canal Treaties. I do not believe that they are in the best interests of the United States.

3) President Carter's inflation plan has a lot in common with previous proposals. It doesn't address the real cause of inflation -- government spending more than government takes in.

4) I am in favor of the Tuition Tax Credit.

5) I have great reservations regarding the Salt II Negotiations. My feelings are that we (The United States) are making too many concessions whereas the Soviet Union is not.

6) I, like most Americans, pray for a lasting peace in the Mid-East. Only time will tell whether Israel and Egypt will attain it. I would like to see more neighboring countries join in.

7) I am opposed to abortion. It is the taking of a human life.

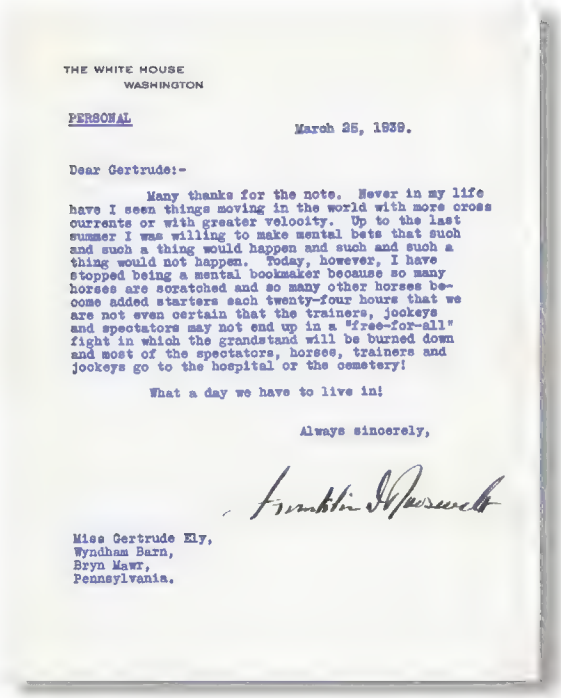
8) The creation of the Department of Energy is unnecessary. It is a waste of taxpayers money and is just one more division of the growing bureaucracy in Washington. Government isn't the solution to our energy problems, it's the cause.

9) I believe in free lawful emigration.

79. Reagan, Ronald. Typed letter signed ("Ronald Reagan"), 2 pages, (7 ½ x 11 in.; 190 x 279 mm.) on his personal letterhead stationery, 27 November 1978 to legal scholar, "Paul Lombardo". Staple holes at upper left corner.

Writing to a legal scholar in 1978, Ronald Reagan shares his thoughts on defense, economics and both foreign and domestic policies.

Reagan writes in full: *"Dear Paul: Thank you very much for your recent letter. You have given me quite an assignment. Here goes. I am in favor of production of the B-1 Bomber and the Neutron Bomb. I feel that both are necessary to our defense needs. I was, and still am, against these particular Panama Canal Treaties. I do not believe that they are in the best interests of the United States. President Carter's inflation plan has a lot in common with previous proposals. It doesn't address the real cause of inflation – government spending more than government takes in. I am in favor of the Tuition Tax Credit. I have great reservations regarding the Salt II Negotiations. My feelings are that we (The United States) are making too many concessions whereas the Soviet Union is not. I, like most Americans, pray for a lasting peace in the Mid-East. Only time will tell whether Israel and Egypt will attain it. I would like to see more neighboring countries join in. I am opposed to abortion. It is the taking a human life. The creation of the Department of Energy is unnecessary. It is a waste of taxpayers money and is just one more division of the growing bureaucracy in Washington. Government isn't the solution to our energy problems, it's the cause. I believe in free lawful emigration. This question relates to questions 1 and 5. Nuclear weapons are here, whether we like it or not. If we do not produce what is necessary to fend off a possible attack, then we will be sealing our own destruction. We must, however, continue to push for ways of reducing arms without endangering our own national security. Inflation and the Economy have been, and will continue to be, the most serious problems facing America. If our elected officials don't face up to reality soon, we will find ourselves living through another depression similar to the 1930's. Paul, I hope this will help you with your project. Again, thanks for writing to me for my views."* **$600 - $800**



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

PERSONAL

March 25, 1939.

Dear Gertrude:-

Many thanks for the note. Never in my life have I seen things moving in the world with more cross currents or with greater velocity. Up to the last summer I was willing to make mental bets that such and such a thing would happen and such and such a thing would not happen. Today, however, I have stopped being a mental bookmaker because so many horses are scratched and so many other horses become added starters each twenty-four hours that we are not even certain that the trainers, jockeys and spectators may not end up in a "free-for-all" fight in which the grandstand will be burned down and most of the spectators, horses, trainers and jockeys go to the hospital or the cemetery!

What a day we have to live in!

Always sincerely,

Franklin D. Roosevelt

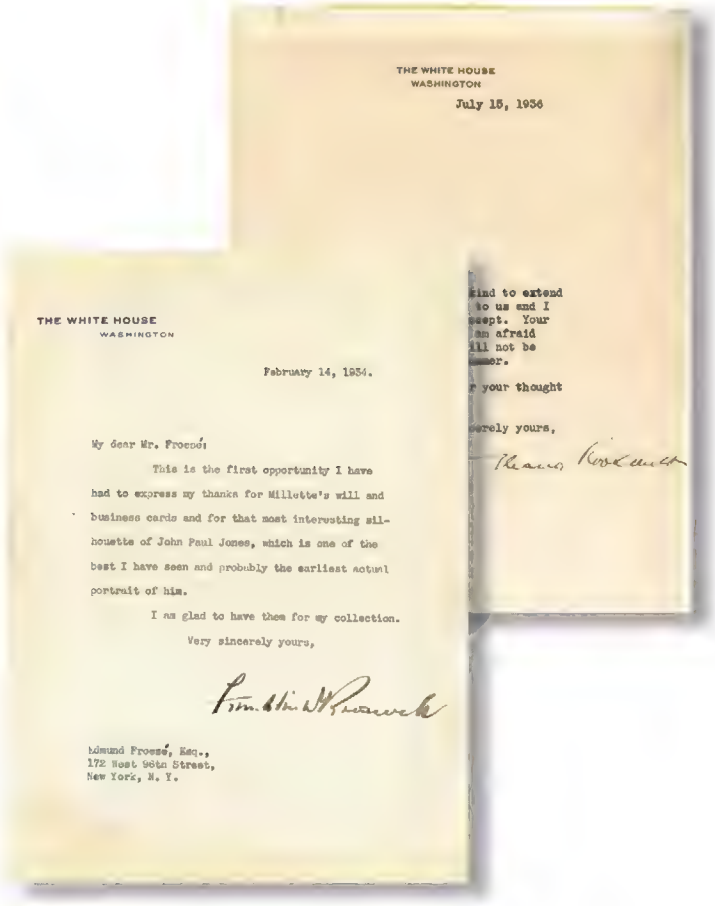
Miss Gertrude Ely,
Wyndham Barn,
Bryn Mawr,
Pennsylvania.

80. Roosevelt, Franklin D. Typed letter signed ("Franklin D. Roosevelt") as President, 1 page (7 x 9 in.; 177 x 228 mm.) "White House" letterhead, 25 March 1939, confiding to close friend, Gertrude Ely, marked "Personal." Slight diagonal creases at the two right corners.

Historically important letter in which FDR expresses his true feelings and predicts WWII.

Roosevelt writes in full: *"Many thanks for the note. Never in my life have I seen things moving in the world with more cross currents or with greater velocity. Up to the last summer I was willing to make mental bets that such and such a thing would not happen. Today, however, I have stopped being a mental bookmaker because so many horses are scratched and so many other horses becoming added starters each twenty-four hours that we are not even certain that the trainers, jockeys and spectators may not end up in a 'free for all' fight in which the grandstand will be bummed down and most of the spectators, horses, trainers and jockeys go to the hospital or the cemetery! What a day we have to live in."*

After the Munich appeasement of September 1938, Roosevelt's great hope of keeping the U.S. out of war was to keep war out of the world. He planned to do this mainly by demonstrating to Hitler that America would give material aid to nations threatened by Germany. He was walking two tightropes; at home, between isolationists and pacifists who demanded total non-involvement in the deteriorating world situation, and interventionists who feared the power and motives of the dictators; and internationally, between helping threatened democracies and losing American neutrality. Then in March of 1939 the bottom dropped out of world affairs. On March 15, Hitler marched into Czechoslovakia and took over the country, completely eliminating the once-powerful Czechs as a factor and handing their industry to Germany. On March 23, the Nazis invaded and occupied Memel, a northern section of Germany under Lithuanian stewardship. Mussolini invaded Albania, and thus gained a wedge into the Balkans. Stalin gave a warning to the democracies, thus signaling his willingness to deal with the Nazis (his pact with them was signed 5 months later). In Spain that month, the fascists took Madrid, ending the long civil war with another victory for the dictators. Japan and Hungary made territorial moves then as well. March of 1939 was indeed a dark valley of fear, uncertainty and hopelessness. Events happened so fast that neither the President nor State Dept. was able to bring them into focus. This may account for Roosevelt writing the present letter exposing his true feelings. A letter so significant that it is cited by James MacGregor Burns in his landmark biography of Roosevelt, The Lion and the Fox. Within three weeks of this letter, Roosevelt made his first appeal to Hitler, requesting him to respect the independence of European nations, an appeal that Hitler publicly ridiculed. By September the world was at war, and in 1941 the U.S. followed. By 1945, much of the grandstand was burned down and tens of millions were in the cemetery, just as Roosevelt feared. **$3,000 - $5,000**



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 15, 1936

kind to extend
to us and I
ccept. Your
am afraid
ill not be
mer.

your thought

erely yours,

Franklin D. Roosevelt

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 14, 1934.

My dear Mr. Froesé:

This is the first opportunity I have had to express my thanks for Millette's will and business cards and for that most interesting silhouette of John Paul Jones, which is one of the best I have seen and probably the earliest actual portrait of him.

I am glad to have them for my collection.

Very sincerely yours,

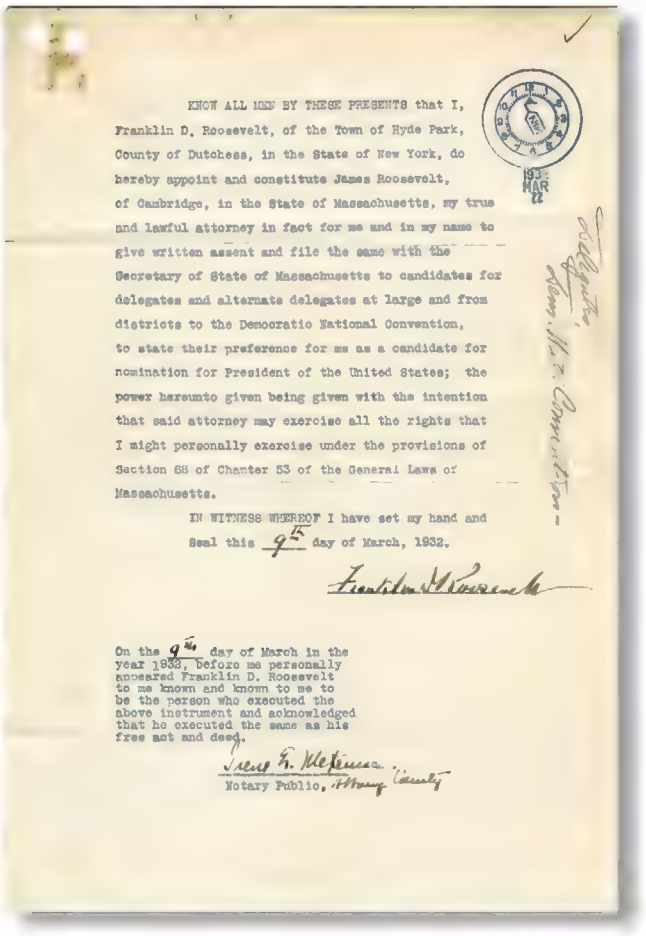
Franklin D. Roosevelt

Edmund Froesé, Esq.,
172 West 96th Street,
New York, N. Y.

81. Roosevelt, Franklin D. Typed letter signed ("Franklin D. Roosevelt") as President, 1 page (7 x 9 in.; 178 x 228 mm.) "The White House Washington," letterhead stationery, 14 February 1934 to *"Edmond Froese' Esq. New York.* Included is an Eleanor Roosevelt typed letter signed as First Lady and a portrait of the Presidential couple by Fabian Bachrach with the photographer's gold gilt stamp in the lower right corner. All items have remnants of previous matting on verso. The letters show some toning from previous matting but nothing that obscures the text or signatures.

F.D.R. compliments an artist's rendition of John Paul Jones.

Franklin D. Roosevelt writes in part: *"...my thanks for Millettte's will and business cards and for that most interesting silhouette of John Paul Jones, which is one of the best I have seen..."* **$300 - $500**



KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS that I, Franklin D. Roosevelt, of the Town of Hyde Park, County of Dutchess, in the State of New York, do hereby appoint and constitute James Roosevelt, of Cambridge, in the State of Massachusetts, my true and lawful attorney in fact for me and in my name to give written assent and file the same with the Secretary of State of Massachusetts to candidates for delegates and alternate delegates at large and from districts to the Democratic National Convention, to state their preference for me as a candidate for nomination for President of the United States; the power hereunto given being given with the intention that said attorney may exercise all the rights that I might personally exercise under the provisions of Section 68 of Chapter 53 of the General Laws of Massachusetts.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have set my hand and Seal this 9th day of March, 1932.

Franklin D. Roosevelt

On the 9th day of March in the year 1932, before me personally appeared Franklin D. Roosevelt to me known and known to me to be the person who executed the above instrument and acknowledged that he executed the same as his free act and deed.

Notary Public, Albany County

82. Roosevelt, Franklin D. Document signed ("Franklin D. Roosevelt") as President, 1 page (18 ½ x 13 in.; 470 x 330 mm.) mimeographed and filled in with black ink on notarized stationery, 22 March 1932 to his son James Roosevelt of Cambridge. Time-stamped 11:52 with signature and notary stamp of Irene McKenna. Two hole punches on upper right corner and folds.

F.D.R. appoints his son, James Roosevelt, as his true and lawful attorney.

Roosevelt writes in full: **"***KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS that I, Franklin D. Roosevelt, of the town of Hyde Park, County of Dutchess, in the State of New York, do hereby appoint and constitute James Roosevelt, of Cambridge, in the State of Massachusetts, my true and lawful attorney...*" **$400 - $600**

83. Roosevelt, Franklin D. Engraving signed ("Franklin D. Roosevelt") as President, (15 7/8 x 14 in.; 403 x 355 mm.), on heavy stock paper from a William H. Roach engraving illustrating the "Court of Honor", replicating the façade of Andrew Jackson's Tennessee home, The Hermitage, which had been erected near the White house as FDR's reviewing stand for his second inaugural address. 20 January 1937. Outer borders are toned from previous mounting.

Franklin D. Roosevelt signed engraving inscribed to influential architect of the New Deal Harry L. Hopkins.

Below the image, President Roosevelt has inscribed in full: *"For Harry L. Hopkins with my affectionate regards, Franklin D. Roosevelt"* Harry Lloyd Hopkins (1890-1946) was one of FDR's closest advisors and one of the architects of the New Deal, especially the relief programs of the Works Progress Administration (WPA), which he directed and built into the largest employer in the country. In World War II he was Roosevelt's chief diplomatic advisor and troubleshooter and was a key policy maker in the $50 billion Lend Lease program that sent aid to the allies. **$200 - $300**

84. Roosevelt, Franklin D. Photograph signed ("Franklin D. Roosevelt") as President with his cabinet, (12 x 11 ½ in.; 305 x 292 mm.) by Harris & Ewing, Washington, D.C., a black & white image depicting Roosevelt seated at the end of a long table with his cabinet members. Slight silvering in photograph.

Franklin D. Roosevelt signed photograph with his cabinet.

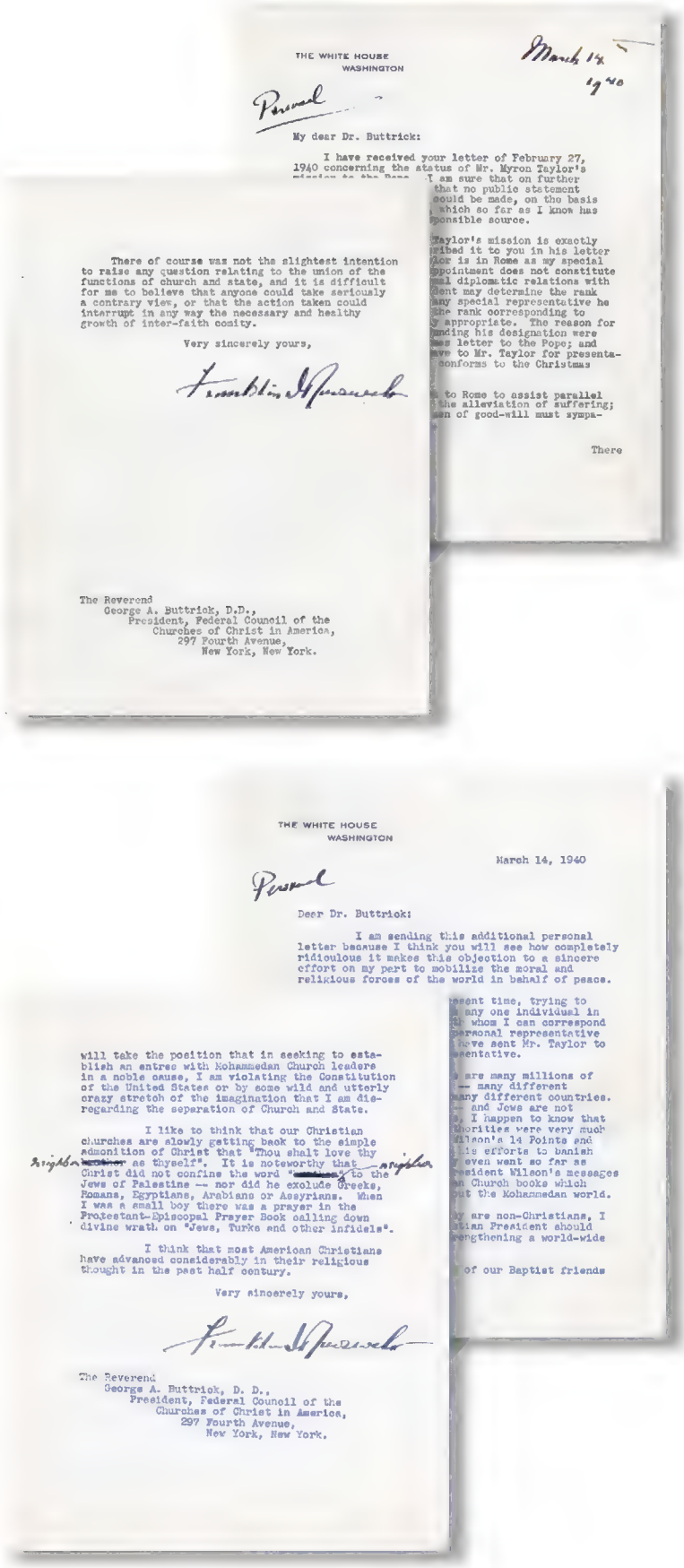
In addition to the President, the following cabinet members have penned their signatures on the photographer's matt below the image: Cordell Hull (State), Henry Morgenthau, Jr. (Treasury), Harry H. Woodring (War), Homer Cummings (Attorney General), Claude A. Swanson (Navy), Harold L. Ickes (Interior), Daniel C. Roper (Commerce), Frances Perkins (Labor), Henry A. Wallace (Agriculture) and James A. Farley (Postmaster General). **$400 - $600**

85. Roosevelt, Franklin D. Pair of typed letters signed as President ("Franklin D. Roosevelt"), 2 pages and 1 ½ pages, resp. (7 x 8 7/8 in.; 178 x 225 mm.), on White House letterhead, "Washington," both are dated 14 March 1940 and addressed to The Reverend George A. Buttrick, President, Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America. Both letters marked "Personal" at the heading in Roosevelt's hand. Both letters exhibit very slight soiling.

President Franklin D. Roosevelt defends his decision to send Industrialist Myron Taylor as his "special representative" to Pope Pious XII while facing criticism from Protestant Christians.

[letter #1] Roosevelt writes in full: *"My Dear Dr. Buttrick: I have received your letter of February 27, 1940 concerning the status of Mr. Myron Taylor's mission to the Pope. I am sure that on further thought you will agree that no public statement is required, or indeed could be made, on the basis of a mere press report, which so far as I know has not emanated from a responsible source. The status of Mr. Taylor's mission is exactly as Mr. Messersmith described it to you in his letter of January 25. Mr. Taylor is in Rome as my special representative. This appointment does not constitute the inauguration of formal diplomatic relations with the Vatican. The President may determine the rank for social purposes of any special representative he may send; in this case the rank corresponding to Ambassador was obviously inappropriate. The reason for the circumstances surrounding his designation were made clear in my Christmas letter to the Pope; and in the letter which I gave to Mr. Taylor for presentation to the Pope, which conforms to the Christmas message. Mr. Taylor was sent to Rome to assist parallel endeavors for peace and the alleviation of suffering; and I am sure that all men of good-will must sympathize with this purpose. There of course was not the slightest intention to raise any question relating to the union of the functions of church and state, and it is difficult for me to believe that anyone could take seriously a contrary view, or that the action taken could interrupt in any way the necessary and healthy growth of inter-faith comity."*

[letter #2] Roosevelt writes in full: *"I am sending this additional personal letter because I think you will see how completely ridiculous it makes this objection to a sincere effort on my part to mobilize the moral and religious forces of the world on behalf of peace. I am, at the present time, trying to find out whether there is any one individual in the Mohammedan Church with whom I can correspond or to whom I can send a personal representative toward the same end as I have sent Mr. Taylor to Rome as my personal representative. After all, there are many millions of Mohammedans in the world – many different nationalities living in many different countries. They are not Christians – and Jews are not Christians. Nevertheless, I happen to know that the Mohammedan Church authorities are very much interested in President Wilson's 14 Points and gave generous support to his efforts to banish war from the world. They even went so far as to incorporate some of President Wilson's messages and speeches in Mohammedan Church books which were distributed throughout the Mohammedan world. Just because they are non-Christians, I see no reason why a Christian President should not seek their aid in strengthening a world-wide desire for peace. I wonder if some of our Baptist friends will take the position that in seeking to establish an entrée with Mohammedan Church leaders in a noble cause, I am violating the Constitution of the United States or by some wild and utterly crazy stretch of the imagination that I am disregarding the separation of Church and State. I like to think that our Christian churches are slowly getting back to the simple admonition of Christ that 'Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself'. It is noteworthy that Christ did not confine the word 'neighbor' to the Jews of Palestine – nor did he exclude Greeks, Romans, Egyptians, Arabians or Assyrians. When I was a small boy there was a prayer in the Protestant-Episcopal Prayer Book calling down divine wrath on 'Jews, Turks and other infidels'. I think that most American Christians have advanced considerably in their religious thought in the past half century."*


THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 14
1940

Personal

My dear Dr. Buttrick:

I have received your letter of February 27, 1940 concerning the status of Mr. Myron Taylor's mission to the Pope. I am sure that on further thought you will agree that no public statement is required, or indeed could be made, on the basis of a mere press report, which so far as I know has not emanated from a responsible source.

Mr. Taylor's mission is exactly as described it to you in his letter of January 25. Mr. Taylor is in Rome as my special representative. This appointment does not constitute the inauguration of formal diplomatic relations with the Vatican. The President may determine the rank for social purposes of any special representative he may send; in this case the rank corresponding to Ambassador was obviously inappropriate. The reason for the circumstances surrounding his designation were made clear in my Christmas letter to the Pope; and in the letter which I gave to Mr. Taylor for presentation to the Pope, which conforms to the Christmas message. Mr. Taylor was sent to Rome to assist parallel endeavors for peace and the alleviation of suffering; and I am sure that all men of good-will must sympathize with this purpose. There of course was not the slightest intention to raise any question relating to the union of the functions of church and state, and it is difficult for me to believe that anyone could take seriously a contrary view, or that the action taken could interrupt in any way the necessary and healthy growth of inter-faith comity.

Very sincerely yours,

Franklin D. Roosevelt

The Reverend
George A. Buttrick, D.D.,
President, Federal Council of the
Churches of Christ in America,
297 Fourth Avenue,
New York, New York.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 14, 1940

Personal

Dear Dr. Buttrick:

I am sending this additional personal letter because I think you will see how completely ridiculous it makes this objection to a sincere effort on my part to mobilize the moral and religious forces of the world in behalf of peace.

...present time, trying to ... any one individual in ... whom I can correspond ...personal representative ...ve sent Mr. Taylor to ...sentative.

...e many millions of ... many different ...many different countries. ... and Jews are not ..., I happen to know that ...thorities were very much ...Wilson's 14 Points and ...is efforts to banish ... even went so far as ...esident Wilson's messages ...n Church books which ...out the Mohammedan world.

...y are non-Christians, I ...tian President should ...engthening a world-wide

... of our Baptist friends

will take the position that in seeking to establish an entree with Mohammedan Church leaders in a noble cause, I am violating the Constitution of the United States or by some wild and utterly crazy stretch of the imagination that I am disregarding the separation of Church and State.

I like to think that our Christian churches are slowly getting back to the simple admonition of Christ that "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself". It is noteworthy that Christ did not confine the word "neighbor" to the Jews of Palestine -- nor did he exclude Greeks, Romans, Egyptians, Arabians or Assyrians. When I was a small boy there was a prayer in the Protestant-Episcopal Prayer Book calling down divine wrath on "Jews, Turks and other infidels".

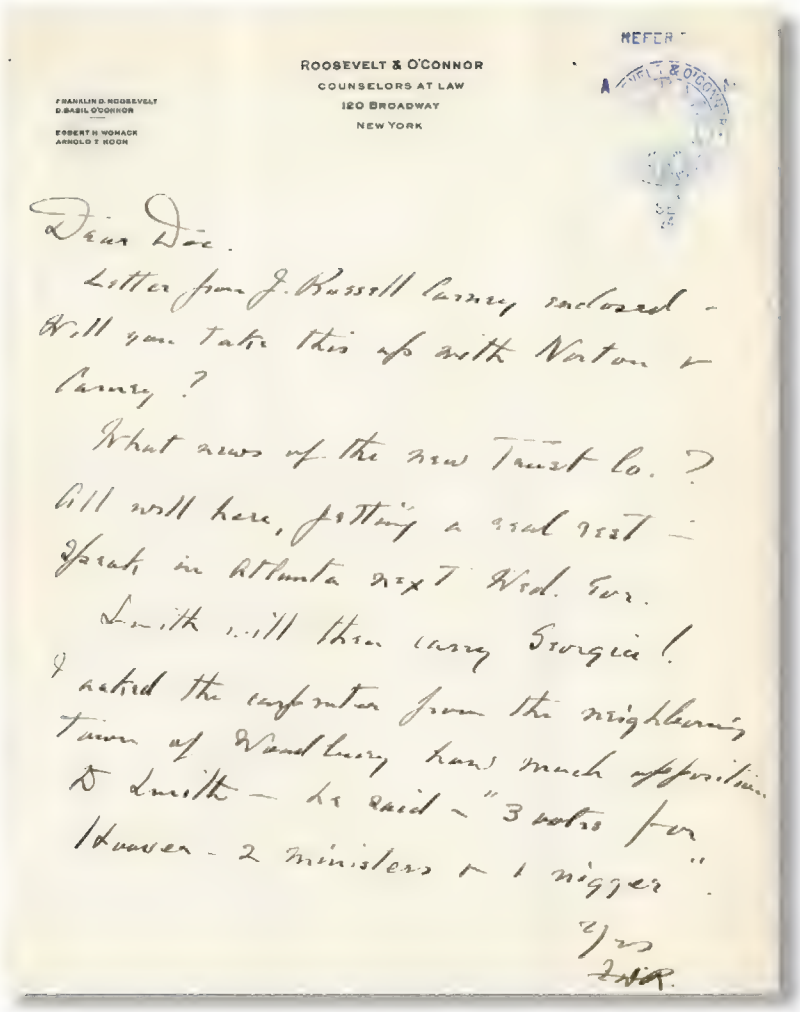
I think that most American Christians have advanced considerably in their religious thought in the past half century.

Very sincerely yours,

Franklin D. Roosevelt

The Reverend
George A. Buttrick, D. D.,
President, Federal Council of the
Churches of Christ in America,
297 Fourth Avenue,
New York, New York.

On December 22, 1939, Roosevelt requested former chairman of U.S. Steel, Myron Taylor, to take on a special mission to be Roosevelt's "personal envoy" to Pope Pious XII. Taylor's appointment was confirmed in Rome and the Holy See extended ambassador status to Taylor on February 13 , 1940. His appointment to that diplomatic position was officially protested by many American Protestant Christian denominations, including Methodists, Presbyterians, Lutherans, Baptists and Seventh-day Adventists. These letters were sent to Buttrick in response to the protests and reflect FDR's assurances that his sending Taylor to Rome was in no way a breach of separation between Church and State and that the intent was to relieve suffering and promote peace throughout the world while including all religious creeds. Buttrick, while opposed to a permanent appointment "as a violation of the principle of separation of governmental function and religious function," eventually expressed approval for a mission that would be "temporary, unofficial, and centrally concerned with efforts for world peace." **$2,000 - $3,000**



ROOSEVELT & O'CONNOR
COUNSELORS AT LAW
120 BROADWAY
NEW YORK

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT
D. BASIL O'CONNOR

ROBERT H. WOMACK
ARNOLD T. HOOH

REFER

Dear Doc.

Letter from J. Russell Carney enclosed -
Will you take this up with Norton &
Carney?

What news of the new Trust Co.?

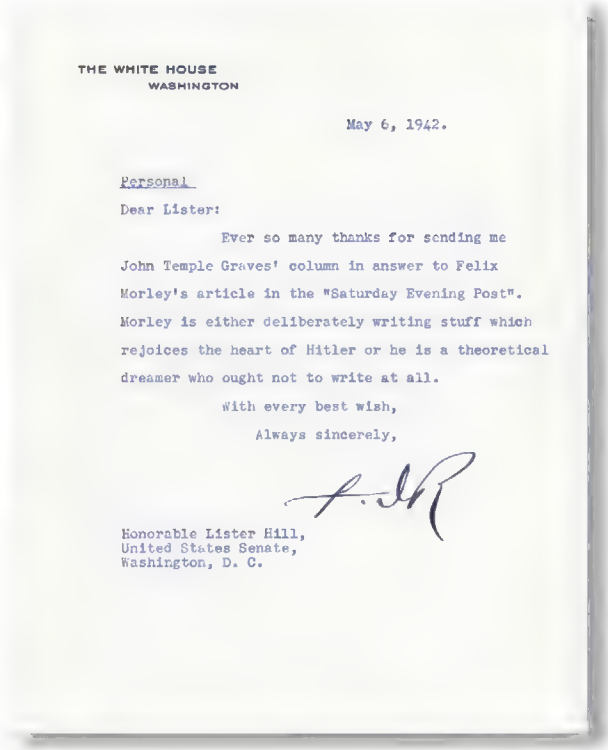
All well here, getting a real rest -
Speak in Atlanta next Wed. eve.
Smith will then carry Georgia!
I asked the carpenter from the neighboring
town of Woodbury how much opposition
to Smith - he said - "3 votes for
Hoover - 2 ministers & 1 nigger".

Yrs
FDR.

86. Roosevelt, Franklin D. Remarkable Autograph letter signed ("F.D.R."), 1 page (8 ½ x 11 in.; 215 x 279 mm), on "Roosevelt & O'Connor Counselors At Law" letterhead, 24 September 1928 to Basil O'Connor, Roosevelt's law partner and advisor. With blue "Refer to Roosevelt & O'Connor, Broadway, N.Y. 1928 Sep. 24" stamp docket at the upper right corner. Punch holes on left margin with slight rubbing.

Franklin D. Roosevelt on Democratic candidate Al Smith's prospects in the 1928 Presidential Election as heard from a carpenter: "3 votes for Hoover –2 ministers & 1 nigger".

Roosevelt writes in full: *"Dear Doc, Letter from J. Russell Carney enclosed – Will take this up with Norton & Carney? What news of the new Trust Co.? All well here, getting a real rest – speak in Atlanta next Wed. eve. Smith will then carry Georgia! I asked the carpenter from the neighboring town of Woodbury how much opposition to Smith – he said '3 votes for Hoover – 2 ministers & 1 nigger.' Yrs. FDR".* Seven years after polio left Franklin D. Roosevelt without the use of his legs, he "walked" to the podium at the 1928 Democratic National Convention and nominated New York's Governor, Alfred Smith, for President of the United States, thus signaling his readiness to resume an active political career. Roosevelt, himself nominated for Governor of New York, campaigned energetically in support of Smith. Al Smith, the first Catholic to be nominated by a major party in a Presidential Election, swept the entire Catholic vote, which had been split in 1920 and 1924, bringing millions of Catholic minorities to the polls for the first time. Even with this historic turnout, Smith was cilified for his faith by preachers and the press alike. In the end, it was Smith's Catholicism and the publicly accepted link between American's current prosperity and the Republican Party that assured Smith's defeat. His Republican opponent, Herbert Hoover, took more than 58 percent of the popular vote. Later, Smith and Roosevelt became rivals for the 1932 Democratic Presidential nomination. In that contest, Smith's old enemy, William Randolph Hearst (still angry over a heated battle that occurred during Smith's first term as Governor of N.Y.), used his influence to swing the nomination in favor of Roosevelt. **$2,000 - $3,000**



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 6, 1942.

Personal

Dear Lister:

Ever so many thanks for sending me John Temple Graves' column in answer to Felix Morley's article in the "Saturday Evening Post". Morley is either deliberately writing stuff which rejoices the heart of Hitler or he is a theoretical dreamer who ought not to write at all.

With every best wish,

Always sincerely,

F. D. R.

Honorable Lister Hill,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

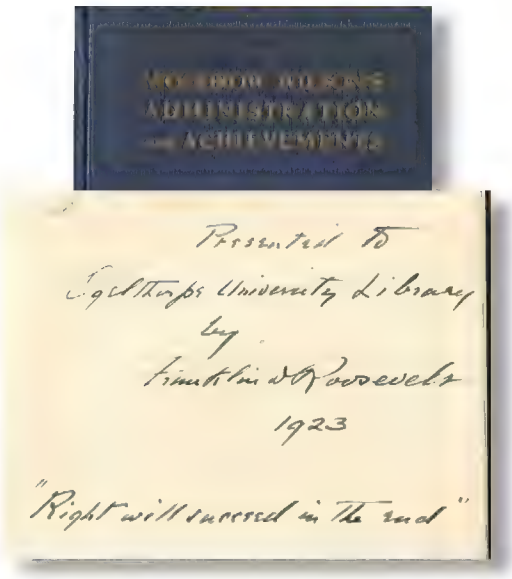
87. Roosevelt, Franklin D. Typed letter signed ("F.D.R.") as President, 1 page, (7 x 9 in.; 177 x 228 mm.) on "The White House Washington" letterhead stationery, 6 May 1942 to *"The Honorable Lister Hill, United States Senate, Washington, D.C."* Typed *"Personal"* above the greeting. With original transmittal envelope with attached "U.S. Official Mail and Messenger Service" snipe. Slight paperclip impression at upper left; light soiling on verso.

F.D.R. dismisses an opinion piece in the "Saturday Evening Post" defending the actions of Hitler and the Axis Powers.

Roosevelt writes in full: *"Dear Lister: Every so many thanks for sending me John Temple Graves' column in answer to Felix Morley's article in the 'Saturday Evening Post'. Morley is either deliberately writing stuff which rejoices the heart of Hitler or he is a theoretical dreamer who ought not to write at all. With every best wish, Always sincerely, F.D.R."*

A brief, deliberate letter with a humorous tone concerning a columnist who was obviously attempting to attribute a sensitive side to Hitler when the country was in the middle of war. **$800 - $1,200**

88. Roosevelt, Franklin D. "Woodrow Wilson's Administration and Achievements" first edition hardcover book signed ("Franklin D. Roosevelt"). Published in Washington, D.C., 1921. Being a compilation from the newspaper and press of 8 years pertinent to Wilson's Presidency. Copyright by the authors Frank B. Lord and James William Bryan. Dark blue faux leather cloth with gilt titling on the upper board. The board edges are crisp and corners are intact.



F.D.R. inscribes a first edition copy of Woodrow Wilson's Administration and Achievements.

Inscribed by Roosevelt on an inner leaf in full: *"Presented to Oglethorpe University Library by Franklin D. Roosevelt 1923 "Right will succeed in the end."*

A preface to the book reads in full: Americanism / Patriotism consists in some very practical things-practical in that they belong to the life of every day, that they wear no extraordinary distinction about them, that they are connected with commonplace duty. The way to be patriotic in America is not only to love America, but also to love the duty that lies nearest to our hand and know that in performing it we are serving our country. - *From President Wilson's Address at Independence Hall, Philadelphia, July 14, 1914.* **$800 - $1,200**

89. Roosevelt, Franklin D. Book Signed ("Franklin D. Roosevelt") as President, on the front free-endpaper. *"D-Day Prayer / by President Franklin D. Roosevelt / from the White House – June 6, 1944 / here printed for his friends at Christmastide 1944,"* (7 x 10 in. x 177.8 x 254 mm.) With original board and paper slipcase. On colophon page following the text: *"One hundred copies of this book have been printed for / President Franklin D. Roosevelt / at the U.S. Government Printing Office at Washington / December Nineteen hundred and forty-four / This copy is number"*– Roosevelt has penned *"45."* Half vellum over marbled boards. The board edges are crisp and corners are intact.

D-Day Prayer
by President Franklin D Roosevelt
from the White House - June 6, 1944
Here printed for his friends at Christmastide 1944.
The President's D-Day Prayer
Almighty God: our sons, pride of our Nation, this day have set upon a mighty endeavor, a struggle to preserve our Republic, our religion, and our civilization, and to set free a suffering humanity.

Rare signed copy of FDR's moving D-Day Prayer, presented to close friends and family at what was to be his last Christmas as President.

Inscribed by the President in full: *"For Johnny and Anne with love from Pa / Christmastide 1944 / Franklin D. Roosevelt,"* presumably for Roosevelt's 6th and last child, John Aspinwall Roosevelt and his wife Anne Lindsay Clark. The President, a noted book collector himself, gave this book to selected friends and relatives at Christmas. It would be his last Christmas as President; he died less than four months later. Printed on four pages, plus the title page, in Gothic type with initials in red and blue. The June 6, 1944 edition of "The Christian Science Monitor" reported that President Roosevelt wrote this prayer "in his study during the night as the news of the invasion began to reach the White House." In full, printed in blue ink, *"The President's D-Day Prayer. Last night when I spoke with you about the fall of Rome, I knew at that moment that troops of the United States and our Allies were crossing the Channel in another and greater operation. It has come to pass with success thus far."* Continuing in black ink. *"And so, in this poignant hour, I ask you to join me in prayer: "Almighty God: our sons, pride of our Nation, this day have set upon a mighty endeavor, a struggle to preserve our Republic, our religion, and our civilization, and to set free a suffering humanity. Lead them straight and true; give strength to their arms, stoutness to their hearts, steadfastness in their faith. They will need Thy blessings. Their road will be long and hard. For the enemy is strong. He may hurl back our forces. Success may not come with rushing speed, but we shall return again and again; and we know that by Thy grace, and by the righteousness of our cause, our sons will triumph. They will be sore tired, by night and by day, without rest – until the victory is won. The darkness will be rent by noise and flame. Men's souls will be shaken with the violences of war. For these men are lately drawn from the ways of peace. They fight not for the lust of conquest. They fight to end conquest. They fight to liberate. They fight to let justice arise, and tolerance and good will among all Thy people. They yearn but for the end of battle, for their return to the haven of home. Some will never return. Embrace these, Father, and receive them, thy heroic servants, into Thy kingdom. And for us at home – fathers, mothers, children, wives, sisters and brothers of brave men overseas – whose thoughts and prayers are ever with them – help us, Almighty God, to rededicate ourselves in renewed faith in thee in this hour of great sacrifice. Many people have urged that I call the Nation into a single day of special prayer. But because the road is long and the desire is great, I ask that our people devote themselves in a continuance of prayer. As we rise to each new day, and again when each day is spent, let words of prayer be on our lips, invoking Thy help to our efforts. Give us strength, too – strength in our daily tasks, to redouble the contributions we make in the physical and the material support of our armed forces. And let our hearts be stout, to wait out the long travail, to bear sorrows that may come, to impart our courage unto our sons wheresoever they may be. And, O Lord, give us faith. Give us faith in Thee; faith in our sons; faith in each other; faith in our united crusade. Let not the keenness of our spirit ever be dulled. Let not the impacts of temporary events, of temporal matters of but fleeting moment – let not these deter us in our unconquerable purpose. With Thy blessing, we shall prevail over the unholy forces of our enemy. Help us to conquer the apostles of greed and racial arrogancies. Lead us to the saving of our country, and with our sister nations into a world unity that will spell a sure peace – a peace invulnerable to the schemings of unworthy men. And a peace that will let all men live in freedom, reaping the just rewards of their honest toil. Thy will be done. Almighty God. Amen."* **$3,000 - $5,000**

INAUGURAL ADDRESS

I am certain that my fellow Americans expect that on my induction into the Presidency I will address them with a candor and a decision which the present our Nation impels. This is preeminently speak the truth, the whole truth, frankly . Nor need we shrink from honestly itions in our country to-day. This great endure as it has endured, will revive and . So, first of all, let me assert my firm belief thing we have to fear is fear itself—name- going, unjustified terror which paralyzes rts to convert retreat into advance. In hour of our national life a leadership of nd vigor has met with that understanding of the people themselves which is essential I am convinced that you will again give to leadership in these critical days. pirit on my part and on yours we face our alties. They concern, thank God, only ues. Values have shrunken to fantastic

9

power that would be given to me if we were in fact invaded by a foreign foe.

For the trust reposed in me I will return the courage and the devotion that befit the time. I can do no less.

We face the arduous days that lie before us in the warm courage of national unity; with the clear consciousness of seeking old and precious moral values; with the clean satisfaction that comes from the stern performance of duty by old and young alike. We aim at the assurance of a rounded and permanent national life.

We do not distrust the future of essential democracy. The people of the United States have not failed. In their need they have registered a mandate that they want direct, vigorous action. They have asked for discipline and direction under leadership. They have made me the present instrument of their wishes. In the spirit of the gift I take it.

In this dedication of a Nation we humbly ask the blessing of God. May He protect each and every one of us. May He guide me in the days to come.

90. Roosevelt, Franklin D. Commemorative Inaugural Address book signed ("Franklin D. Roosevelt") as President, 9-page (7 x 10 in.; 177.8 x 254 mm.) board and navy blue cloth bound book with gilt imprinted cover reading, "Inaugural Address of Franklin D. Roosevelt President of the United States Washington, D. C. March 4, 1933". Previous owner's pencil signature on inside leaf. Roosevelt has signed in pen on the bottom of the last page of his speech. Minor toning to inner pages.

Franklin D. Roosevelt signed 1933 inaugural address book.

In campaign speeches leading up to his election, Roosevelt dispensed a fatherly, humorous tone. But in his inaugural address, in light of the grip of the great depression, he adopted a rather austere and solemn message. Roosevelt used this first inaugural address to explain how he intended to govern and reminded Americans that the nation's "Common difficulties" concerned "only material things." The speech was broadcast to tens of millions of Americans.

In part: *"My fellow-citizens, no people on earth have more cause to be thankful than ours, and this is said reverently, in no spirit of boastfulness in our own strength, but with gratitude to the Giver of Good who has blessed us with the conditions which have enabled us to achieve so large a measure of well-being and of happiness. To us as a people it has been granted to lay the foundations of our national life in a new continent. We are the heirs of the ages, and yet we have had to pay few of the penalties which in old countries are exacted by the dead hand of a bygone civilization. We have not been obliged to fight for our existence against any alien race; and yet our life has called for the vigor and effort without which the manlier and hardier virtues wither away. Under such conditions it would be our own fault if we failed; and the success which we have had in the past, the success which we confidently believe the future will bring, should cause in us no feeling of vainglory, but rather a deep and abiding realization of all which life has offered us; a full acknowledgment of the responsibility which is ours; and a fixed determination to show that under a free government a mighty people can thrive best, alike as regards the things of the body and the things of the soul. Power invariably means both responsibility and danger. Our forefathers faced certain perils which we have outgrown. We now face other perils, the very existence of which it was impossible that they should foresee. We know that self-government is difficult. We know that no people needs such high traits of character as that people which seeks to govern its affairs aright through the freely expressed will of the freemen who compose it. But we have faith that we shall not prove false to the memories of the men of the mighty past. They did their work, they left us the splendid heritage we now enjoy. We in our turn have an assured confidence that we shall be able to leave this heritage unwasted and enlarged to our children and our children's children. To do so we must show, not merely in great crises, but in the everyday affairs of life, the qualities of practical intelligence, of courage, of hardihood, and endurance, and above all the power of devotion to a lofty ideal, which made great the men who founded this Republic in the days of Washington, which made great the men who preserved this Republic in the days of Abraham Lincoln."* **$800 – $1,200**

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

AN ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA DELIVERED AT LINCOLN'S BIRTHPLACE ON FEBRUARY 12, 1909

I HAVE not here to celebrate the hundredth anniversary of the birth of one of the two greatest Americans, of one of the two or three greatest men of the nineteenth century. If one of the greatest men in the world's history. This rail-splitter, this boy who passed his ungainly youth in the dire poverty of the poorest of the frontier folk, whose rise was by weary and painful labor, lived to lead his people through the burning flames of a struggle from which the nation emerged purified as by fire, born anew to a loftier life. After long years of iron effort, and of failure that came more often than victory, he at last rose to the leadership of the Republic at the moment when that leadership had become the stupendous world-task of the time. He grew to know greatness, but never rage. Success came to him, but never happiness, save that which springs from doing well a painful and a vital task. Power was his, but not pleasure. The fortune deepened on his brow, but its lines were undimmed by either hate or fear. His great shoulders were bowed, but his tired thews never faltered as he bore for a burden the destinies of his people. His great and tender heart shrank from giving pain, and the task allotted him was to pour out like water the life-blood of the young men, and to bid at his own door the sorrow of the women. Disaster saddened, but never dismayed him. At the end years of war went by they found him ever doing his duty as the ground ever facing the future with fearless, frank high of heart and dauntless of soul. Unbroken by hatred unshaken by scorn he worked and suffered for the people. Triumph was for all the last, and found but tested and tender-hearted him, and the kindly, patient, furrow-eyed people loved forever. As a people we are indeed beyond measure fortunate in the characters of the two greatest of our public men, Washington and Lincoln. Widely though they differed in externals, the Virginia landed gentleman and the Kentucky backwoodsman, they were alike in essentials; they were alike in the great qualities which made each able to do service to his nation and to all mankind such as service but few men of his generation could or did render. Each had lofty ideals, but each in striving to attain these lofty ideals was guided by the soundest common sense. Each possessed infinite patience in adversity, and a soul wholly unspoiled by power. Each possessed all the gentler virtues commonly exhibited in good men who lack great strength of character. Each possessed also all the strong qualities commonly exhibited by those towering masters of mankind who have too often shown themselves devoid of warmth in the understanding of the weak by which to temper the qualities of duty, of mercy, of devotion to the right, of lofty disinterestedness in battling for the good of others. There have been other men as great and other men as good, but on all the history of mankind there are no other two great men as good as these men either two good men as great. Widely though the problems of the day differ from the problems set for solution by Washington when he founded this nation, by Lincoln when he saved it and freed the slave, yet the qualities they showed in meeting these problems are exactly the same as those we should show in doing our work to-day. Lincoln saw into the future with the prophetic imagination usually vouchsafed only to the poet and the seer. He had in him all the fire forward greatness of the visionary, without any of the visionary's fatalism or egotism, without any of the visionary's narrow jealousy of the practical man and malignity to obstruct on practical fashion for the realization of an ideal. He had the practical man's hard common sense and willingness to adapt means to ends, but there was in him none of that cynical growth of mood and soul which blinds so many practical men to the loftier issues of life. No more practical man ever lived than this homely backwoods idealist, but he had nothing in common with those practical men whose conscience are warped until they fail to distinguish between good and evil, fail to understand that strength, ability, shrewdness, whether in the world of business or of politics, only serve to make their possessor a more noxious, a more evil, member of the community if they are not guided and controlled by a fine and high moral sense.

We of this day meet together to solve many social and industrial problems, straining to an especial degree the combination of indomitable resolution with cool-headed sanity. We can profit by the way in which Lincoln used both these traits as he strove for reform. We can learn much of value from the very attacks which, following that course brought upon his head, attacks alike by the extremists of revolution and by the extremists of reaction. He never wavered in devotion to his principles, in his love for the Union, and in his abhorrence of slavery. Timid and lukewarm people were always denouncing him because he was too extreme; but as a matter of fact he never went to extremes. He worked step by step, and because of that the extremists hated and denounced him with a fervor which now seems to us fantastic in its dislocation of the unreal and the impossible. At the very time when one side was holding him up as the apostle of social revolution because he was against slavery, the leading abolitionist denounced him as the "slave-hound of Illinois." When he was the second time candidate for President the majority of his opponents attacked him because of what they termed his extreme radicalism, while a minority threatened to bolt his nomination because he was not radical enough. He had continually to check those who wished to go forward too fast as the very time that he overrode the opposition of those who wished not to go forward at all. The goal was never dim before his vision, but he picked his way cautiously, without either halt or hurry, as he strode toward it through such a morass of difficulty that no man of less courage would have attempted it, while it would surely have mired bewildered any man of judgment less serene.

Yet perhaps the most wonderful thing of all was, from the standpoint of the America of to-day and of the future, the most vitally important, was the extraordinary way in which Lincoln stood right valiantly against what he deemed wrong and yet preserved undiminished his love and respect for the brother from whom he differed. In the heat of a struggle that would have turned any weaker man's head in the heat of a struggle which seemed each a good matter to divide and conquer, he had truthfully told us as long as he had been in his office he had never willingly slandered a living man's name, and, beneath his supporters to study the interests of the truth through which they were passing as philosophy from which to learn wisdom and not as weapons to be savagely wielded, with the solemn exhortation that the strife in which we were all should reunite in a common effort to save their common country.

He lived in days that were great and terrible when brother fought against brother for what we sincerely deemed to be the right. In a contest so grim the strong men who alone can carry it through are rarely able to do justice to the deep convictions of those with whom they grapple in mortal strife. At such times men see through a glass darkly. Slowly the rarest and loftiest spirits in vouchsafed that clear vision which gradually comes to all, even to the lesser as the struggle fades into distance and wounds are forgotten and peace creeps back to the hearts that were hurt. But to Lincoln was given this supreme vision. He did not hate the men from whom he differed. Weakness was in foregoing as weakness to his strong gentle nature. But his courage was of a quality so high that it merited no coloring of dark passion. He saw clearly that the same high qualities, the same courage and willingness for self-sacrifice, and devotion to the right as it was given them to see the right, belonged both to the men of the north and to the men of the south. As the years rolled by and all of us, whatever we dwelt, grew to feel an equal pride in the valor and self-devotion alike of the men who wore the blue and the men who wore the gray, as thus a fair nation will grow to feel a peculiar sense of pride in the mighty men of the mighty days, the lovers of freedom and of all mankind the men whose blood was shed for the union of his people and for the freedom of a race. Abraham Lincoln.

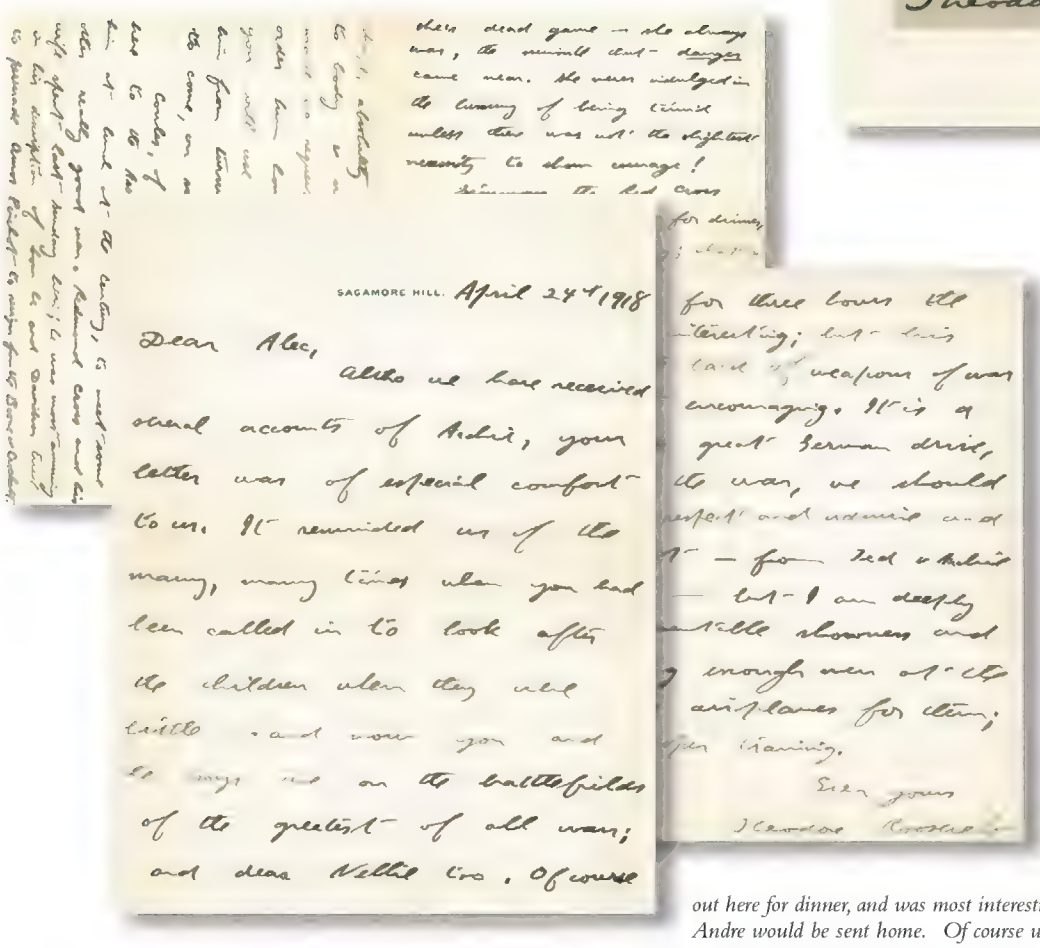
91. Roosevelt, Theodore. Document signed ("Theodore Roosevelt") as President, (15 5/8 x 22 in.; 396 x 558 mm.), [no place] 12 February 1909, being a commemorative printing of President Roosevelt's address on the centennial of Abraham Lincoln's birthplace, entitled, "Abraham Lincoln / an Address by the President of the United States of America Delivered at Lincoln's Birthplace on February 12, 1909." Moisture stains at lower right margin.

Theodore Roosevelt's signed speech at the cornerstone dedication of the Abraham Lincoln Birthplace National Historic Site on the centennial of Lincoln's birth.

Beneath the full text of his speech, Roosevelt has inscribed in full: *"To R. L. Jones, from Theodore Roosevelt Feb. 12th 1909"*

Some excerpts from Roosevelt's speech in part: *"This rail splitter, this boy who passed his ungainly youth in the dire poverty of the poorest of the frontier folk, whose rise was by weary and painful labor, lived to lead his people through the burning flames of a struggle from which the nation emerged, purified as by fire, born anew to a loftier life. After long years of iron effort and of failure that came more often than victory, he at last rose to the leadership of the Republic at the moment when that leadership had become the stupendous world task of the time. He lived in days that were great and terrible, when brother fought against brother for what each sincerely deemed to be the right, in a contest so grim the strong men who alone can carry it through are rarely able to do justice to the deep convictions of those with whom they grapple in mortal strife. He saw clearly that the same high qualities, the same courage and willingness for self sacrifice and devotion to the right as it was given them to see the right, belonged both to the men of the north and to the men of the south."* **$800 – $1,200**

92. Roosevelt, Theodore. Superb Cabinet photograph signed, (approx. 4 x 6 in.; 101 x 152 mm.) the handsome statesman is pictured wearing a three-piece suit. Signed in bold ink at the lower margin, *"Theodore Roosevelt."* Fine. **$400 - $600**

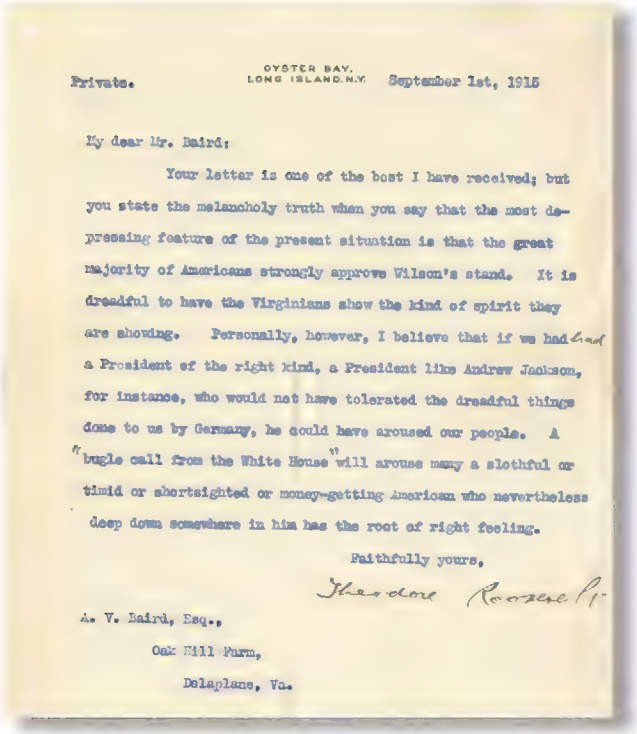

SAGAMORE HILL. April 24th 1918
Dear Alec,
Altho we have received
several accounts of Archie, your
letter was of especial comfort
to us. It reminded us of the
many, many times when you had
been called in to look after
the children when they were
little - and now you and
the boys are on the battlefields
of the greatest of all wars;
and dear Nellie too. Of course
for three hours the
interesting; but his
great German drive,
we should
respect and admire and
— but I am deeply
enough men at the
airplanes for them;
Ever yours
Theodore Roosevelt

93. Roosevelt, Theodore. Superb WWI autograph letter signed ("Theodore Roosevelt"), 4 pages, (7 ¾ x 5 ¾ in.; 1965 x 146 mm.) on personal "Sagamore Hill" letterhead, "Oyster Bay, New York," 24 April 1918 to "Dear Alec" – a close friend of the Roosevelt family. Minor toning on edges.

With all of his sons fighting in Europe, Teddy Roosevelt voices continued frustration with Woodrow Wilson's management of the war, as the Germans push forward with their Spring Offensive.

Roosevelt pens in full: *"Dear Alec, Altho we have received several accounts of Archie, your letter was of especial comfort to us. It reminded us of the many, many times when you had been called in to look after the children when they were little – and now you and the boys are on the battlefields of the greatest of all wars; and dear Nellie too. Of course, she's dead game – she always was, the minute that danger came near. She never indulged in the luxury of being timid unless there was not the obligated necessity to show courage! Simmons, the Red Cross man, came out here for dinner, and was most interesting; what a capital fellow he is. He said that he hoped Andre would be sent home. Of course we hope so too. We believe that from the purely service stand point it would be advantageous, because we think he would go back to the front in fine shape, absolutely recovered from the shock to body & nerves. We of course shall make no request; if the authorities do not order him home; but if they do, we hope you will use your influence to prevent him from turning pig-headed and declining to come, on some inverted-Spartan theory. Coules, of Spokane, has just been on here to the Associated Press meeting; I had him at lunch at the Century, to meet some other really good men. Redmond Cross and his wife spent last Sunday here; he was most amusing in his description of how he and Davidson tried to persuade Amor Pinchot to resign from the Boone & Crockett.* [Founded by Roosevelt, the **Boone & Crockett Club** is an organization of hunters dedicated to the management and conservation of the nation's wildlife. It is still in existence]. *Wood came out here for three hours the other day. He was most interesting; but his account of the complete lack of weapons of war at the front was not encouraging. It is a bitter thing that in this great German drive, a year after we entered the war, we should be almost negligible. I respect and admire and envy the men at the front – from Ted & Archie and Quentin to you! – but I am deeply indignant at the lamentable slowness and mismanagement in getting enough men at the front, and guns and airplanes for them; not to speak of the proper training. Ever yours Theodore Roosevelt"*

When the United States entered The Great War in 1917, the intrepid Roosevelt sons stood up for their country in short order. **$2,000 - $3,000**



Private. OYSTER BAY, LONG ISLAND, N.Y. September 1st, 1915

My dear Mr. Baird:

Your letter is one of the best I have received; but you state the melancholy truth when you say that the most depressing feature of the present situation is that the great majority of Americans strongly approve Wilson's stand. It is dreadful to have the Virginians show the kind of spirit they are showing. Personally, however, I believe that if we had had a President of the right kind, a President like Andrew Jackson, for instance, who would not have tolerated the dreadful things done to us by Germany, he could have aroused our people. A "bugle call from the White House" will arouse many a slothful or timid or shortsighted or money-getting American who nevertheless deep down somewhere in him has the root of right feeling.

Faithfully yours,

Theodore Roosevelt

A. V. Baird, Esq.,
Oak Hill Farm,
Delaplane, Va.

94. Roosevelt, Theodore. Typed letter signed ("Theodore Roosevelt"), 1 page (6 ½ x 7 ½ in.; 165 x 190 mm.), on Oyster Bay, Long Island, N.Y. letterhead stationery, 1 September 1915 to A.V. Baird of Delaplane, Virginia. Letter is marked *"Private"* at the head. Slight soiling on edges.

Former President Theodore Roosevelt laments the lack of action on the part of the Wilson White House in events leading to WWI.

Roosevelt writes in full: *"Your letter is one of the best I have received, but you state the melancholy truth when you say that the most depressing feature of the present situation is that the great majority of Americans strongly approve Wilson's stand. It is dreadful to have the Virginians show the kind of spirit they are showing. Personally, however, I believe that if we had had a president of the right kind, a President like Andrew Jackson, for instance, who would not have tolerated the dreadful things done to us by Germany, he could have aroused our people. A 'bugle call from the White House' will arouse many a slothful of timid or shortsighted or money-getting American who nevertheless deep down somewhere in him has the root of right feeling."*

Though Roosevelt initially supported Wilson's policy of neutrality regarding the war in Europe, he soon lashed out at the president for not having protested the German invasion of Belgium (August, 1914) as a gross violation of the Hague Convention. Roosevelt's antipathy and loathing of Wilson's administration took on almost psychopathic intensity. First, there had been the Republican defeat in 1912 (of which Roosevelt, the Bull Moose party candidate, had played an unwitting role), then the fact that Wilson had also appropriated much of the Progressive Party's platform. Finally, there was the torpedoing of the *Lusitania* (May 7, 1915). Roosevelt lashed out against the "professional pacifists" and the "mollycoddles" for months, until public pressure became so great that Wilson reluctantly committed the United States to the Allied cause. Fantastic content from Roosevelt during these extraordinary times. **$800 - $1,200**

To Corporal William E. Hills
with the hearty regard of his comrade
Theodore Roosevelt
late Col 1st U S V cavalry
Dec 10th 1905

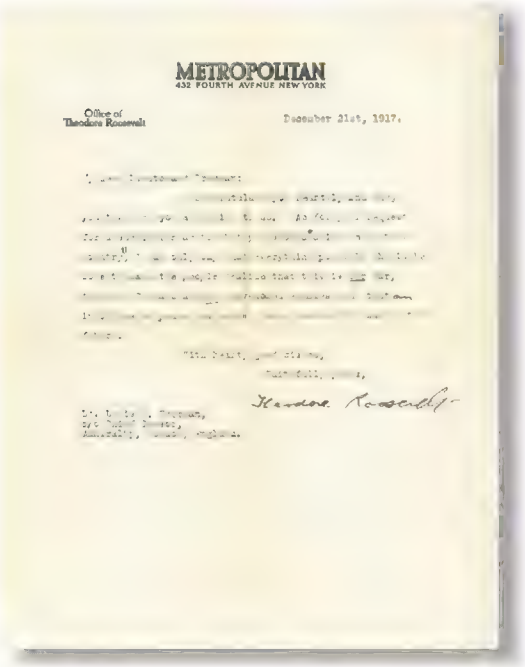
95. Roosevelt, Theodore. Photograph signed ("Theodore Roosevelt") as President, (12 ¼ x 14 ¾ in.; 311 x 374 mm.; image being 6 ½ x 9 ¼ in.; 165 x 234 mm), a wonderful sepia image of the President from his earlier years as a "Rough Rider," depicting him in a three-quarters pose wearing his First United States Volunteer Cavalry Regiment uniform with his left gloved hand on his hip. Matt exhibits uneven toning at bottom; image slightly solarized from exposure to sunlight.

President Theodore Roosevelt sends a corporal a signed photograph of himself as a "Rough Rider" seven years earlier.

President Roosevelt has inscribed the following on the photographer's matt below the image in full: *"To Corporal William E. Hills with the hearty regard of his comrade Theodore Roosevelt late Col. 1st USV Cavalry Dec. 10th 1905"*

The "Rough Riders," officially known as the First United States Volunteer Cavalry Regiment (thus the U.S.V. on Roosevelt's collar), was organized by Theodore Roosevelt and Leonard Wood. Roosevelt, who was Assistant Secretary of the Navy in the first McKinley administration, and a leading advocate of the liberation of Cuba, the then Spanish colony fighting for its independence, asked the Department of War for permission to raise a regiment after Spain declared war on the United States on April 24, 1898. The regiment, consisting of over 1,250 men, from all over the United States, was mainly composed of cowboys, Indians, and other Wild West types, and Ivy League athletes and aristocratic sportsmen from the East. On July 1, 1898, Roosevelt, on horseback, led the Rough Riders and elements of the Ninth and Tenth Regiments of regulars, African-American "buffalo soldiers," and other units up Kettle Hill. After that hill was captured, Roosevelt, now on foot, led a second charge up the San Juan Heights. This was what Roosevelt later called his "crowded hour" (his greatest moment). After the capture of the San Juan Heights, overlooking Santiago, the city surrendered, and the war was virtually over. The regiment was mustered out on September 16, 1898, after 137 days of service in the Army. **$2,000 - $3,000**

96. Roosevelt, Theodore. Prophetic Typed letter signed ("Theodore Roosevelt") 1 page (8 ½ x 11 in.; 216 x 279 mm.), "Office of Theodore Roosevelt Metropolitan 432 Fourth Avenue New York," letterhead stationery, 21 December 1917. Written to *"My dear Lieutenant Freeman";* Lt. Lewis R. Freeman, c/o Chief Censor, Admiralty, London, England. Several annotations are penned in Roosevelt's hand. Accompanied with original transmittal envelope. Very minor toning.


METROPOLITAN
432 FOURTH AVENUE NEW YORK

Office of Theodore Roosevelt

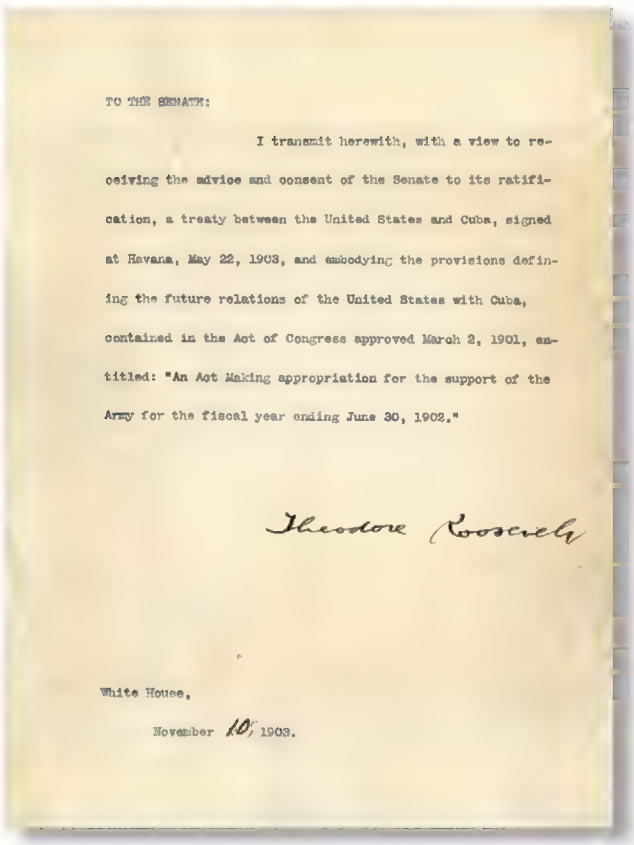
December 21st, 1917.

Theodore Roosevelt

Former President Theodore Roosevelt writes to a British officer about the prospects of a lasting peace with Germany.

Roosevelt writes in full: *"My dear Lieutenant Freeman: I congratulate you heartily and envy you the work you are going to do. As for your request for a suggestion as to what you should 'drive in to this country', I can only say that everything possible should be done to make the people realize that this is our war, that the Germans are our envenomed enemies, and that an inconclusive peace now means a more destructive war in the future With hearty good wishes, Faithfully yours, Theodore Roosevelt"*

Eighteen months from the date of this letter, on June 28, 1919, the Allied and Associated Powers and Germany signed the Treaty of Versailles. The shortcomings of the Treaty are numerous and have been debated ever since, but the end result is irrefutable: within two decades of its defeat in World War I Germany was able to dominate Europe once more. A poignant letter from Roosevelt foreshadowing what was to become manifest. **$800 - $1,200**


TO THE SENATE:

I transmit herewith, with a view to receiving the advice and consent of the Senate to its ratification, a treaty between the United States and Cuba, signed at Havana, May 22, 1903, and embodying the provisions defining the future relations of the United States with Cuba, contained in the Act of Congress approved March 2, 1901, entitled: "An Act Making appropriation for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902."

Theodore Roosevelt

White House,

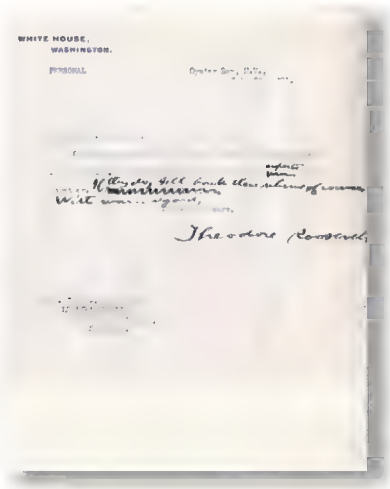
November 10, 1903.

97. Roosevelt, Theodore. Typed letter of state signed ("Theodore Roosevelt") as President, 1 page (8 1/8 x 11 in.; 206 x 279 mm.), from the "White House, Washington," 10 November 1903 to the Senate of the United States, transmitting the treaty between the U.S. and Cuba for ratification. Light soiling with staple holes and minor chip at upper left.

President Theodore Roosevelt transmits for ratification the treaty that would define relations between the U.S. and Cuba in the aftermath of the Spanish-American War.

Roosevelt writes in full: *"I transmit herewith, with a view to receiving the advice and consent of the Senate to its ratification, a treaty between the United States and Cuba, signed at Havana on May 22, 1903, and embodying the provisions defining the future relations of the United States with Cuba, contained in the Act of Congress approved March 2, 1901, entitled "An Act appropriation for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902."*

An amendment to the declaration of war against Spain in 1898 stated that the U.S. would not establish permanent control over Cuba. Nonetheless, at the end of the Spanish-American War, the U.S. found itself in control of several overseas territories, including Cuba, and the occupation of that island continued for a time after the war was over. Under the American military governor, Gen. Leonard Wood, a school system was organized, finances were set in order, and significant progress was made in eliminating yellow fever. In July 1900, the Constitutional Convention of Cuba started its deliberations and was notified that the U.S. Congress intended to attach an amendment to the Cuban Constitution. In 1901, Secretary of War Elihu Root drafted a set of articles as guidelines for future United States–Cuban relations, and these passed Congress as the Platt Amendment to a military appropriations bill. These stipulated the conditions for U.S. intervention in Cuban affairs and permitted the U.S. to lease or buy lands for the purpose of establishing naval bases and coaling stations in Cuba. It barred Cuba from making a treaty that gave another nation power over its affairs, or going into debt with third parties. Article III required that the government of Cuba consent to the right of the U.S. to intervene in Cuban affairs for "the preservation of Cuban independence, the maintenance of a government adequate for the protection of life, property, and individual liberty, and for discharging the obligations with respect to Cuba imposed by the Treaty of Paris on the United States, now to be assumed and undertaken by the Government of Cuba." In February 1903, the U.S. and Cuba signed a treaty effectuating that portion of the Platt Amendment that dealt with establishment of a naval base at Guantánamo. Then the parties set about dealing with the broader and more significant relationship issues that would govern Cuba's sovereignty and independence. On May 22, 1903, the U.S. and Cuba signed a second treaty, one that contained all of the Platt Amendment requirements and specifically included an American recognition of Cuba's independence. On November 10, 1903, in accordance with the United States Constitution, President Roosevelt submitted this treaty to the U.S. Senate for ratification and this letter is the instrument in which he did so. November "9" has been replaced with "10" in Roosevelt's hand. The Senate ratified the treaty on March 22, 1904; Cuba did so on June 20, it was signed by President Roosevelt five days later and proclaimed July 2. This treaty, entitled Treaty between the United States and Cuba Embodying the Provisions Defining the Future Relations of the United States with Cuba, defined the terms of Cuban-U.S. relations for the following 33 years. It was bitterly resented by many Cubans as an infringement on their freedom and formed the basis for three American military excursions into Cuba in the following decades. It was repealed in 1934, when a new treaty with the U.S. was negotiated as a part of President Franklin D. Roosevelt's "Good Neighbor policy" toward Latin America. **$2,000 - $3,000**


WHITE HOUSE,
WASHINGTON.

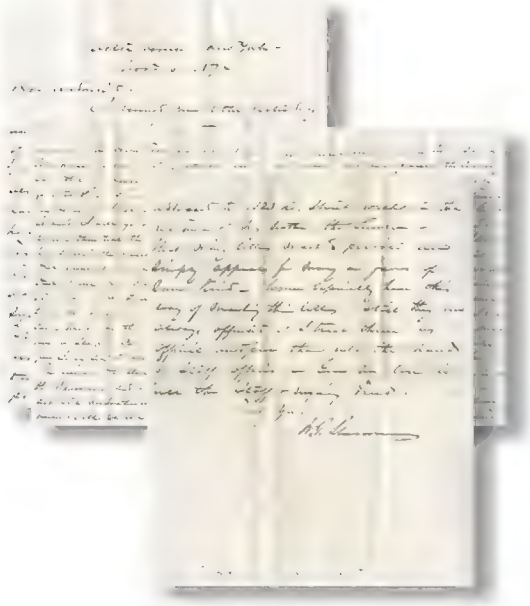
Theodore Roosevelt

98. Roosevelt, Theodore. Typed letter signed ("Theodore Roosevelt") as President, 1 page (7 x 9 in.; 177 x 228 mm.) "White House, Washington" stationery, "Oyster Bay, New York," 22 July 1903 to "Mr. John A. Sleicher", "Personal" is typed below the White House, Washington imprint. Letter in blue type with black pen and ink annotations in the President's hand. Toning on edges from previous matting and some tape remnants on the upper edge of verso.

Theodore Roosevelt writes to a news magazine editor hoping published financial experts will come together with a "scheme" he can support.

Roosevelt writes in full: *"My dear Mr. Sleicher: I thank you cordially for your letter and your interesting editorial. I earnestly hope the financial experts can get together. If they do, I'll back their scheme, of course. With warm regard, Sincerely yours, Theodore Roosevelt"*

John Albert Schleicher was editor of Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper from 1898 until his death in 1922. Later renamed, *Leslie's Weekly*, the publication was an American illustrated literary and news magazine founded in 1852 and published until 1922. It was one of several magazines started by publisher and illustrator Frank Leslie. Throughout its decades of existence, the weekly provided illustrations and reports - first with woodcuts and Daguerreotypes, later with more advanced forms of photography - of wars from John Brown's raid at Harpers Ferry and the Civil War until the Spanish-American War and the First World War. It often took a strongly patriotic stance and frequently featured cover pictures of soldiers and heroic battle stories. It also gave extensive coverage to less martial events such as the Klondike gold rush of 1897, covered by San Francisco journalist John Bonner. **$200 - $300**

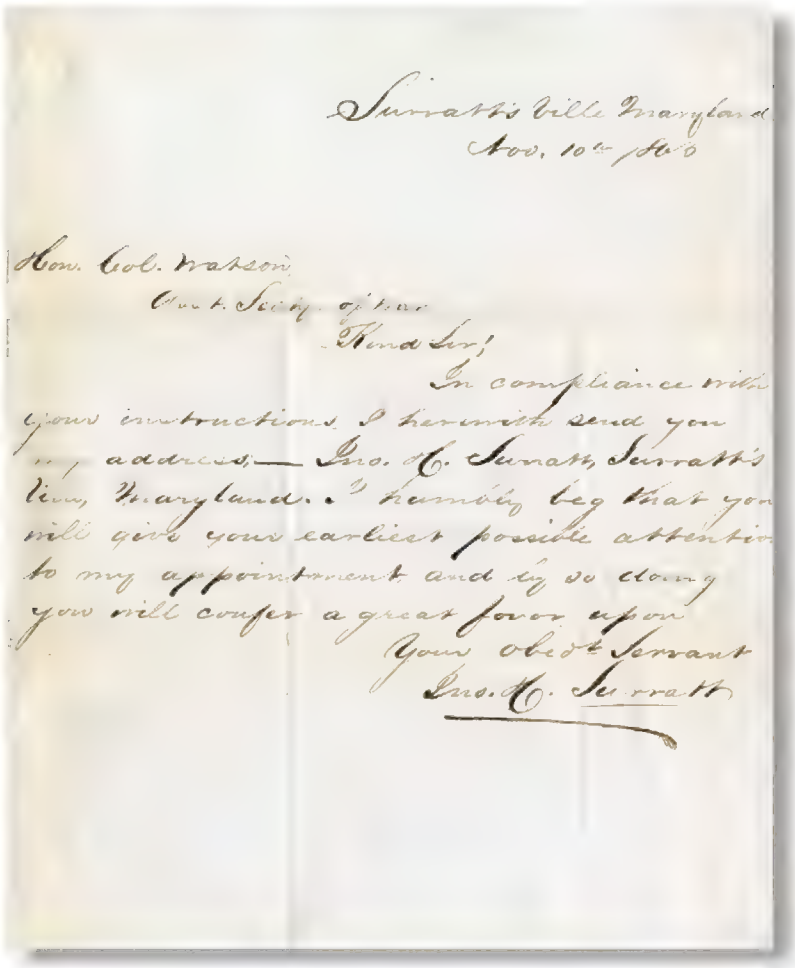


99. Sherman, William Tecumseh. Autograph letter signed, 4 pages, (7 ¾ x 9 ¾ in.; 196 x 247 mm.) "Astor House, New York", 6 November 1874. Written to "Dear Audenried" - Joseph C. Audenried, Sherman's long-time aide-de-camp, who had first served with Sherman in 1863. [Note: When Audenried died in 1880, after an extended illness, Sherman became involved with his widow.] Sherman, preparing to exit Washington for St. Louis, first writes about a sick child then moves to political matters. Fine.

As Commander of the Army, William T. Sherman can't stomach the treatment he and other Civil War veterans are subjected to by Ulysses S. Grant and his new political friends.

Sherman pens in full: "*I received your letter yesterday and feel the full force of the pressure of personal attachment you indicate - but it would simply have swelled my already large party here, and you could have done no particular good. It was here as I expected. The Doctor advised Tom [Sherman, William T. Sherman's son] to telegraph me, letting Mrs. Sherman know nothing of it, and now he says that at the time viz Saturday morning last the symptoms of brain agitation indicated typhoid symptoms that were dangerous - but the same day a change began, so that on my arrival the crisis had passed, and since he has steadily improved. His Doctor Farmington, advised by John Moore has been extremely attentive, and says that by Monday next he can safely go to St. Louis. In as much as the time for my being in Washington - Nov 15 - is so near at hand, I will go over to Washington and remain there till the Farragut Committee has settled the question of the artist for that monument, but you may be certain that I will not delay a day. [Sherman was on the selection committee to select an artist to win the commission to fashion a statue of the deceased Admiral David Farragut. Sherman favored sculptor Vinnie Ream, a young woman with whom Sherman became involved.] I will try to be at St. Louis by the 18th. Meantime Mrs. Sherman & all the family will come direct, by the Vandalia Line, which has a sleeping car that does not change from Jersey City to East St. Louis. The result of the elections has completely stupefied the Republicans, and if the Democrats only act with moderation and prudence - no great harm will result. Genl. Grant and his immediate surroundings have been selfish and mean, and have alienated the Country and many of his Old Friends are not only alienated but deeply angry. When Johnson and his Cabinet were scheming to damage Grant, as you know I substituted myself - and went to Mexico, and afterwards many times I stood between him and conflict with the Cabinet. You have seen how he has returned it. [In 1866, Grant was ordered to Mexico by President Andrew Johnson; he refused to go, surmising (correctly) that the order was a political maneuver to get him out of Washington so that Secretary of War Edwin Stanton could be replaced by William T. Sherman. Grant suggested that Sherman go in his place, which he did; Grant had successfully disposed of Sherman.] I am not sorry that he has caught the inevitable consequence, but I shall not quarrel with him or anybody. Nor will I ever allow these Politicians make use of me. Democrat & Republican are alike. As a matter of course they can fear no one but themselves, and a man is a fool to suppose they care for him. Any letters purely private you may enclose in an envelope addressed to 1323 K. Street Washington the residence of my brother the Senator [John Sherman]. But many letters marked private and simple appeals for money or favors of some kind - have [sic] especially have this way of marking their letters. Still they are always offended if I treat them as official and pass them into the hands of staff officers. Give my love to all the Staff & enquiring friends."*

In March of 1869, Sherman succeeded Grant as General and Commander of the Army (served 1869-84). Immediately, he found himself battling politicians in Washington and Indian agents in the West. Even his Civil War comrade, Ulysses S. Grant, the new President (served 1869-77), became undependable, supporting his new friends (the politicians) rather than his old friends (his army comrades and the army's new leader). Their friendship had seemed secure during the Civil War - Grant the taciturn one and Sherman the volatile one - and Sherman assumed that it would always be so - that the two would work together to ensure the nation's future. But when Grant became President, he, to Sherman's horror, became a "politician". Ever since the Civil War, there was, it seemed to Sherman, some attack on the army. Genuine reformers, economizers, Southern sympathizers, supporters of volunteer troops, and a host of other Congressional critics all had their opinions. During 1869-70, the criticism and attacks became particularly severe - particularly because they were led by one of his own former generals, John A. Logan, who was serving as Military Affairs chairman. Logan introduced a bill to cut the army's appropriations - then went after Sherman's salary of $19,000. It was a low, heartless blow. Sherman was also hit hard when Secretary of War John M. Schofield was replaced by John A. Rawlins, Grant's former military Chief of Staff (March 11, 1869). Almost immediately, Rawlins urged President Grant to rescind General Orders No. 11, which limited Sherman's powers to "orders and instructions relating to military operations". Staff bureaus were to deal directly with the Secretary of War, i.e. the commanding general could (and would) be bypassed. Rawlins (the civilian) retained ultimate authority over the army - even over its commanding general. In Rawlins' defense, Grant justified his actions. From that day forward, Sherman and Grant were never close again. **$2,000 - $3,000**



Surratts ville Maryland
Nov. 10th 1863

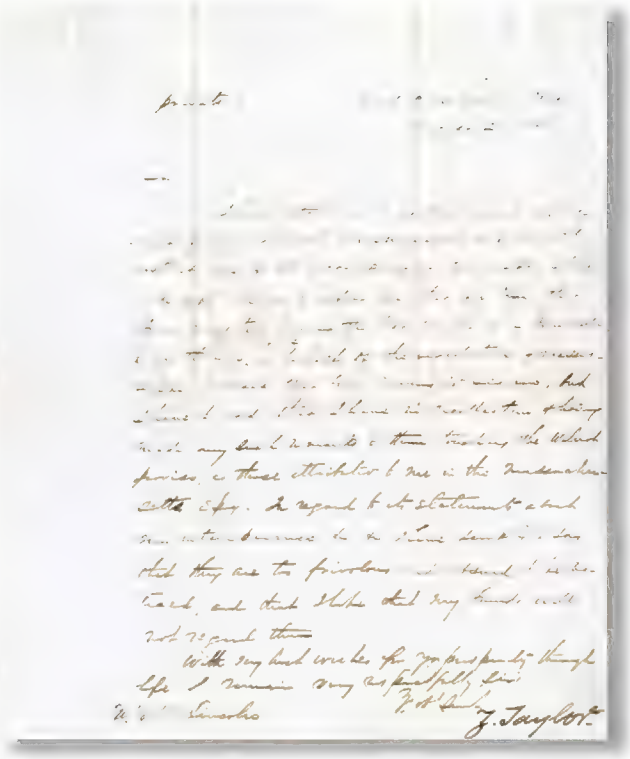
Hon. Col. Watson
Asst. Secty. of War
Respd Sir,
In compliance with your instructions I herewith send you my address — Jno. H. Surratt, Surratts ville, Maryland. I humbly beg that you will give your earliest possible attention to my appointment and by so doing you will confer a great favor upon
Your obedt Servant
Jno. H. Surratt

100. Surratt, Jr. John H. Autograph letter signed twice ("Jno. H. Surratt"), once in the text and once at the close, 1 page (7 ¾ x 9 ½ in.; 197 x 241 mm.), "Surrattsville, Maryland [now Clinton, MD]" 10 November 1863. Written to the Hon. Colonel Watson, Assistant Secretary of War. Slight toning on left edge.

Accused Lincoln assassination conspirator and Confederacy sympathizer John H. Surratt, Jr. writes a letter to the U.S. Assistant Secretary of War.

Surratt pens in full: *"In compliance with your instructions, I herewith send you my address; – Jno. H. Surratt, Surratt's Ville, Maryland. I humbly beg that you will give your earliest possible attention to my appointment and by so doing, you will confer a great favor upon Your obedt Servant Jno. H. Surratt"*

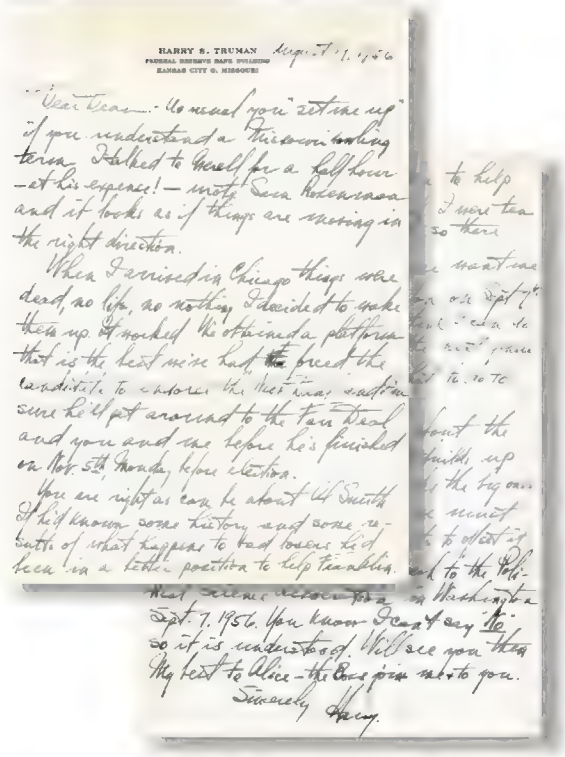
John H. Surratt, Jr. met John Wilkes Booth on December 23, 1863, just six weeks after the date of this letter and had been carrying messages and performing minor errands for the Confederacy soon after the Civil War began and by early 1864, having aroused no suspicions, he was escorting Confederate agents through the lines and carrying important dispatches to the Confederates in Montreal. With the family struggling to survive, his mother, Mary, moved the family to Washington and opened a boardinghouse in a three-story, 10-room brick house at 541 H Street in the fall of 1864. This respectable establishment would one day be described as the nest where the egg of conspiracy was hatched. Surratt, Jr.'s associations with Booth and other plotters implicated his mother; in the manhunt following Lincoln's assassination, she was arrested, tried and hanged. Wanted by the Federal government, John Surratt fled to Canada, Italy and then Egypt where he was extradited to the U.S. and was tried on June 10, 1867. After a 62-day trial he was acquitted of having taken an active part in Lincoln's assassination. As Surratt was a known Confederate sympathizer at the time this request was made to the War Department, it is quite possible that his intentions were sinister. **$800 - $1,200**



101. Taylor, Zachary. Letter signed, 1 page, (17 in. x 10 ½ in.; 431 x 266) gray paper dated 26 August 1848 to the Mr. E. W. Lincoln. Overall toning and minor splits in folds. Tape remnants from repair and previous mounting on verso. Accompanied with the original transmittal envelope.

Zachary Taylor writes of improper news reports less than one year before becoming President.

Taylor pens in full: *"Sir, I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your friendly communication of the 10th instant, and of the accompanying newspaper slips. In reply, I have to inform you that it is true that I was visited during the last winter by a Committee of gentlemen requesting me in behalf of the Legislature of Mississippi to visit that body during its Session; but I have to add, that I have no recollection of having made any such remarks to them touching the Wilmot Proviso, as those attributed to me in the Massachusetts Spy. ["In regard to its statements about my intemperance, etc etc I have simply to say that they are too frivolous and absurd to be noticed, and that I hope that my friends will not regard them."] With my best wishes for yr. prosperity through life I remain very respectfully, sir, Y.r O.b. Ser.t Z Taylor."* **$400 - $600**

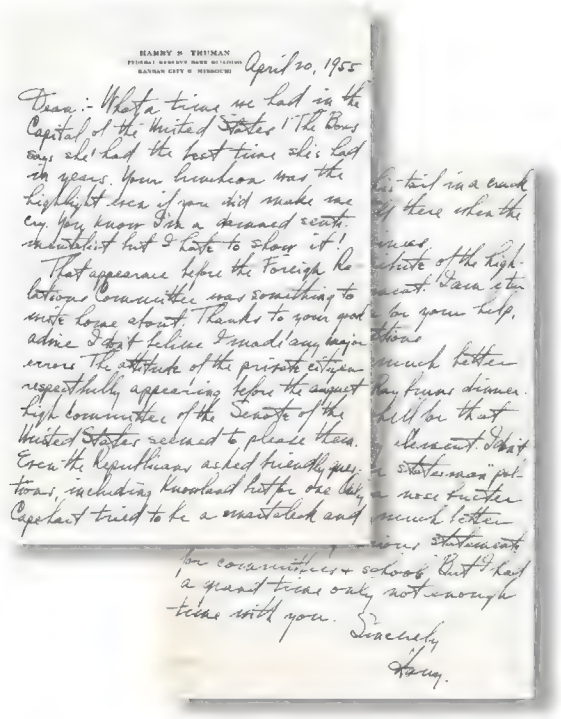


102. Truman, Harry S. Autograph letter signed ("Harry") as President, 1 page front and back (10 ½ x 7 ¼ in.; 266 x 184 mm.) personalized "Federal Reserve Bank Building" stationery, "Kansas City, Missouri," 29 August 1956 to Dean Acheson. Also includes (1) TLS and (2) carbon copies of Mr. Acheson's instigating correspondence congratulating Truman on his performance at the Democratic convention. Written two weeks after the 1956 Democratic Convention in Chicago, which nominated Adlai Stevenson (and just one week after the Republican Convention, which nominated Eisenhower for a second term) Truman takes credit for bringing the Chicago convention to a successful conclusion. Minor toning.

Truman orchestrates the 1956 Democratic Convention.

Truman writes in full: *"Dear Dean: - As usual you "set me up" if you understand a Missouri bowling term. I talked to Averell [Harriman] for a half hour – at his expense! – wrote Sam Rosenman and it looks as if things are moving in the right direction. When I arrived in Chicago things were dead, no life, no nothing. I decided to wake them up. It worked. We obtained a platform that is the best we've had, forced the candidate to endorse the New Deal and I'm sure he'll get around to the Fair Deal and you and me before he's finished on Nov. 5th, Monday before election. You are right as can be about Al Smith. If he'd known some history and results of what happens to bad losers he'd been in a better position to help Franklin. I am going to do all I can to help win the election. How I wish I were ten years younger! But I ain't so there. The professors of political science want me to talk to them in Washington on Sept. 7th and I may do it if you think I can do any good toward teaching the next generation what they have and what to do to keep it. Just got stuck with a speech to the Political Science Association in Washington Sept. 7, 1956. You know I can't say "No" so it is understood. We'll see you then. My best to Alice – the boss joins me & to you. Sincerely, Harry"*

Immediately after returning home from his European trip (visiting France, Italy, Austria, Belgium, the Netherlands and England), Truman threw himself into election-year politics. Publicly, Truman endorsed New York governor Averell Harriman – NOT Adlai Stevenson, whom, Truman charged at a Chicago press conference in August, lacked *"...the kind of fighting spirit we need to win"*. According to Russell Baker of the N.Y Times, Truman had the Democratic Party "*chewing its fingernails down to the cuticle today and he loved every second of it. While the party's other demi-gods fretted and stewed and guessed, Mr. Truman was as exhilarated as a small boy given free run of a circus."* Truman's support of Harriman was to no avail. Stevenson was easily renominated as the Presidential candidate on the first ballot. Truman heartily endorsed the party's candidate and campaigned on his behalf. At the convention's conclusion, however, though he confides to Acheson that he feels the Democrats have obtained the best possible platform they could have, Truman's sarcastic tone reveals his true feelings about Stevenson's chances on election day. As in 1952, Truman feared that Stevenson would lead the Democrats to defeat a second time. (Truman may still have been silently kicking himself for having handed the election to the Republicans and Eisenhower by refusing to run in 1952). Unlike fellow democrat Al Smith in 1928, whose bitterness and resentment after losing the election to Hoover resulted in his lack of support of Franklin D. Roosevelt four years later, the enthusiastic Truman writes that he is going to do all he can to help win the election. (As it turns out, F.D.R. didn't really need Smith's support to defeat Hoover; he defeated him in a landslide. (Obviously, Truman knew this, and his comment greatly reflects the continuing admiration and respect Truman had for the man who selected him as his running mate in 1944). In Acheson's included typed letter to Truman, he mentions Al Smith, calling him *"the most pathetic figure of the New Deal...a magnificent figure eaten away by the leprosy of resentment and bitterness."* **$2,000 - $3,000**

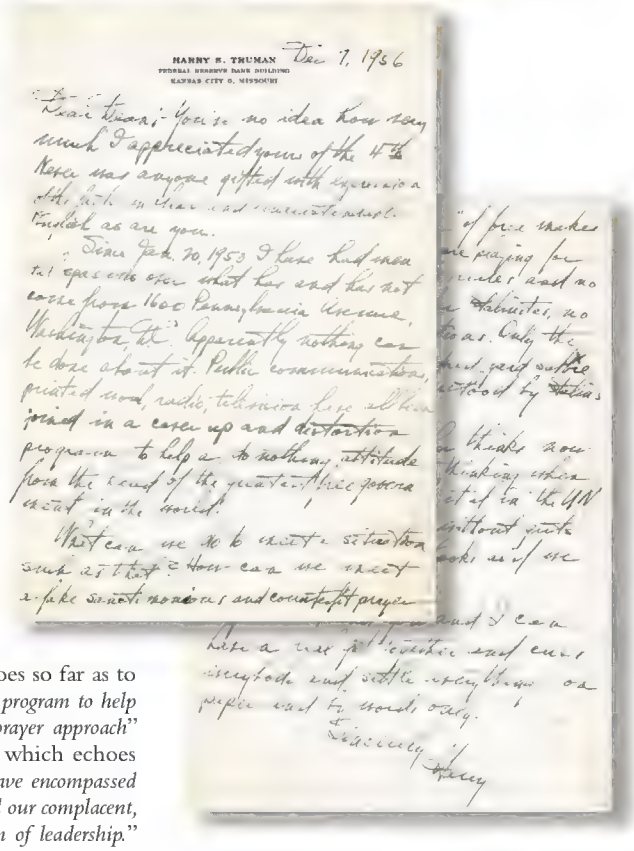


103. Truman, Harry S. Autograph letter signed, ("Harry") 2 pages (7 1/8 x 10 ½ in.; 180 x 266 mm.), on his personal letterhead, "Kansas City, Missouri" 20 April 1955 to former Secretary of State Dean Acheson. Small chip and paperclip impression at upper left edge; ¼ in. tear at the upper right.

Truman writes to Dean Acheson that he doesn't want to be an elder statesman, preferring to be "a nose buster and an ass kicker much better..."

Truman pens in full: *"What a time we had in the Capital of the United States! The Boss says she had the best time she's had in years. Your luncheon was the highlight even if you did make me cry. You know I'm a damned sentimentalist but I hate to show it! That appearance before the Foreign Relations Committee was something to write home about. Thanks to your good advice I don't believe I made any major errors. The attitude of the private citizen respectfully appearing before the august high committee of the Senate of the United States seemed to please them. Even the Republicans asked friendly questions, including Knowland but for one. Only Capehart tried to be a smart aleck and Barkley said he got his tail in a crack and that it was still there when the Committee quit business. All of them paid tribute of the highest order to the statement. I am eternally indebted to you for your help, criticisms, and suggestions. Now I'm feeling much better after exploding at Rayburn's dinner. Of course I'll catch hell for that and be right in my element. I don't want to be an 'elder statesman' politician. I like being a nose buster and an ass kicker much better and reserve my serious statements for committees and schools. But I had a grand time only not enough time with you."* **$2,000 - $3,000**

104. Truman, Harry S. Autograph letter signed ("Harry"), 2 pages, (7 x 10 ½ in.; 177 x 266 mm.) on his personal letterhead, Kansas City, Missouri, 7 December 1956 to Truman's former Secretary of State and confidante Dean Acheson. Accompanied with a typed transcript of Acheson's letter of December 4th mentioned in the letter. Mild toning on edges; three moisture spots on verso.


HARRY S. TRUMAN
FEDERAL RESERVE BANK BUILDING
KANSAS CITY 6, MISSOURI

Dec 7, 1956

Dear Dean,- You've no idea how very much I appreciated yours of the 4th. Never was anyone gifted with expression of the facts in clear and understandable English as are you.

Since Jan. 20, 1953 I have had mental spasms over what has and has not come from 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D.C. Apparently nothing can be done about it. Public communications, printed word, radio, television have all been joined in a cover up and distortion program to help a do nothing attitude from the head of the greatest free government in the world. What can we do to meet a situation such as that? How can we meet a fake sanctimonious and counterfeit prayer approach to a situation 'of force makes right'? As you say we are playing for keeps and there are no rules and no umpire, no dunce caps for Stalinites, no rewards for good intentions. Only the iron fist with a hundred yard sabre in it will be understood by Stalin's successors. Wonder what Nerhu [sic] thinks now. What in hell was Ike thinking when he joined Kenetsy, Bully et al. in the U.N. There can be no U.N. without guts and guns from us. Looks as if we have neither. Get well and you and I can have a real get together and cuss everybody and settle everything – on paper and by words only.

Sincerely,
Harry

Truman writes to his former Secretary of State Dean Acheson lambasting the lack of true leadership emanating from the Eisenhower White House.

Truman pens (in full): *"Dear Dean: You've no idea how very much I appreciated yours of the 4th. Never was anyone gifted with expression of the facts in clear and understandable English as are you. Since Jan. 20, 1953 I have had mental spasms over what has and has not come from 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D.C. Apparently nothing can be done about it. Public communications, printed word, radio, television have all been joined in a cover up and distortion program to help a do nothing attitude from the head of the greatest free government in the world. What can we do to meet a situation such as that? How can we meet a fake sanctimonious and counterfeit prayer approach to a situation 'of force makes right'? As you say we are playing for keeps and there are no rules and no umpire, no dunce caps for Stalinites, no rewards for good intentions. Only the iron fist with a hundred yard sabre in it will be understood by Stalin's successors. Wonder what Nerhu [sic] thinks now. What in hell was Ike thinking when he joined Kenetsy, Bully et al. in the U.N. There can be no U.N. without guts and guns from us. Looks as if we have neither. Get well and you and I can have a real get together and cuss everybody and settle everything – on paper and by words only."*

Truman lambastes the lack of true leadership emanating from the White House. He goes so far as to say that, with the cooperation of a sympathetic media, there is a "*cover up and distortion program to help a do nothing attitude*," and blames Eisenhower for "*a fake sanctimonious and counterfeit prayer approach*" against the Communists. Truman is responding to Acheson's letter of December 4th, which echoes similar concerns as Acheson, too, writes about the events of the past month. "*They have encompassed not merely our sanctimonious and unutterably stupid rulers, but the press which misinforms us, and our complacent, ignorant, and fat-headed, fat-bellied fellow citizens who create the environment for this negation of leadership.*" The international events of the previous month – the invasion of Hungary by Soviet troops, the occupation of the Sinai Peninsula and the British – Israeli – French attack on Egypt – lead Truman to conclude that the United States must maintain its credibility around the globe, that "*we are playing for keeps.*" Truman probably feels that many of his hard-fought battles and victories over Communism are being methodically undone by the weakness and indecision of the Eisenhower administration. (Acheson had made a similar statement in his letter: "*We turn away when American desires running counter to Russian have no more effect than a peashooter on a tank*," and then further castigates the re-elected Eisenhower administration with the words: "*the truly false philosophy of 1956 is the American philosophy – by General Motors out of Eisenhower – two televisions in every pot, not a worry in a carload, live now and pay later – or leave to one's children. The finest flower of democracy – thirty-five million Americans can't be wrong – Or can they be?*" **$2,000 - $3,000**

105. Truman, Harry S. Original presentation artwork signed as President, ("Harry S. Truman") oblong (17 in. x 21 in.; 431 x 533 mm.), accomplished in ink and watercolor, c. 1952. The artist (H. Gretsch) depicts President Truman and Averell Harriman on the balcony of a small stone cottage, overlooking newlyweds George Elsey and his bride. Bumped in corners with slight chips and borders and uniform toning on matt.

President Truman commissions and signs a humorous wedding gift for one of his key aides.

The balcony on which Truman and Harriman are standing is a reference to the controversial balcony that Truman had recently added to the second story of the White House. This amusing piece was commissioned by the President and presented to George Elsey as a gift for his wedding, and is signed on the lower matting by the President and National Security Advisor W. Averell Harriman in black ink, *"Harry S. Truman"* and *"Averell Harriman,"* respectively, and countersigned by the groomsmen at Elsey's wedding. Elsey served as military advisor to Presidents Franklin D. Roosevelt and Harry S. Truman. As a Commander in the U.S. Naval Reserve, he was a duty officer in the White House Map Room from 1941-1946, and accompanied Truman to the Potsdam Conference. A wonderful piece from Truman's presidency, showing the warm personal relationship he maintained with his hardworking staff members. **$200 - $300**

106. Truman, Harry S. Photograph signed ("Harry S. Truman") as President with his cabinet, (16 ½ x 11 3/8 in.; 419 x 288 mm.), 25 August 1950. The image (by Harris & Ewing, Washington, D.C.) depicts President Truman seated at a boardroom table surrounded by his cabinet members; each has signed on the white margin beneath the image above his respective title. Slight crease at upper left.

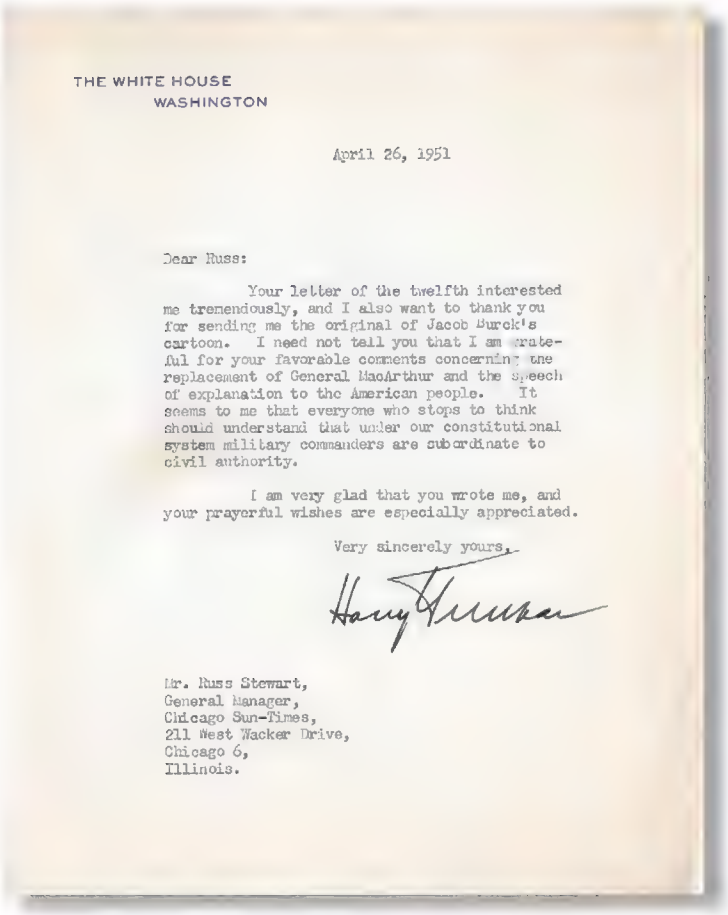
Photograph signed by President Truman and his cabinet.

This oversize photograph is signed by Truman as President as well as his seven cabinet secretaries, Attorney General and Postmaster General on the photographic white border (not photographer's matt). Included are John W. Snyder (Treasury), Charles W. Sawyer (Commerce), Alben W. Barkley (Vice President), Louis Johnson (Defense), J. Howard McGrath (Attorney General), Maurice J. Tobin (Labor), Dean Acheson (State), Jesse M. Donaldson (Postmaster General), Oscar L. Chapman (Interior), Charles F. Brannan (Agriculture) and Stuart Symington (Chairman, National Security Resources Board). To the left of the signature is the date the photograph was taken, "August 25, 1950," the day Truman ordered the Army to take over the railroads to stop a possible strike. **$600 - $800**

107. Truman, Harry S. Presentation cigarette lighter with gift inscription signed ("The President"), being a "Ritepoint Liter (The lighter with visible fuel supply) Table-Desk Model" in original manufacturer's presentation box (5 ½ x 3 1/8 x 2 ½ in.; 140 x 79 x 63 mm.). Within the clear fuel cylinder is a small printed photograph (encased in clear plastic) of Truman at his desk with the Presidential Seal featured on verso. The outer heavy stock paper sleeve features Truman's inscription in ink, *"To Hon. Alben Barkley From the President"*. Lighter appears unused; outer sleeve exhibits chipping and toning with reinforcement of tear underneath (not affecting inscription).

President Harry Truman presents Vice President Alben Barkley a "Truman Lighter."

Barkley was nominated for Vice President at the 1948 Democratic National Convention in Philadelphia following a rousing keynote address that garnered some support for his nomination as President. President Truman was widely considered an unpopular candidate for election against Governor Thomas Dewey of New York. Despite their underdog status, Truman and Barkley continued to campaign doggedly. Barkley coined the term "Give 'em hell, Harry" as Truman was leaving Washington on his "whistle-stop" train across the country. Barkley's "prop-stops" by airplane also initiated a new phase in presidential campaigning by air. Barkley was 71 years old at the time of his inauguration on January 20, 1949, the oldest Vice President to date. Because of his legislative experience, Truman insisted on his being the first Vice President to be included in all cabinet-level meetings. He was the first Vice President to become a member of the National Security Council, as mandated by the National Security Act of 1947. Truman declared that Vice President Barkley, because of his extensive legislative experience, "*was in a class by himself. He had the complete confidence of both the President and the Senate.*" By executive order and with the counsel of Barkley, President Truman proclaimed a new coat of arms, seal, and flag for the Office of Vice President. **$200 - $300**



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 26, 1951

Dear Russ:

Your letter of the twelfth interested me tremendously, and I also want to thank you for sending me the original of Jacob Burck's cartoon. I need not tell you that I am grateful for your favorable comments concerning the replacement of General MacArthur and the speech of explanation to the American people. It seems to me that everyone who stops to think should understand that under our constitutional system military commanders are subordinate to civil authority.

I am very glad that you wrote me, and your prayerful wishes are especially appreciated.

Very sincerely yours,

Harry Truman

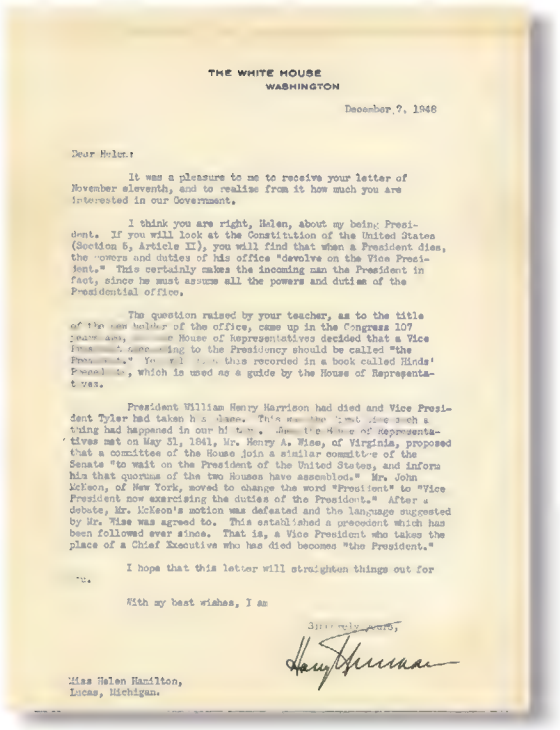
Mr. Russ Stewart,
General Manager,
Chicago Sun-Times,
211 West Wacker Drive,
Chicago 6,
Illinois.

108. Truman, Harry S. Typed letter signed ("Harry S. Truman") as President, 1 page (7 x 8 ¾ in.; 177 x 222 mm.), on White House stationery, "Washington" 26 April 1951to Russ Stewart, general manager of the Chicago Sun-Times. With original transmittal envelope. Minor toning with minor soiling to the center near the horizontal fold.

Truman comments on relieving Douglas MacArthur of his command in Korea just two weeks prior.

Truman writes in full: *"Your letter of the twelfth interested me tremendously, and I also want to thank you for sending me the original of Jacob Burck's cartoon. I need not tell you that I am grateful for your favorable comments concerning the replacement of General MacArthur and the speech of explanation to the American people. It seems to me that everyone who stops to think should understand that under our constitutional system military commanders are subordinate to civil authority. I am very glad that you wrote me, and your prayerful wishes are especially appreciated."*

In 1951, President Truman and his advisors were preparing to engage North Korea and China in peace negotiations, in an attempt to resolve the ongoing conflict. General Douglas MacArthur, the commander of the U.N. forces in Korea, issued an unauthorized statement containing a veiled threat to expand the war into China if the Communist side refused to come to terms. When MacArthur continued to support an expansion of the war, Truman felt he had no alternative but to replace MacArthur with a military commander who would act in concert with his foreign policy. On April 11, 1951 – just two weeks prior to the date of this letter – President Truman relieved MacArthur of his command. However justified (and Constitutional) his decision, Truman's popularity plummeted, and MacArthur ironically returned home to a hero's welcome. On April 20th, MacArthur made a stirring address before a joint session of Congress, during which he recalled the words of an old military ballad: "Old soldiers never die, they just fade away..." He gradually retired to private life, retaining his five-star rank as General of the Army and active status. Though controversial at the time, history has since vindicated Truman for his bold decision. Indeed, MacArthur historian Robert Smith has concluded that the headstrong general "crudely, deliberately, and with complete understanding of what would ensue, undertook to sabotage Truman's effort, in March 1951, to open peace negotiations with the Chinese … (and that) no one not blinded by hero worship could overlook the arrogance and contempt with which MacArthur deliberately flouted Truman's directive." **$2,000 - $3,000**



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

December 7, 1948

Dear Helen:

It was a pleasure to me to receive your letter of November eleventh, and to realize from it how much you are interested in our Government.

I think you are right, Helen, about my being President. If you will look at the Constitution of the United States (Section 5, Article II), you will find that when a President dies, the powers and duties of his office "devolve on the Vice President." This certainly makes the incoming man the President in fact, since he must assume all the powers and duties of the Presidential office.

The question raised by your teacher, as to the title of the new holder of the office, came up in the Congress 107 years ago, when the House of Representatives decided that a Vice President succeeding to the Presidency should be called "the President." You will find this recorded in a book called Hinds' Precedents, which is used as a guide by the House of Representatives.

President William Henry Harrison had died and Vice President Tyler had taken his place. This was the first time such a thing had happened in our history. When the House of Representatives met on May 31, 1841, Mr. Henry A. Wise, of Virginia, proposed that a committee of the House join a similar committee of the Senate "to wait on the President of the United States, and inform him that quorums of the two Houses have assembled." Mr. John Nelson, of New York, moved to change the word "President" to "Vice President now exercising the duties of the President." After a debate, Mr. Nelson's motion was defeated and the language suggested by Mr. Wise was agreed to. This established a precedent which has been followed ever since. That is, a Vice President who takes the place of a Chief Executive who has died becomes "the President."

I hope that this letter will straighten things out for you.

With my best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

Harry Truman

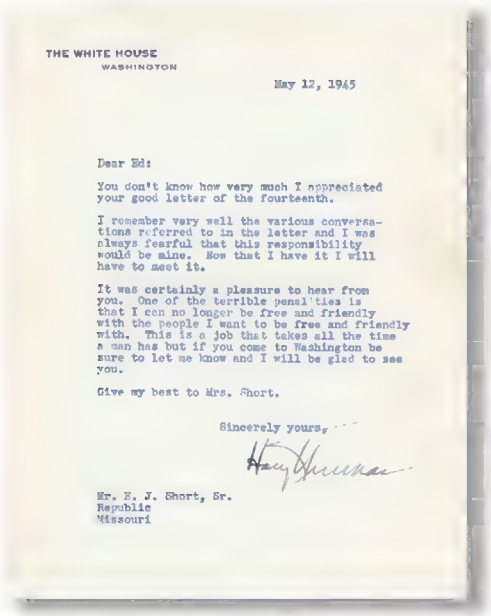
Miss Helen Hamilton,
Lucas, Michigan.

109. Truman, Harry S. Typed letter signed ("Harry S. Truman") as President, 1 page, (8 x 10 ½ in.; 203 x 266 mm.), "White House, Washington", letterhead stationery 7 December 1948, to Miss Helen Hamilton. Accompanied with the original transmittal envelope. Minor toning.

President Truman writes to a young school girl discussing the U.S. Constitution.

The letter reads in part: *"I think you are right, Helen, about my being President. If you will look at the Constitution of the United States (Section 5, Article II), you will find that when a President dies, the powers and duties of his office "devolve on the Vice President." This certainly makes the incoming man the President in fact, since he must assume all powers and duties of the Presidential office."*

President Truman goes on to cite President William Henry Harrison's death and Vice President Tyler succeeding him in office, thereby establishing the precedent which has been followed ever since. **$400 - $600**



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 12, 1945

Dear Ed:

You don't know how very much I appreciated your good letter of the fourteenth.

I remember very well the various conversations referred to in the letter and I was always fearful that this responsibility would be mine. Now that I have it I will have to meet it.

It was certainly a pleasure to hear from you. One of the terrible penal'ties is that I can no longer be free and friendly with the people I want to be free and friendly with. This is a job that takes all the time a man has but if you come to Washington be sure to let me know and I will be glad to see you.

Give my best to Mrs. Short.

Sincerely yours,

Harry Truman

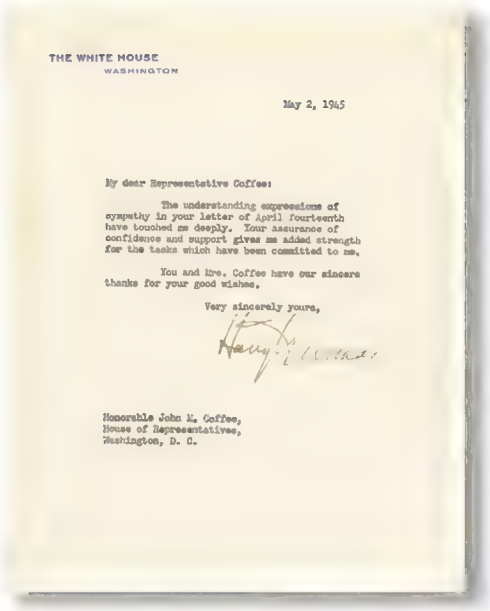
Mr. E. J. Short, Sr.
Republic
Missouri

110. Truman, Harry S. Typed letter signed ("Harry Truman") as President, 1 page (7 x 9 in.; 177 x 228 mm.) "The White House" stationery, "Washington" 12 May 1945 to "Mr. E. J. Short, Sr." A single original fold bisects the letter, which includes its original White House transmittal envelope. Slight soiling on the right margin; transmittal envelope has tape on two sides.

Harry S. Truman writes a friend about becoming President one month to the day of assuming office following Franklin D. Roosevelt's untimely death.

Truman writes in full: *"Dear Ed: You don't know how very much I appreciated your good letter of the fourteenth. I remember very well the various conversations referred to in the letter and I was always fearful that responsibility would be mine. Now that I have it I will have to meet it. It was certainly a pleasure to hear from you. One of the terrible penalties is that I can no longer be free and friendly with the people I want to be free and friendly with. This is a job that takes all the time a man has but if you come to Washington be sure to let me know and I will be glad to see you. Give my best to Mrs. Short. Sincerely yours, Harry Truman"*

Truman intimates that he and his friend E. J. Gold that they had often discussed the eventuality of Truman's Presidency in the event of Roosevelt's death. Under President Harry S. Truman, the United States successfully concluded World War II; in the aftermath of the conflict, tensions with the Soviet Union marked the start of the Cold War. **$600 - $800**



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 2, 1945

My dear Representative Coffee:

The understanding expressions of sympathy in your letter of April fourteenth have touched me deeply. Your assurance of confidence and support gives me added strength for the tasks which have been committed to me.

You and Mrs. Coffee have our sincere thanks for your good wishes.

Very sincerely yours,

Harry Truman

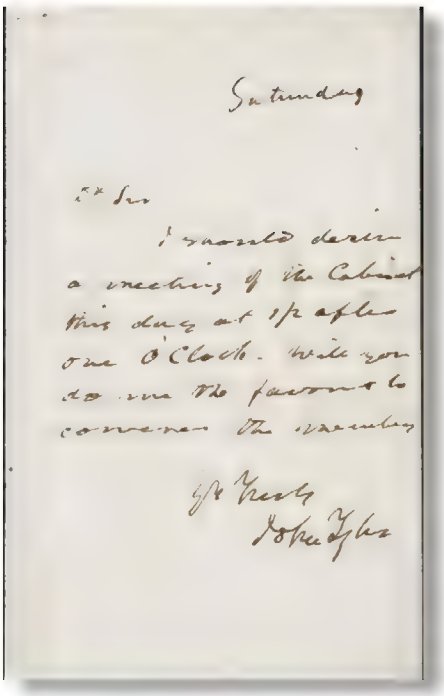
Honorable John M. Coffee,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

111. Truman, Harry S. Typed letter signed as President, 1 page, (7 x 9 in.; 178 x 229 mm.) on "The White House, Washington," letterhead stationery, 2 May 1945 to Representative John M. Coffee, House of Representatives, Washington, D.C. Toning from previous matting and some matting tape on upper edge of back.

Harry Truman responds to a Congressman offering support following F.D.R.'s death.

Truman writes in full: *"My dear Representative Coffee: The understanding expressions of sympathy in your letter of April fourteenth have touched me deeply. Your assurance of confidence and support gives me added strength for the tasks which have been commited to me. You and Mrs. Coffee have our sincere thanks for your good wishes."*

On 12 April 1945 President Franklin D. Roosevelt died and the office of the Presidency was assumed by Truman. **$200 -$300**



Saturday

Sir

I should desire a meeting of the Cabinet this day at ½ after one O'Clock. Will you do me the favour to convene the members

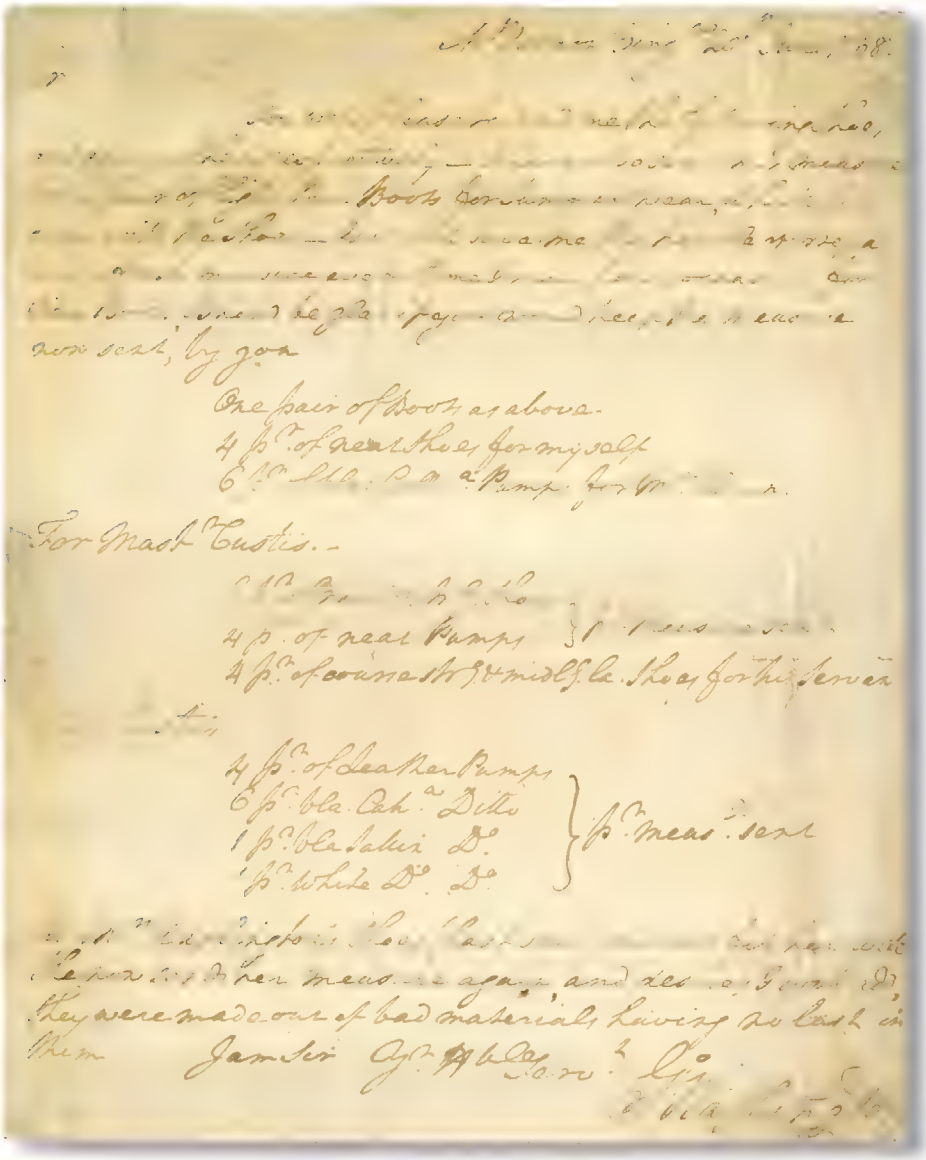
I am Sir very
John Tyler

112. Tyler, John. Autograph letter signed ("John Tyler") as President, 1 page (4 3/8 x 7 in.; 111 x 178 mm.), "Washington," Saturday, [1841] written to an unknown recipient on black-bordered mourning stationery. Slight chipping with staple hole at upper left corner; mounting remnants on verso.

President John Tyler assembles his cabinet following the death of William Henry Harrison.

Tyler pens in full: *"I should desire a meeting of the Cabinet this day at ½ after one o'clock. Will you do me the favour to convene the members."*

William Henry Harrison died of pneumonia on his 32nd day of office on April 4, 1841, being the first U.S. President to die in office. Harrison's death revealed the flaws in the Constitution's clauses on Presidential succession. Article II of the Constitution states that "In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice President,...and [the Vice President] shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected". Scholars at the time disagreed whether the Vice President would become President or merely Acting President. Further, the Constitution did not stipulate whether the Vice President could serve the remainder of the President's term, until the next election, or if emergency elections should be held. Harrison's cabinet insisted that Tyler was "Vice President acting as President". After the cabinet consulted with the Chief Justice Roger Taney they decided that if Tyler took the Presidential Oath of Office he would assume the office of President. Tyler obliged and was sworn in on April 6. In May, Congress convened. After a short period of debate in both houses, it passed a resolution that confirmed Tyler in the presidency for the remainder of Harrison's term. Once established, this precedent of presidential succession remained in effect until the Twenty-fifth Amendment was ratified in 1967. **$200 - $300**



113. Washington, George. Autograph letter signed ("G. Washington"), 1 page (7 ¼ x 9 in.; 184 x 228 mm.), "Mt. Vernon, Virga." 20 June 1768 to John Didsbury. Chips at top and left margins expertly mended.

George Washington orders new shoes for his discriminating wife, Martha, along with his entire family.

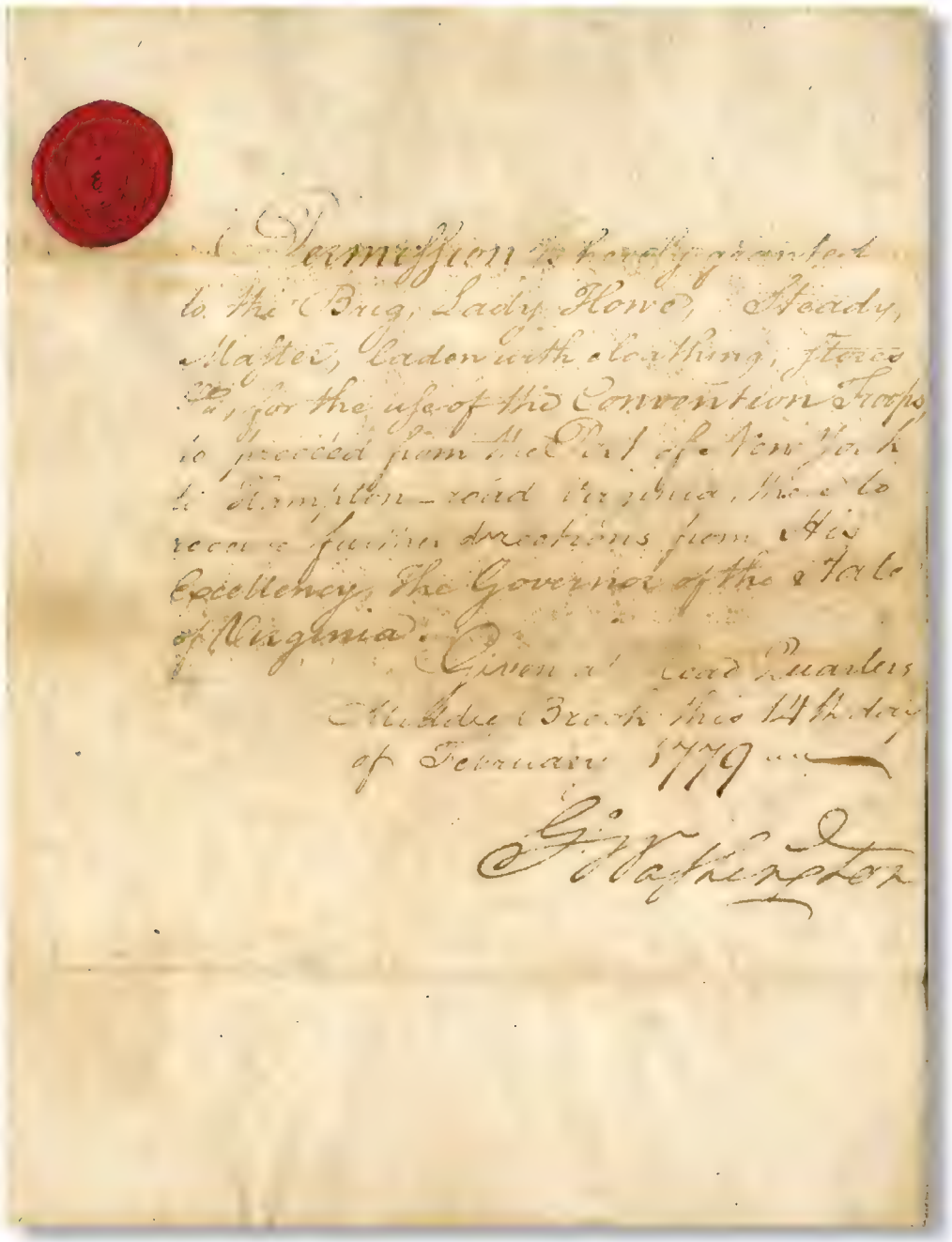
Washington pens in full: *"Sir: You will please to send me the following Shoes and charge them respectively. I have also sent my measure for a pair of light thin Boots for Summer wear which let come with the Shoes. As it will save me the trouble of preparing a fresh measure every time I may have occasion for new Boots I should be glad if you would keep the measure now sent, by you. One pair of Boots as above*

4 pr. of neat Shoes for myself
6 pr. of bla. Callimanca Pumps for Mrs. Wn.
For Mast. Custis. –
4 pr. neat Pumps
6 pr. of neat and strong Shoes pr. measure sent
4 pr. strong, course, and middling large Shoes for his Servant

For Miss Custis
4 pr. of Leather Pumps
6 pr. bla. Callimanca Do[eskin]
1 pr. bla. Satin Do
1 pr. white Do Do

As Mrs. Washington's Shoes (last sent) did not fit her well She now sends her Measure again, and desires I will add that they were made out of bad material having no last in them.

Although Martha Washington publicly dressed in the latest fashions including her passion for elegant shoes, at home she often wore house dresses made from used curtains or stockings. Here, her husband orders shoes for the entire family, as well as for Martha who was apparently unsatisfied with her last pair from this cobbler. A very early letter from Washington. **$8,000 – $12,000**

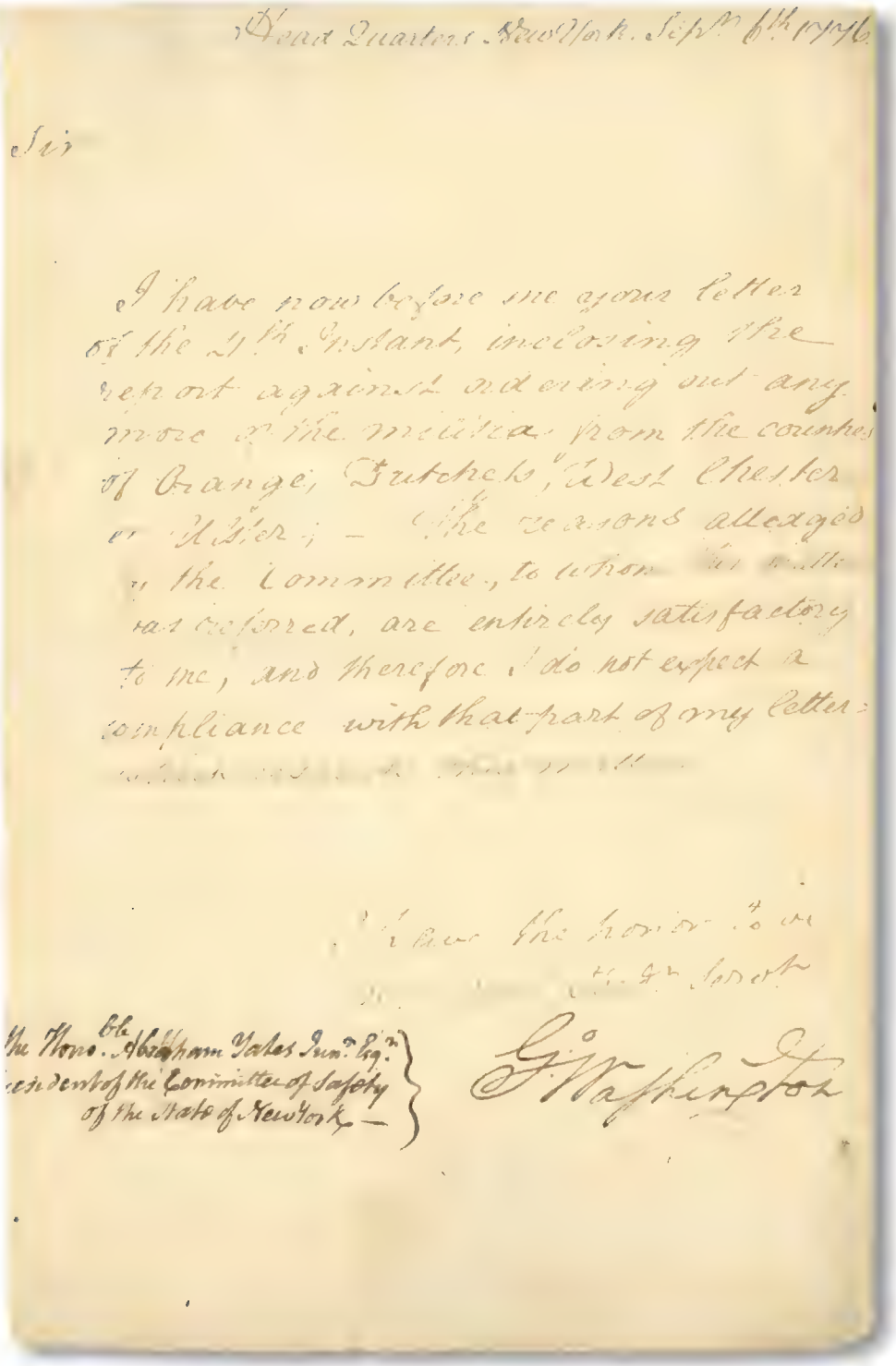


114. Washington, George. Revolutionary War-date manuscript document signed ("G. Washington"), being a Ship's Passport, 1 page (7 ¼ in. x 9 ¾ in.; 184 x 247 mm.), 14 February 1779, from "Middlebrook, New Jersey," where Washington's haggard Continental Army was wintering. Washington's complete, intact red wax signet is present at the upper left corner, clearly showing his coat-of-arms. General foxing; archival repair to two minor areas of paper loss.

General Washington authorizes a British supply ship to embark for Hampton Road, Virginia to supply a large contingent of prisoner's-of-war being held by the Continentals near Charlottesville.

The letter reads in full: *"Permission is hereby granted to the Brig. Lady Howe, Steady, Master, laden with cloathing, Stores &c, for the use of the Convention Troops to proceed from the Port of New York to Hampton Road, Virginia, there to receive further direction from His Excellency the Governor of the State of Virginia."*

With this passport, Washington authorizes a British supply ship to venture down the eastern seaboard for Hampton Road, Virginia. The supplies aboard the ship were destined for the so-called Convention Army – nearly 5,000 British and Hessian troops taken prisoner by Continentals at the Battle of Saratoga in the fall of 1777. The prisoners had been marched in winter from Massachusetts to Charlottesville, Virginia, beyond easy reach of rescue, and scarce supplies in the colonies had made it necessary for Washington to request that the British send provisions and clothing for their incarcerated soldiers. In another communication the same day (written to Henry Clinton), Washington reveals that he preferred to have the ship wait for instructions from Virginia Governor Patrick Henry rather than proceed directly to Richmond, as he believed the governor could better direct the final conveyance of the cargo after its arrival at Hampton Road. One final note: while General Burgoyne and other high-ranking officers were soon paroled, by the end of the war, disease and prisoner escapes had reduced the Convention Army to about half of its original numbers, and many of the remaining soldiers chose to settle in America. This passport is most certainly the very document carried by Capt. Steady en route to Virginia. **$8,000 – $12,000**



Head Quarters New York. Sept. 6th 1776.

Sir

I have now before me your Letter of the 4th Instant, inclosing the report against ordering out any more of the Militia from the counties of Orange, Dutchess, West Chester or Ulster; — The reasons alledged by the Committee, to whom the matter was referred, are entirely satisfactory to me, and therefore I do not expect a compliance with that part of my Letter which respects this matter. I have the honour to be your most obedient Servant

G. Washington

The Hono. Abraham Yates Junr. Esqr. President of the Committee of Safety of the State of New York —

115. Washington, George. Revolutionary War-date letter signed ("G. Washington") 1 page handwritten (7 ¼ x 11 ½ in.; 184 x 292 mm.) "Head-Quarters, New York," 6 September 1776. Tipped to an archival, reinforcement leaf for preservation, the letter exhibits minor fading and faint creases from original folds. The content is clean and bold with Washington's strong signature.

Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army addresses the President of the Committee of Safety of the State of New York regarding militia.

Washington writes in full: *"SIR: I have now before me your letter of the 4th instant, enclosing the report against ordering out any more of the Militia from the Counties of Orange, Dutchess, Westchester, or Ulster. The reasons alleged by the Committee to whom this matter was referred, are entirely satisfactory to me, and therefore I do not expect a compliance with that part of my letter which respects this matter. I have the honour to be your most obedient servant, G. WASHINGTON To the Hon. Abraham Yates, Jun., Esq., President of the Committee of Safety of the State of New-York"*

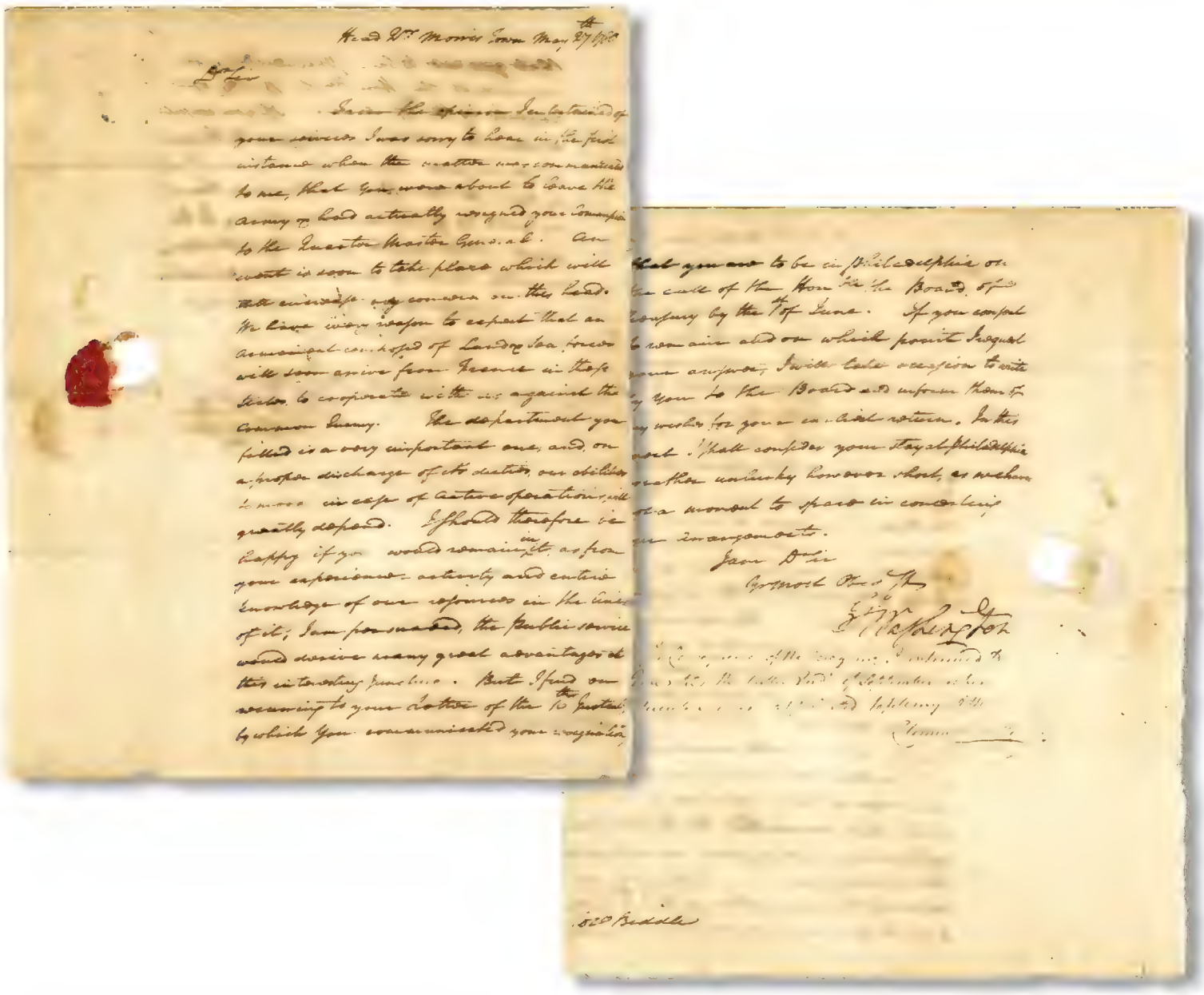
Written at the peak of the American Revolutionary war, by the Commander-in-chief for the Continental Army just a few short months after Congress declared independence as a new nation in July 1776, when Thomas Jefferson wrote and the states unanimously ratified the United States Declaration of Independence. **$8,000 – $12,000**

116. Washington, George. Autograph letter signed ("G. Washington") as President, 1½ pages (8 ¾ x 7 ¼ in.; 223 x 186 mm.), "United States," 12 October 1796 to "the Inhabitants of Shepherds Town and its vicinity." In response to praise of his historic Farewell Address, President George Washington expresses confidence that his fellow Americans will always choose a fitting and able Chief Executive to lead the country. In the body of his letter, toning and foxing with some splits to horizontal folds and small paper losses hardly affecting more than a couple of characters of a few words. Skillfully silked.

First in War, First in Peace, First in the Hearts of his Countrymen.

Washington writes in full: *"With great sensibility I receive your polite and affectionate address of the 6th instant. That Beneficent Providence, which, hitherto, has preserved us in Peace, & increased our prosperity, will not, I trust, withdraw its protecting hand, while we, on our part, endeavor to merit a continuance of its favors. Equally persuaded am I that no inconvenience will result from my retreat to the walks of private life. The good sense of my Countrymen will always discern and can never be at a loss to chuse, a fit character to administer the Executive Government of these Unites States. If it has been my good fortune through the course of my Civil and Military employments, to have met with the approbation of my Countrymen, my wishes will be consummated, and I shall have found the only reward I ever had in view. For the favorable sentiments you have expressed for me, and for your kind wishes, I sincerely thank you; and reciprocate with great cordiality my vows for your welfare."*

Hoping to retire as early as 1793, Washington's sense of duty required that he accept one final term as President which ended in 1797. On 19 September of that year, he published his Farewell Address in the *American Daily Advertiser,* in which he expressed his thoughts on such subjects as the inseparable union of the states and a plea for true neutrality for the nation. Written in part by Alexander Hamilton but embodying all of Washington's highest principles, it has become one the cornerstones of American political prose. The present letter is in response to one of two memorials from Virginia citizens praising the Address. No doubt, his eloquent Farewell Address set the stage for his long awaited retirement, which according to Washington would soon "*place me in the shades of Mount Vernon under my vine and fig tree . . .* " *Writings,* Fitzpatrick, ed., 35:232 **$20,000 - $30,000**

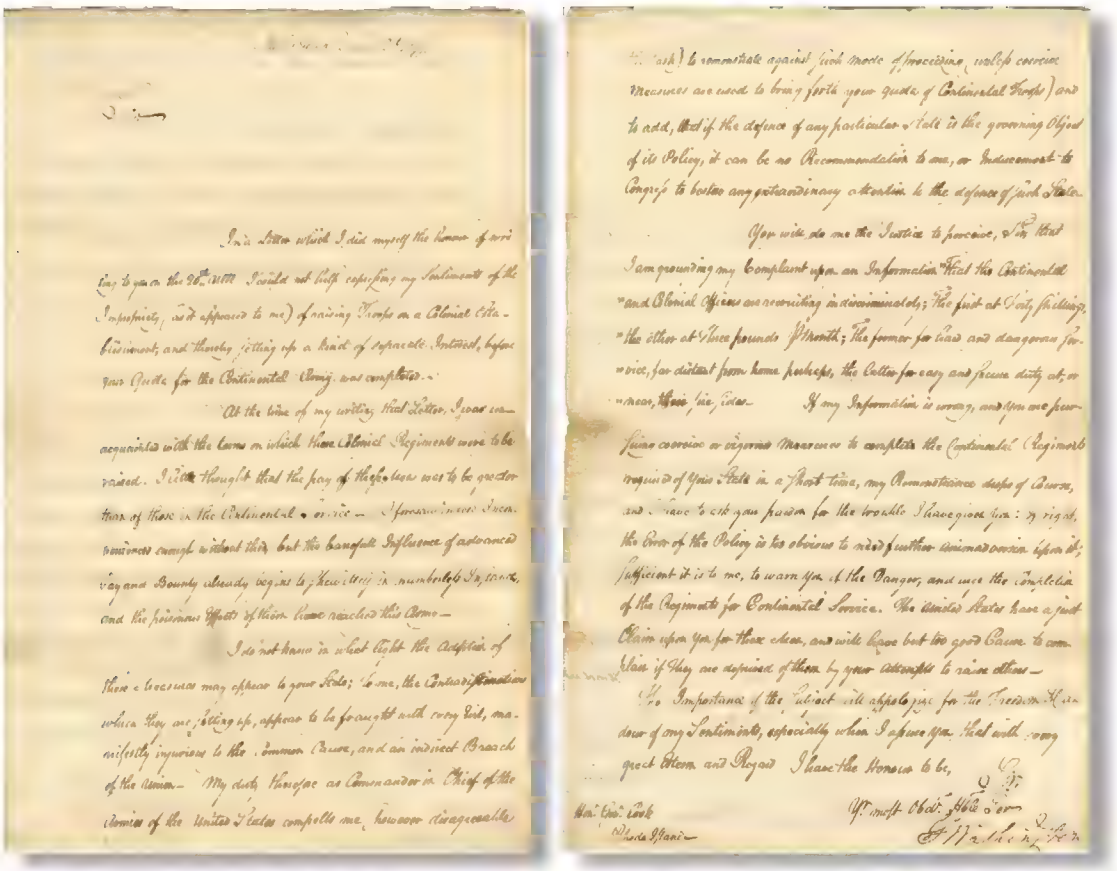


117. Washington, George. Revolutionary War-date letter signed ("G. Washington") as Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army, 2 pages (12 ¼ x 7 ½ in.; 311.15 x 190.5 mm.) "Hqts. Morris Town, N. J.," 27 May 1780 to Colonel Clement Biddle. Toning and chipping to edges; bleed through of ink that does not obscure content.

Washington expects the imminent arrival of French "Land and Sea" Forces to "cooperate with us against the common enemy"

Washington writes in full: *"From the opinion I entertained of your services I was sorry to hear in the first instance when the matter was communicated to me, that you were about to take leave of the army & had actually resigned your Commission to the Quarter Master General. An event is soon to take place which will still increase my concern on this head. We have every reason to expect that an armament composed of Land & Sea forces will soon arrive from France in these States, to cooperate with us against the common Enemy. The department you filled is a very important one, and, on a proper discharge of its duties, our abilities to move in case of active operations will greatly depend. I should therefore be happy if you would remain in it, as from your experience, activity and entire knowledge of our resources in the line of it, I am persuaded, the public service would derive many great advantages at this interesting juncture. But I find on recurring to your Letter of the 16th instant, by which you communicated your resignation, that you are to be in Philadelphia on the call of the Honble. The Board of Treasury by the 1st of June. If you consent to remain, and on which point I request your answer, I will take occasion to write by you to the Board and inform them of my wishes for your earliest return. In this event I shall consider your stay at Philadelphia as rather unlucky however short, as we have not a moment to spare in concerting our arrangements."*

Expecting help against the enemy soon, having not a moment to spare, anticipating active operations, seeing great advantages, calling this an interesting juncture; for Washington, these were unusually vibrant terms. Washington was right to be excited about the coming of the French, though he would have to wait over a year to reap the benefits, as it developed that no campaign could be implemented in 1780. In due time, no longer imminently needing Biddle's services, he allowed him to resign. At the letter's conclusion, Biddle has written a note explaining his response to Washington's appeal. "*In consequence of the foregoing, I continued to serve til the latter end of September when a successor was appointed to fill my office.*" **$12,000 – $15,000**



118. Washington, George. Revolutionary War-date letter signed, 2 pages (8 ¼ x 13 in.; 209 x 330 mm.), "Morristown [New Jersey]", 2 February 1777 to Nicholas Cooke, the first Continental governor of the state of Rhode Island. Expertly mended at folds with slight toning.

General Washington writes a warning to the Governor of Rhode Island to halt incentive pay to recruited soldiers following his successes at Trenton and Princeton in the winter of 1777.

Washington writes in full: *"In a Letter which I did myself the honor of writing to you on the 20th Ulto. I could not help expressing my Sentiments of the Impropriety (as it appeared to me) of raising Troops on a Colonial Establishment, and thereby setting up a kind of separate Interest, before your Quota of the Continental Army, was completed. At the time of my writing that Letter, I was unacquainted with the terms on which these Colonial Regiments were to be raised. I little thought that the pay of these Men was to be greater than of those in the Continental Service. I foresaw indeed Inconveniences enough without this, but the banefull Influence of advanced Pay and Bounty already begins to Shew itself in numberless Instances, and the poisonous Effects of them have reached this Army. I do not know in what light the Adoption of these Measures may appear to your State; To me, the Contradistinctions which they are setting up, appear to be fraught with every Evil, manifestly injurious to the Common Cause, and an indirect Breach of the Union. My duty therefore as Commander in Chief of the Armies of the United States compels me (however disagreeable the task) to remonstrate against such mode of proceeding (unless coercive measures are used to bring forth your quota of Continental Troops) and to add, that if the defence of any particular State is the governing Object of its Policy, it can be no Recommendation to me, or Inducement to Congress to bestow any extraordinary attention to the defence of Such State. You will do me the Justice to perceive, Sir, that I am grounding my Complaint upon an Information That this Continental and Colonial Officers are recruiting in discriminately; The first at Forty Shillings, the other at Three pounds per Month; the former for hard and dangerous Service, far distant from home perhaps, the latter for easy and Secure duty at, or near, their firesides. If my Information is wrong, and you are pursuing coercive or vigorous measures to complete the Continental Regiments required of your state in a Short time, my Remonstrance drops of Course, and I have to ask your pardon for the trouble I have given you; If right, the Error of the Policy is too obvious to need further animadversion upon it; Sufficient it is to me, to warn you of the Danger, and urge the Completion of the Regiments for Continental Service. The United States have a just Claim upon you for these Men, and will have but too good Cause to complain if they are deprived of them by your attempts to raise others. The Importance of the Subject will apologize for the Freedom & Candour of my Sentiment, especially when I assure you that with very great Esteem and Regard I have the Honour to be, Sir, Yr. Most obed. Hble Serv., Go: Washington"*

Washington's stunning victories at Trenton and Princeton in late December, 1776 had turned the tide of popular opinion in favor of the Revolution, and significantly raised morale within the ranks. Perhaps more importantly, the victories proved to Washington that his ragged army could indeed fight against the best-trained professionals, and he spent the winter at Morristown ruminating over these new lessons learned while trying to fill his thinning ranks. Given that most Continental enlistments were set to expire on December 31, 1776, Congress authorized a new round of recruiting in the fall of 1776 based on the population of each individual state. The new enlistment period was set at three years, a compromise between indefinite terms of service as preferred by some, and the standard one-year enlistment under which the army had previously been organized. Governors of each state were responsible for fulfilling their quota of recruits, and sending them immediately to Ticonderoga, Morristown, or Boston (along with other regional headquarters in South Carolina and Georgia). In a clever recruiting tool, Rhode Island, along with many other states, had promised to supplement the pay of its enlisted men. Washington strongly opposed this trend, warning that in the long run it would unbalance recruiting and foster jealously. Congress agreed to forbid the practice on November 12, but some states continued to offer incentives. Rhode Island also attempted to entice recruits with promises of duty stations close to home – an attractive alternative, as many able bodied men were justifiably fearful of leaving their families and property with the threat of English regulars roving the countryside. Such "home service" was embodied in a brigade of Rhode Island state troops then being formed. Though this effort conflicted with the work of Continental recruiters, the brigade later helped to contain the British forces in Newport. **$12,000 – $15,000**

119. Wilson, Woodrow. Engraved portrait signed, (15 x 19 in.; 381 x 482 mm.), being a head & shoulders mezzotint portrait of the 28th U.S. President wearing suit and tie. Some spotting and toning on margins; crease at upper right and minor tear at bottom.

Signed mezzotint engraving of President Woodrow Wilson.

The President has signed below the print in pencil, *"Woodrow Wilson"* and engraver Frederick Reynolds has signed to the right of Wilson's signature. At the lower left is marked "51/300" and at the top left in tiny script is written "From photo by 'Edmunson Studios' Wash. D.C." **$200 - $300**

120. Wilson, Woodrow. Photograph signed ("Woodrow Wilson") as President with House Speaker and Vice President signatures, (13 x 10 ½ in.; 330 x 266 mm.; image being 9 ¾ x 6 ¾ in; 247 x 171 mm.), oblong, depicting Wilson delivering his War Message to the Joint Session of Congress on 2 April 1917 (blind-stamped Harris & Ewing, Washington, D.C. on the photographer's matt). Some spotting and toning on matt; photograph exhibits silvering.

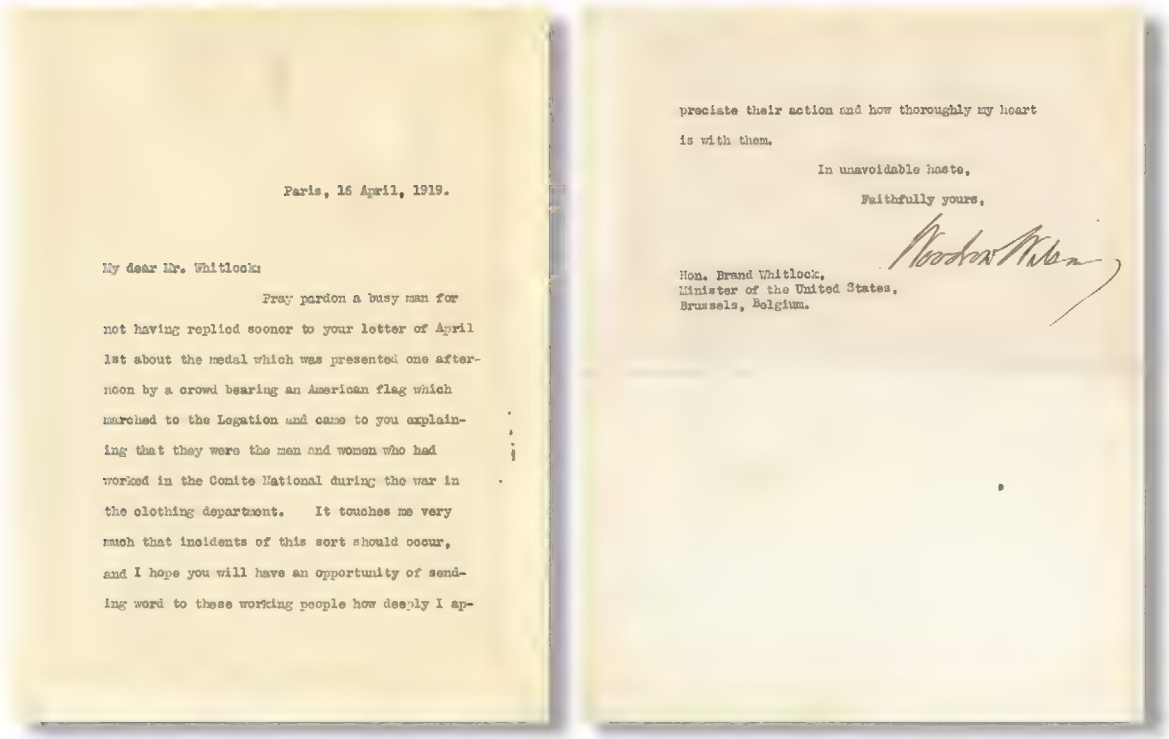
President Woodrow Wilson, House Speaker Champ Clark and Vice President Thomas Marshall sign a photograph of Wilson declaring war on Germany at the Joint Session of Congress 2 April 1917.

Next to Wilson's signature, Speaker of the House of Representatives James Beauchamp "Champ" Clark has signed, "Champ Clark" and below the Vice President has signed, "Thos. R. Marshall." This is the moment when the United States departed from its historic pattern of continental isolation and neutrality to become a major player in global affairs. **$2,000 - $3,000**

121. Wilson, Woodrow. Photograph signed as President with his cabinet ("Woodrow Wilson"), (17 ¼ x 15 ¼ in.; 438 x 387 mm.), oblong, a photograph (embossed "Harris & Ewing, Washington, D.C.") entitled on the top of the light border, "President Wilson and his Cabinet / March, 1913" depicting the 28th President seated at the head of a long boardroom table with his fellow cabinet members seating around him. Slight silvering with soiling and toning on borders; corners bumped and missing.

President Woodrow Wilson signed photograph with his cabinet.

Beneath the image Wilson has signed his name in pen at the far left and all his following cabinet members have signed to right: William G. McAdoo (Treasury), James C. McReynolds (Attorney General), William Jennings Bryan (State), Josephus Daniels (Navy), David F. Houston (Agriculture), Lindley M. Garrison (War), William B. Wilson (Labor), William C. Redfield (Commerce), Albert S. Burleson (Postmaster General) and Franklin K. Lane (Interior). **$600 - $800**



Paris, 16 April, 1919.

My dear Mr. Whitlock:

Pray pardon a busy man for not having replied sooner to your letter of April 1st about the medal which was presented one afternoon by a crowd bearing an American flag which marched to the Legation and came to you explaining that they were the men and women who had worked in the Comite National during the war in the clothing department. It touches me very much that incidents of this sort should occur, and I hope you will have an opportunity of sending word to these working people how deeply I appreciate their action and how thoroughly my heart is with them.

In unavoidable haste,

Faithfully yours,

Woodrow Wilson

Hon. Brand Whitlock,
Minister of the United States,
Brussels, Belgium.

122. Wilson, Woodrow. Typed letter signed, 2 pages, folded 7 x 9 in.; 178 x 229 mm.), "Paris" 16 April 1919 to Hon. Brand Whitlock, Minister of the United States, Brussels, Belgium. Toning on borders from previous matting with no affect to text or signature.

President Woodrow Wilson writes to the U.S. Minister to Belgium about a touching ceremony celebrating American soldiers who fought in WWI.

Wilson writes in full: *"My dear Mr. Whitlock: Pray pardon a busy man for not having replied sooner to your letter of April 1st about the medal which was presented one afternoon by a crowd bearing an American flag which marched to the Legation and came to you explaining that they were the men and women who had worked in the Comite National during the war in the clothing department. It touches me very much that incidents of this sort should occur, and I hope you will have an opportunity of sending word to these working people how deeply I appreciate their action and how thoroughly my heart is with them."*

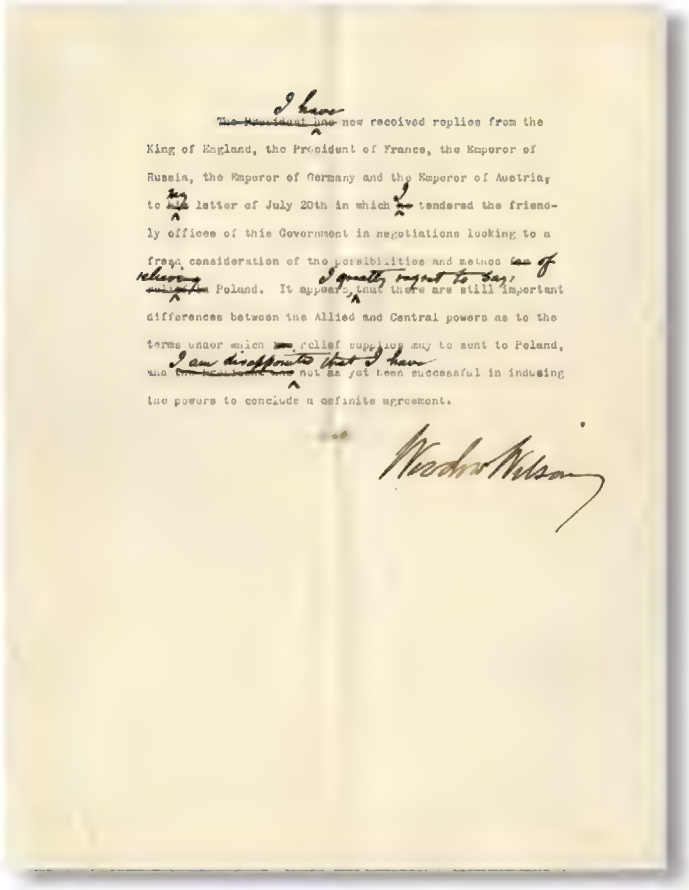
Included is a (7 x 9 ½ in.; 177 x 241 mm.) black and white photograph of President Wilson in a coach with French Prime Minister Raymond Poincaré in 1918 Paris, attending the peace conference that ended World War I. **$800 - $1,200**

123. Wilson, Woodrow. Typed statement signed, ("Woodrow Wilson") as President, 1 page (8 x 10 ½ in.; 203 x 266 mm.) [No place. No date, ca. 1918.] With hand annotations throughout. Small stain in the conjoining creases at center; minor soiling.

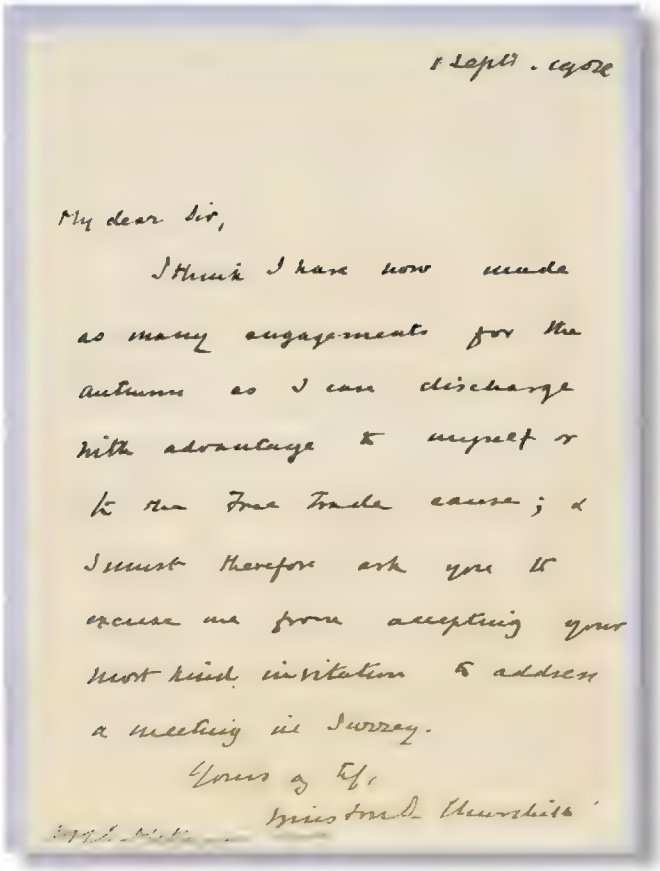
Woodrow Wilson writes of his contact with royalty and political leaders of Europe in his failure to reach an agreement to send aid to Poland.

Wilson writes in full: *"I have received replies from the King of England, the President of France, the Emperor of Russia, the Emperor of Germany and the Emperor of Austria, to my letter of July 20th in which I tendered the friendly offices of this Government in negotiations looking to a fresh consideration of the possibilities and method of relieving Poland. It appears, I greatly regret to say, that there are still important differences between the Allied and Central powers as to the terms under which relief supplies may be sent to Poland, and I am disappointed that I have not as yet been successful in inducing the powers to conclude a definite agreement. Woodrow Wilson."*

While the note is not dated, it was in early 1918 that Wilson was considering aid to Poland. Having recognized the Polish National Committee the previous November, Secretary of State Robert Lansing advised the President of Poland's need for financial assistance for their refugees, training of the Polish Army and Committee's general expenses. **$2,000 - $3,000**


I have now received replies from the
King of England, the President of France, the Emperor of
Russia, the Emperor of Germany and the Emperor of Austria,
to my letter of July 20th in which I tendered the friend-
ly offices of this Government in negotiations looking to a
fresh consideration of the possibilities and method of
relieving Poland. It appears, I greatly regret to say,
that there are still important
differences between the Allied and Central powers as to the
terms under which relief supplies may be sent to Poland,
and I am disappointed that I have
not as yet been successful in inducing
the powers to conclude a definite agreement.

Woodrow Wilson

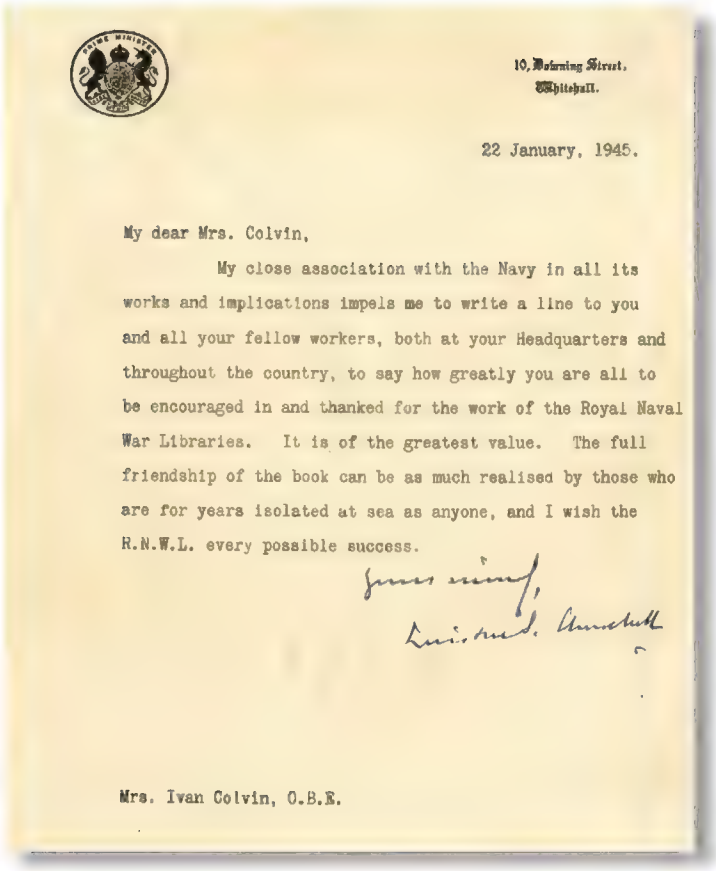

My dear sir,
I think I have now made
as many engagements for the
autumn as I can discharge
with advantage to myself or
to the Free Trade cause; &
I must therefor ask you to
excuse me from accepting your
most kind invitation to address
a meeting in Surrey.
Yours faithfully,
Winston Churchill

124. Churchill, Winston. Autograph letter signed ("Winston Churchill"). 1 page (7 x 5 ¼ in.; 177 x 133 mm.) "Telegram Cassel Brigue Villa Cassel, Moerel, Valais. Suisse" stationery. "Switzerland," 1 September 1904 to S.M.S. Methuren. Powder blue stationery has faded around text from framing. The letter reads in full:

"My dear sir, I think I have now made as many engagements for the Autumn as I can discharge with advantage to myself or to the Free Trade cause; & must therefor ask you to excuse me from accepting your most kind invitation to address a meeting in Surrey."

In 1904 Churchill delivered a speech in Manchester, England defending Britain's policy of free trade. The speech is considered one of Churchill's most powerful and brilliant to date. **$400 - $600**

125. Churchill, Winston. Newspaper photo signed, ("W. S. Churchill") as Prime Minister (4 ½ x 6 ¼ in.; 114 x 158 mm.) on lower edge of image. Black & white Newsprint clipping of middle aged Churchill in starched collar and polka dot bow tie. The clipping is crisp with little signs of age or discoloration. The signature is in black ink. Uniform toning. **$200 - $300**



10, Downing Street,
Whitehall.

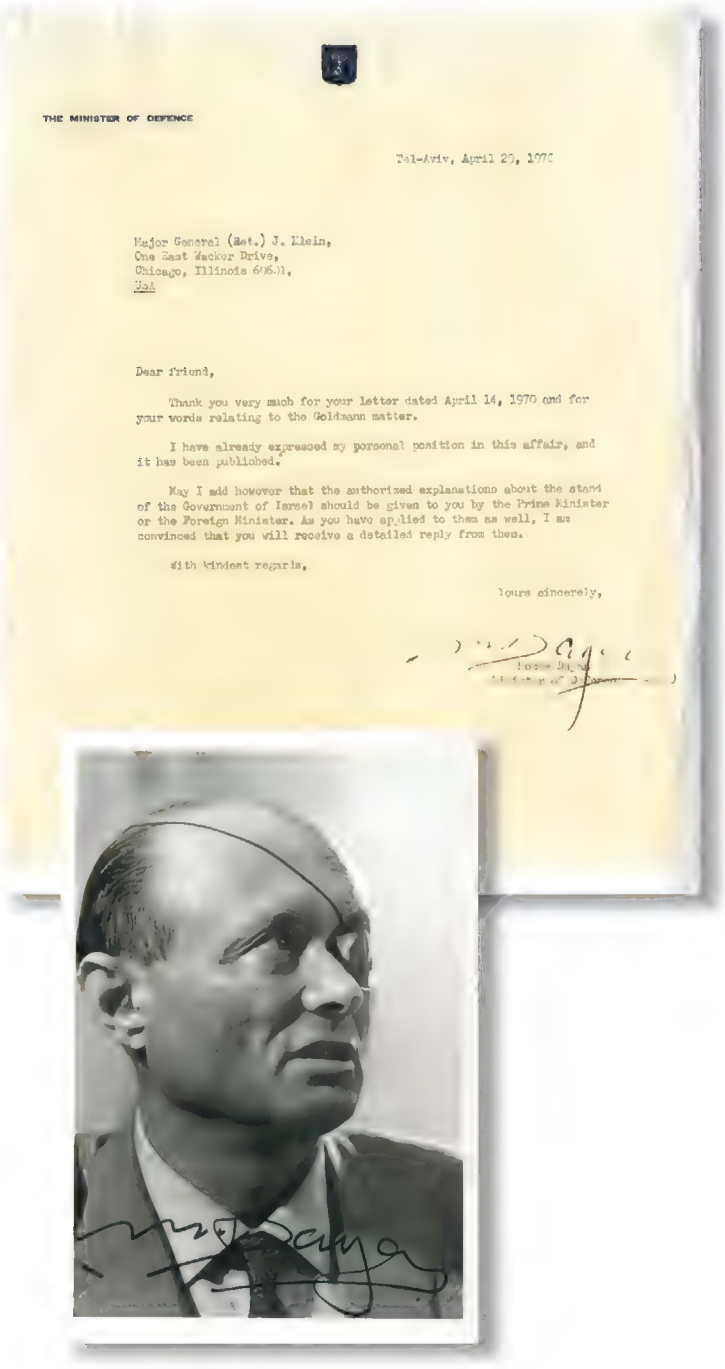
22 January, 1945.

My dear Mrs. Colvin,

My close association with the Navy in all its works and implications impels me to write a line to you and all your fellow workers, both at your Headquarters and throughout the country, to say how greatly you are all to be encouraged in and thanked for the work of the Royal Naval War Libraries. It is of the greatest value. The full friendship of the book can be as much realised by those who are for years isolated at sea as anyone, and I wish the R.N.W.L. every possible success.

Yours sincerely,
Winston S. Churchill

Mrs. Ivan Colvin, O.B.E.



THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE

Tel-Aviv, April 29, 1970

Major General (Ret.) J. Klein,
One East Wacker Drive,
Chicago, Illinois 60601,
USA

Dear friend,

Thank you very much for your letter dated April 14, 1970 and for your words relating to the Goldmann matter.

I have already expressed my personal position in this affair, and it has been published.

May I add however that the authorized explanations about the stand of the Government of Israel should be given to you by the Prime Minister or the Foreign Minister. As you have applied to them as well, I am convinced that you will receive a detailed reply from them.

With kindest regards,

Yours sincerely,

Moshe Dayan
Minister of Defence

126. Churchill, Winston. Typed letter signed ("Winston Churchill") 1 page (9 ½ x 7 ½ in.; 241 x 190 mm.) "Prime Minister" stationery, "London," 22 January 1945 to "Mrs. Ivan Colvin O.B.E." The letter features the Prime Minister's crest in the upper left corner and address, "10, Downing Street, Whitehall" in the upper right. Stationery has been tipped to another piece of paper to repair a tear (1 x 3 in.; 25 x 76 mm.) in upper left corner. Mild toning in upper right hand corner. The letter reads in full:

"My dear Mrs. Colvin, My close association with the Navy in all its works and implications impels me to write a line to you and all your fellow workers, both at your Headquarters and throughout the country, to say how greatly you are all to be encouraged in and thanks for the work of the Royal Navy War Libraries. It is of the greatest value. The full friendship of the book can be as much realized by those who are for years isolated at sea as anyone, and I wish the N.N.W.L. every possible success." **$400 - $600**

127. Dayan, Moshe. Typed letter signed ("Moshe Dayan") 1 page (8 ½ x 11 in.; 215 x 184 mm.) "The Minister of Defense" stationery. "Tel-Aviv," 29 April 1970 to "Major General (Ret.) J. Klein" of Chicago Illinois. Light text; toning within paper edges from previous matting; mild fading to signature. The letter reads in full:

"Dear friend, Thank you very much for your letter dated April 14, 1970 and for your words relating to the Goldman matter. I have already expressed my personal position in this affair, and it has been published. May I add however that the authorized explanation about the stand of the Government of Israel should be given to you by the Prime Minister of the Foreign Minister. As you have applied to them as well, I am convinced that you will receive a detailed reply from them."

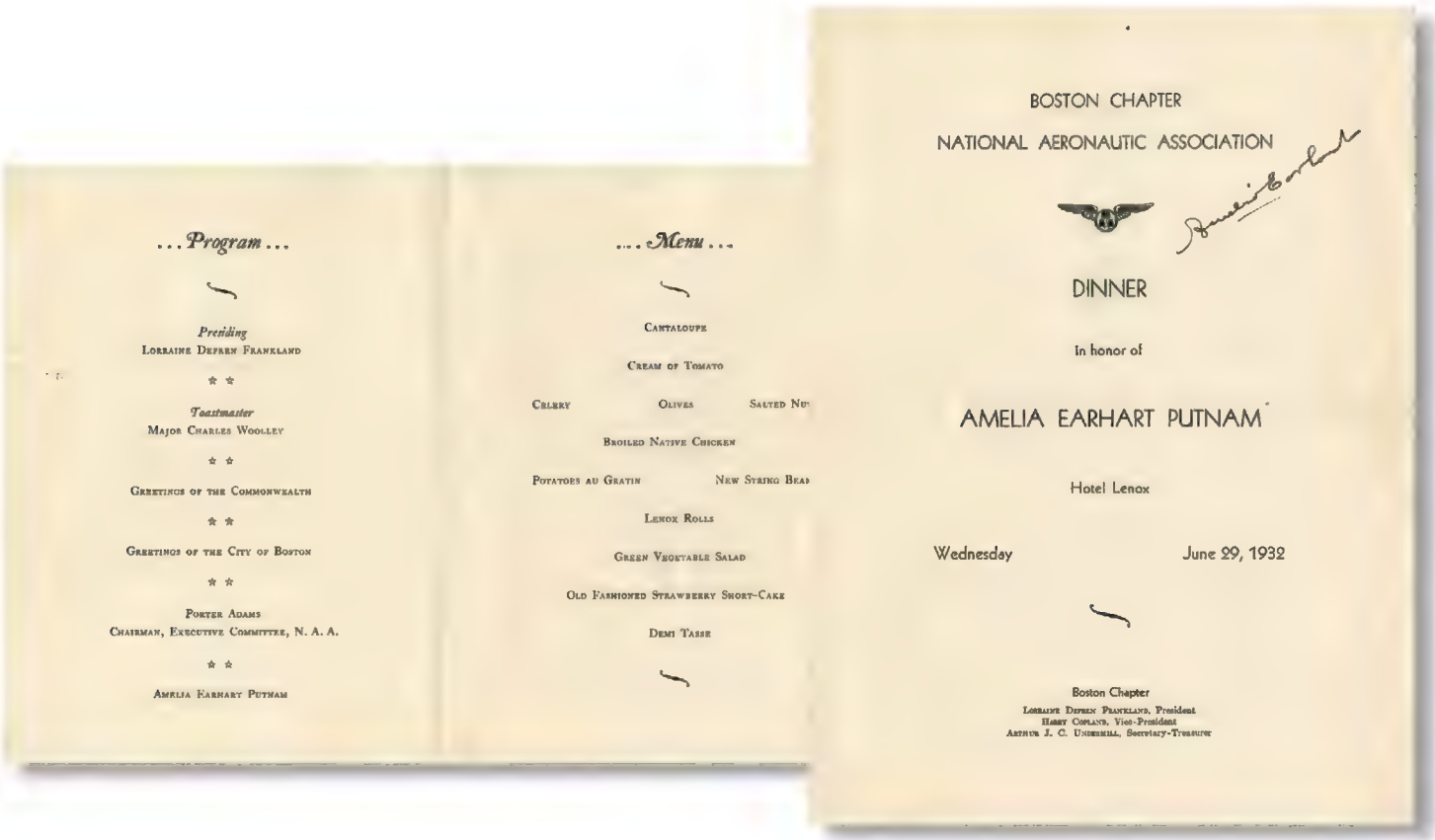
Included is a (5 x 3 ½ in.; 127 x 88 mm.) photograph signed, *"Moshe Dayan"* at the bottom of image. **$200 - $300**

128. Doolittle, Jimmy. Transcript of Declaration of War signed, "J. H. Doolittle" 1 page (8 ½ x 11 in.; 215 x 279 mm.), being a photocopy of a typed transcript. Light background spotting in photocopy. Transcript reads in full:

"DECLARATION OF WAR ON JAPAN Whereas the Imperial Government of Japan has committed unprovoked acts of war against the Government and the people of the United States of America: Therefor be it: Resolved by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the state of war between the United States of America and the Imperial Government of Japan which has thus been thrust upon the United States is hereby formally declared; and the President is hereby authorized and directed to employ the entire naval and military forces of the United States and the resources of the Government to carry on a war against the Imperial Government of Japan; and, to bring the conflict to a successful termination, all of the resources of the country are hereby pledged by the Congress of the United States. Approved, December 8, 1941, 4:10 P.M. E.S.T."

Includes **Rickenbacker, Eddie.** Photograph signed ("Captain Eddie Rickenbacker"). An (8 x 6 in.; 203 x 152 mm.) vintage sepia tone oval image of the subject on (6 x 10 in.; 152 x 254 mm.) photo paper. Inscribed (in full): *"With best wishes To "The Jolly Jester Club" Captain Eddie Rickenbacker 1932"* Photographers copyright in lower left of image, "N. Lazarnick 1919" Minor soiling in white margins.

Also includes **Earhart, Amelia.** First Direct Flight card signed ("Amelia Earhart"). (4 x 2 ¼ in.; 101 x 57 mm.) cardstock with (2 x 1 ½ in. 50 x 38 mm.) ink stamp commemorating "First Direct Flight Newark / Chicago C.A.M. 17- Sept. 8, 1930 – N.A.T. " Signed diagonally in red pencil. Signature is light; slight soiling. **$200 - $300**

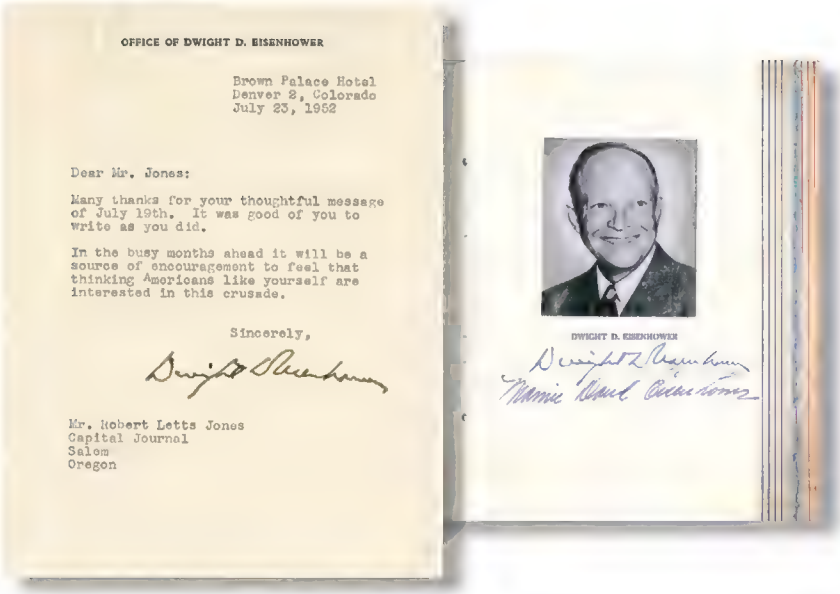


129. Earhart, Amelia. Dinner program signed ("Amelia Earhart") folded, 4 page (6 x 8 ¼ in.; 152 x 209 mm.) program, 29 June 1932, this program was created by the Boston Chapter of the National Aeronautic Association to honor *"Amelia Earhart Putnam"* at a dinner held at the Lenox Hotel. Inside pages feature program of events and dinner menu. Back cover is graced by a poem titled, *"...Pioneers..."* by Agnes Carr and dedicated to *"Amelia Earhart, First Woman to Fly the Atlantic Ocean"*. Signed in black ink on front cover, *"Amelia Earhart"*. Center horizontal fold; mounting adhesive remnants on the back cover. **$200 - $300**

130. Eisenhower, Dwight D. Typed letter signed ("Dwight Eisenhower") 1 page (5 ¾ x 7 ¼ in.; 146 x 184 mm.) "Office of Dwight D. Eisenhower" stationery, "Denver, Colorado," 23 July 1952 to "Mr. Robert Letts Jones" of Salem, Oregon. Fading on edges from previous matting. The letter reads in full:

"*Dear Mr. Jones: thanks for your thoughtful message of July 19th. In the busy moths ahead it will be a source of encouragement to feel that thinking Americans like yourself are interested in this crusade.*"

Lot comes with **Dwight and Mamie Eisenhower** printed program, signed by both. Ink signatures are on an inside leaf of the program under an affixed black & white photo of Dwight D. Eisenhower. Program cover is slightly soiled. **$200 - $300**


OFFICE OF DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

Brown Palace Hotel
Denver 2, Colorado
July 23, 1952

Dear Mr. Jones:

Many thanks for your thoughtful message of July 19th. It was good of you to write as you did.

In the busy months ahead it will be a source of encouragement to feel that thinking Americans like yourself are interested in this crusade.

Sincerely,

Dwight D. Eisenhower

Mr. Robert Letts Jones
Capital Journal
Salem
Oregon

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

Dwight D. Eisenhower
Mamie Doud Eisenhower

Headquarters Army of the United States,
Washington, D. C., Aug. 8th 1868

Hon. I. N. Morris
Quincy Ill.

I shall be in Quincy on Wednesday morning one day earlier than I wrote you in my last.

Yours truly,
U. S. Grant

RECEIVED
AUG 11

Army of the United States,
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

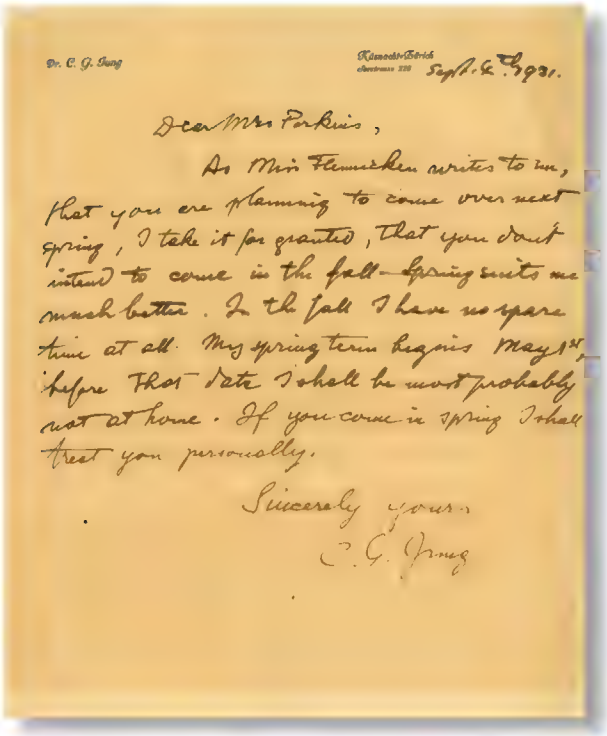
131. Grant, Ulysses S. Autograph letter signed ("U.S. Grant"), 1 page (8 x 5 in.; 203 x 177 mm.) lined official "Headquarters Army of the United States" stationery, "Washington," 8 August 1868, in pencil, to "I. N. Morris". Includes original hand-cancelled transmittal envelope addressed, in pencil, in Grant's hand. Letter exhibits mild soiling. Grant writes in full: "*Hon. I. N. Morris, Dear sir, I shall be in Quincy on Wednesday morning one day earlier than I wrote you in my last. Yours truly U. S. Grant.*" **$200 - $300**

132. Grant, Ulysses S. Pair of clipped signatures. First is signed in ink ("U. S. Grant") on (3 ½ x 2 in.; 89 x 50 mm. exposed through matt) clipped signature on fine ruled paper, dated January 31st 1881. Some toning and soiling. Matted with accompanying (7 x 5 ½ in.; 177 x 139 mm.) steel engraving print of Grant, in uniform, sitting on a battlefield amidst cannon and war paraphernalia, reading a map. 2nd Grant signature signed in ink, "U. S. Grant" penned on a (4 ⅜ x 2 ⅜ in.; 120 x 76 mm.) leaf. Some spotting and toning. **$300 - $500**

U. S. Grant
January 31st 1881.

U. S. Grant

133. Jefferson, Thomas. Clipped signature ("Th. Jefferson") on (3 ¾ x 1 in.; 95 x 25 mm.) vellum. Signed boldly by hand in in black ink. Some mild toning on edges and remnants of (¾ in.; 25 mm.) cellophane tape affixed to left edge. **$600 – $800**



Dr. C. G. Jung

Küsnacht-Zürich
Seestrasse 228

Sept. 4. 1931.

Dear Mrs Perkins,

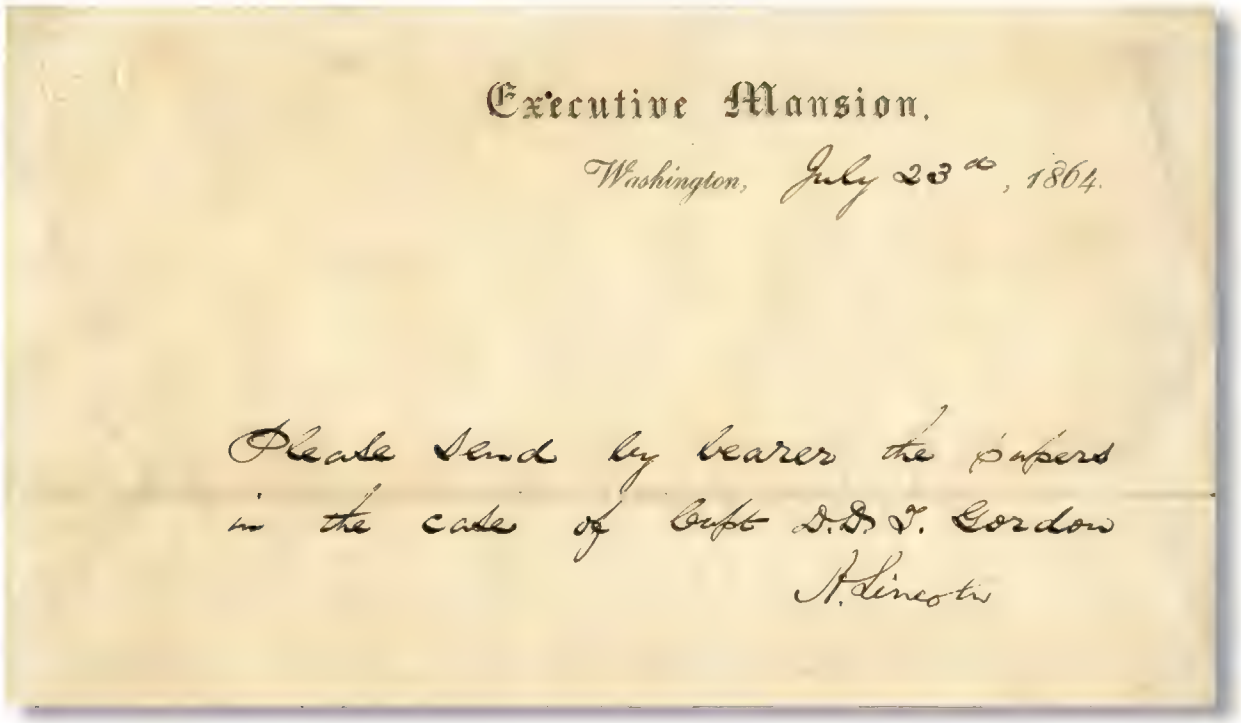
As Miss Flemicken writes to me, that you are planning to come over next spring, I take it for granted, that you don't intend to come in the fall – spring suits me much better. In the fall I have no spare time at all. My spring term begins May 1st, before that date I shall be most probably not at home. If you come in spring I shall meet you personally.

Sincerely yours
C. G. Jung

134. Jung, Carl G. Autograph letter signed ("C. J. Jung"). Handwritten, 1 page (8 ½ x 10 ½ in.; 215 x 266 mm.) on "Dr. C. G. Jung" stationery, in English. "Zurich" 4 Sept. 1931 to "Mrs. Perkins". Stationery exhibits "Kusnacht-Zurich Seastrasse 228" address printed in upper right. There is toning at upper and lower edges from previous matting and display. A small chip out of the upper left hand corner of the page. Written in ink, the letter reads in full:

"Dear Mrs. Perkins, As Miss Flemicken writes to me, that you are planning to come over next spring, I take it for granted, that you don't intend to come in the fall. Spring suits me much better. In the fall I have no spare time at all. My spring term begins May 1st, before that date I shall be most probably not at home. If you come in spring I shall meet you personally. Sincerely yours C. G. Jung"

Carl Gustav Jung (26 July 1875 – 6 June 1961) was a Swiss psychologist and psychiatrist who founded analytical psychology. Jung proposed and developed the concepts of the extroverted and the introverted personality, archetypes, and the collective unconscious. His work has been influential in psychiatry and in the study of religion, literature, and related fields. **$600 – $800**



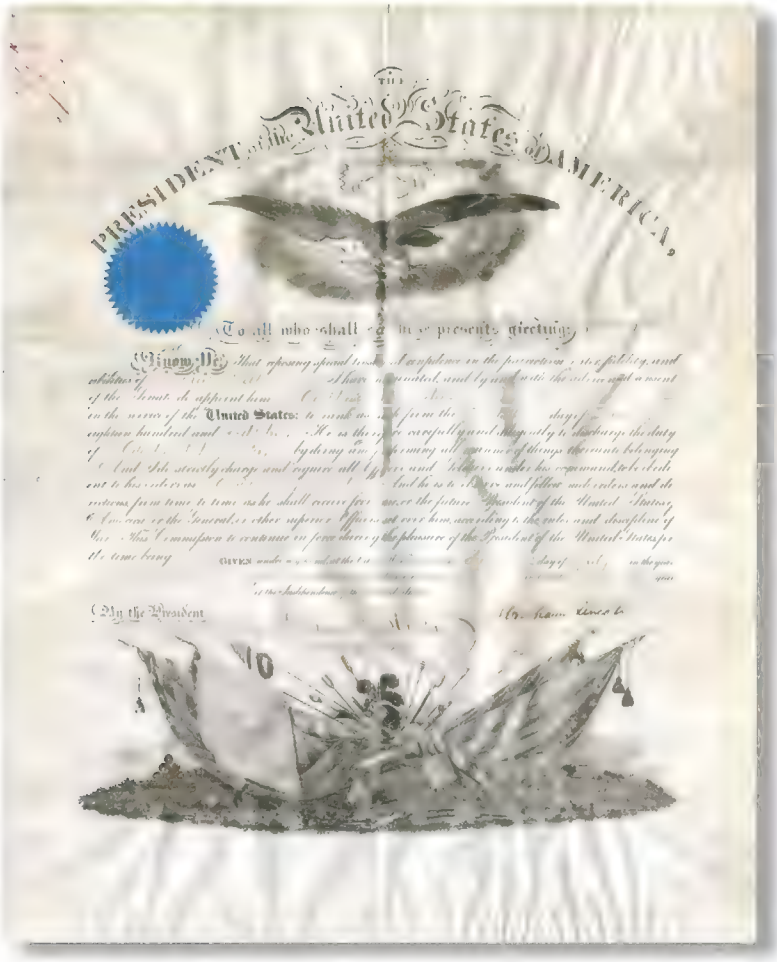
Executive Mansion.

Washington, July 23rd, 1864.

Please send by bearer the papers in the case of Capt D. D. J. Gordon

A. Lincoln

135. Lincoln, Abraham. Letter signed ("A. Lincoln") as President, 1 page (8 x 6 in.; 203 x 152 mm.) "Executive Mansion" stationery, "Washington" 23 July 1864 the letter reads in full: *"Please send by bearer the papers in the case D. D. J. Gordon"* Paper mounting remnants on upper edge, which is not visible on the front of document; soiling and mild staining, in areas. **$3,000 – $5,000**



136. Lincoln, Abraham. Appointment document signed ("Abraham Lincoln") as President (approx. 19 x 15 in.; 482 x 381 mm.), 2 July 1862, on vellum, with engraved patriotic vignettes at the head and foot. The document appoints Ezra Webb to the position of Additional Paymaster, dating from 2 June 1862. Signed at the lower right in full, *"Abraham Lincoln"*, and countersigned by Secretary of War Edwin M. Stanton just beneath and to the left. Ink faded somewhat in secretarial entries; minor toning. **$3,000 - $5,000**

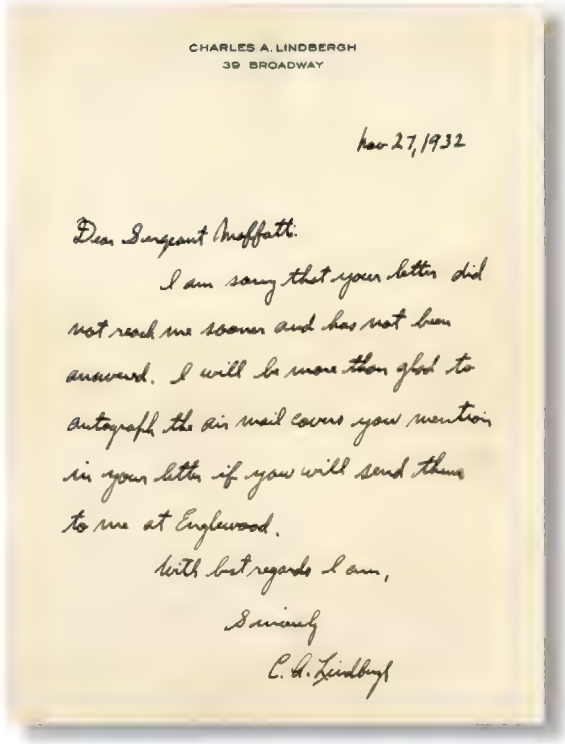
137. Lincoln, Abraham. Appointment document signed ("Abraham Lincoln") as President (approx. 19 x 15 in.; 482 x 381 mm.), 26 April 1862, on vellum, with engraved patriotic vignettes at the head and foot. The document commissions Charles F. Garrett to the position of "*Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers at the rank of Captain*" dating from 25 April 1862. Signed at the lower right in full, *"Abraham Lincoln"*, and countersigned by Secretary of War Edwin M. Stanton just beneath and to the left. Toning in lower right border; ink fading in secretarial entries. **$3,000 - $5,000**

PRESIDENT of the United States of AMERICA,
To all who shall see these presents greeting:
Know Ye
By the President
Edwin M. Stanton

138. Lindbergh, Charles. Autograph letter signed ("C. A. Lindbergh") with photo. 1 page (5 ½ x 7 ¼ in.; 139 x 184 mm.) personal stationery imprinted at top with "Charles Lindbergh 39 Broadway", 27 Nov. 1932. Ink smudge. The letter reads in full:

"Dear Sargent Moffatt. I am sorry your letter did not reach me sooner and has not been answered. I will be more than glad to autograph the air mail covers you mention in your letter if you will send them to me at Englewood."

Matted with an accompanying (5 x 4 in.; 127 x 101 mm.) photo of Lindbergh standing in front of the historical "Spirit of St. Louis" airplane. **$300 - $500**



CHARLES A. LINDBERGH
39 BROADWAY

Nov 27, 1932

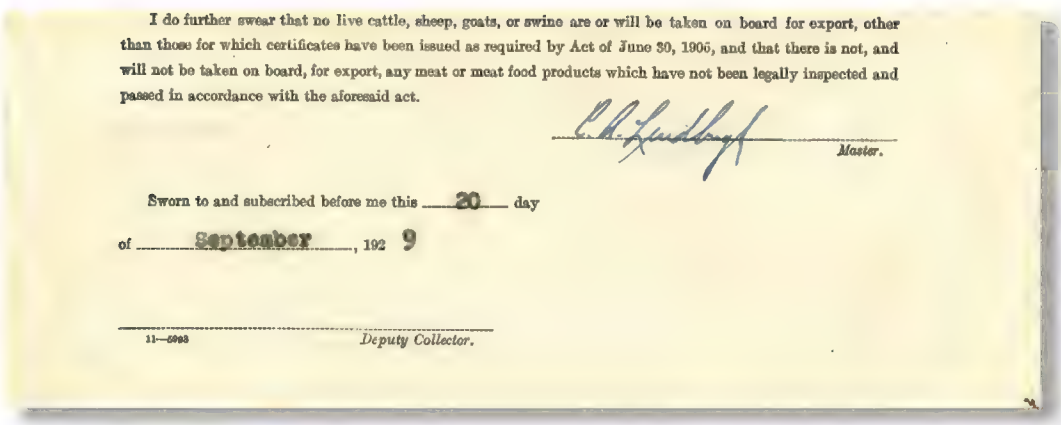
Dear Sargent Moffatt.

I am sorry that your letter did not reach me sooner and has not been answered. I will be more than glad to autograph the air mail covers you mention in your letter if you will send them to me at Englewood.

With best regards I am,

Sincerely

C. A. Lindbergh



I do further swear that no live cattle, sheep, goats, or swine are or will be taken on board for export, other than those for which certificates have been issued as required by Act of June 30, 1906, and that there is not, and will not be taken on board, for export, any meat or meat food products which have not been legally inspected and passed in accordance with the aforesaid act.

C. A. Lindbergh
Master.

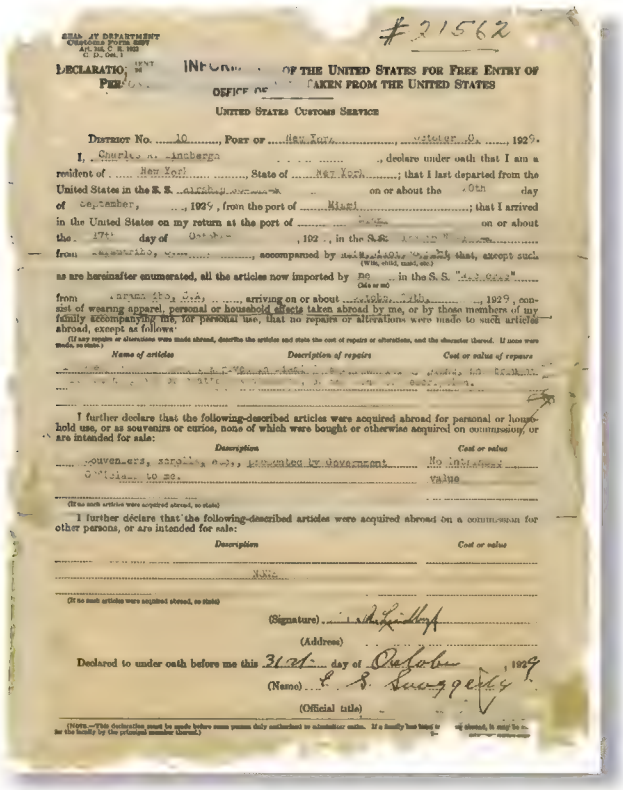
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 20 day

of September, 192 9

11—6093 Deputy Collector.

139. Lindbergh, Charles. Document Signed ("C. A. Lindbergh"), 1 page (8 ½ x 4 in.; 203 x 101 mm.), being the bottom portion cut from a U.S. customs declaration form dated 20 September 1929. In part: "*I do further swear that no live cattle, sheep, goats, or swine are or will be taken on board for export, other than those for which certificates have been issued as required…*" Signed in blue ink. Minor soiling. **$200 - $300**

140. Lindbergh, Charles. "First Flight" commemorative airmail envelope signed ("C.A. Lindbergh") in tribute of Lindbergh's historical Chicago to St. Louis route flight. The (9 ½ x 4 in.; 234 x 101 mm.) legal sized envelope with the commemorative stamp, dated 15 April 1926 over affixed 10-cent airmail stamp and again on the lower right. The envelope bears an illustration of a bi-plane and the image of Abraham Lincoln with the caption "From the Home of Abraham Lincoln". Recipient and receiver's names and addresses are present. The envelope is signed by the Postmaster as well as by Lindbergh as pilot. Regular post office cancelling stamp on the verso. Envelope shows typical signs of age and having traveled through the mail. **$400 - $600**



#21562

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
CUSTOMS FORM 3299
Art. 348, C. R. 1923
C. D. Gen. 1

DECLARATION OF [illegible] OF THE UNITED STATES FOR FREE ENTRY OF PERSONAL EFFECTS TAKEN FROM THE UNITED STATES

OFFICE OF [illegible]

UNITED STATES CUSTOMS SERVICE

DISTRICT NO. 10, PORT OF New York, October 20, 1929.

I, Charles A. Lindbergh, declare under oath that I am a resident of New York, State of New York; that I last departed from the United States in the S. S. airplane on or about the 20th day of September, 1929, from the port of Miami; that I arrived in the United States on my return at the port of [illegible] on or about the 17th day of October, 1929, in the S.S. [illegible], from [illegible], accompanied by [illegible] (Wife, child, maid, etc.); that, except such as are hereinafter enumerated, all the articles now imported by me (Me or we) in the S. S. "[illegible]" from [illegible], arriving on or about [illegible], 1929, consist of wearing apparel, personal or household effects taken abroad by me, or by those members of my family accompanying me, for personal use; that no repairs or alterations were made to such articles abroad, except as follows:

(If any repairs or alterations were made abroad, describe the articles and state the cost of repairs or alterations, and the character thereof. If none were made, so state.)

Name of articles	Description of repairs	Cost or value of repairs
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

I further declare that the following-described articles were acquired abroad for personal or household use, or as souvenirs or curios, none of which were bought or otherwise acquired on commission, or are intended for sale:

Description	Cost or value
Souvenirs, curios, etc., presented by Government Officials to me.	No intrinsic value

(If no such articles were acquired abroad, so state)

I further declare that the following-described articles were acquired abroad on a commission for other persons, or are intended for sale:

Description	Cost or value
None.	

(If no such articles were acquired abroad, so state)

(Signature) C. A. Lindbergh

(Address) [illegible]

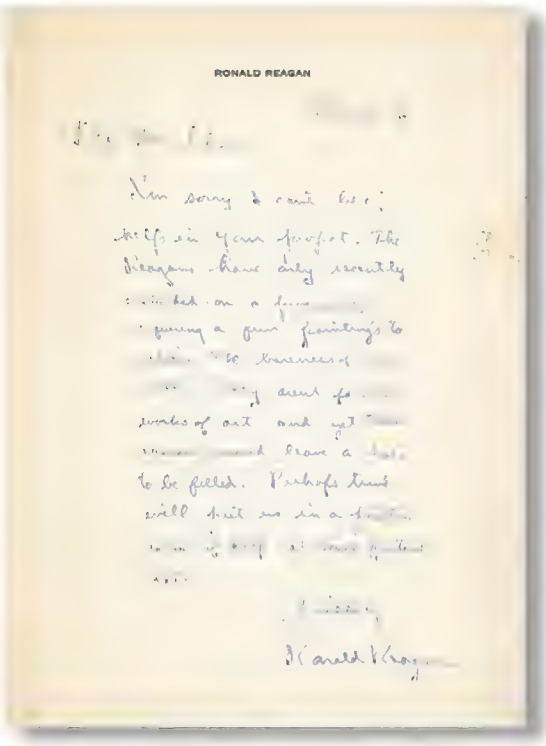
Declared to under oath before me this 21st day of October, 1929

(Name) E. S. Swaggerty

(Official title) [illegible]

(NOTE.—This declaration must be made before some person duly authorized to administer oaths. If a family has been [illegible] declared, it may be made for the family by the principal member thereof.)

141. Lindbergh, Charles. Document signed ("C.A. Lindbergh"), 1 page (8 x 10 ½ in.; 203 x 266 mm.), entitled "Declaration of Returning Resident of the United States of Personal or Household Effects Taken From the United States," Port of New York, 20 October 1929. The document certifies in type that Lindbergh, wife and co-pilot *"arrived in Miami from Paramaribo by plane, and brought with me no goods or chattels whatsoever, of any kind of description."* The document is signed in black ink, "C. A. Lindbergh" and notarized by "E. S. Swaggerty". All edges are chipped, frayed; some paper loss and tape remnants from previous display. Document is tipped to backing board with fabric tape. Some title text is obscured. Content is legible. **$200 - $300**



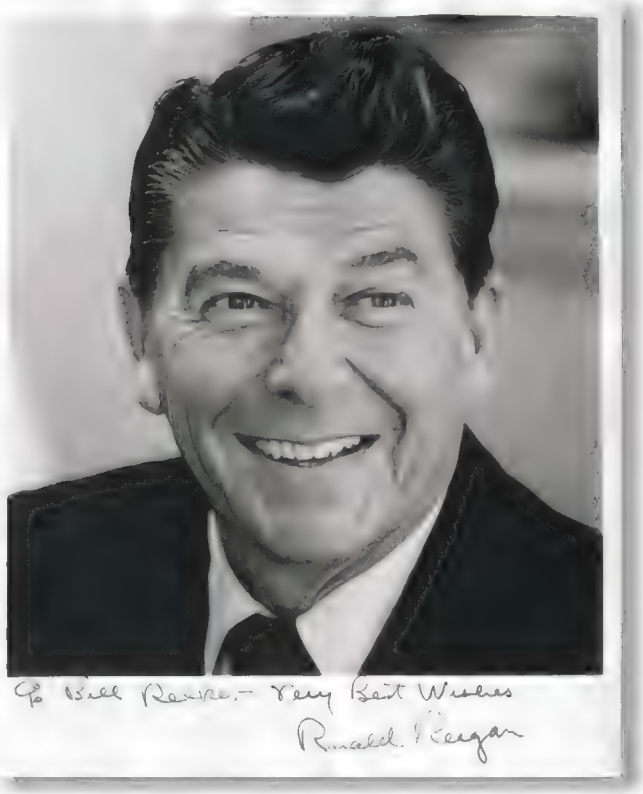
RONALD REAGAN

I'm sorry I can't be of help in your project. The Reagans have only recently embarked on a program of acquiring a few paintings to relieve the bareness of our walls. They aren't famous works of art and yet their absence would leave a hole to be filled. Perhaps time will put us in a position to be of help at some future date.

Ronald Reagan

142. Reagan, Ronald. Autograph letter signed ("Ronald Reagan"), 1 page (11 x 7 ¼ in.; 279 x 184 mm.) personal "Ronald Reagan" stationery, 16 March (no year) to "Dear Mr. Schnor". Exhibits some staining in areas; edges have lightly toned. There is a (1 in.; 25 mm.) stray pen mark in the lower left hand corner of the page. Reagan pens in full:

"Dear Mr. Schnor I'm sorry I can't be of help in your project. The Reagans have only recently embarked on a program of acquiring a few paintings to relieve the bareness of our walls. They aren't famous works of art and yet their absence would leave a hole to be filled. Perhaps time will put us in a position to be of help at some future date." **$200 - $300**

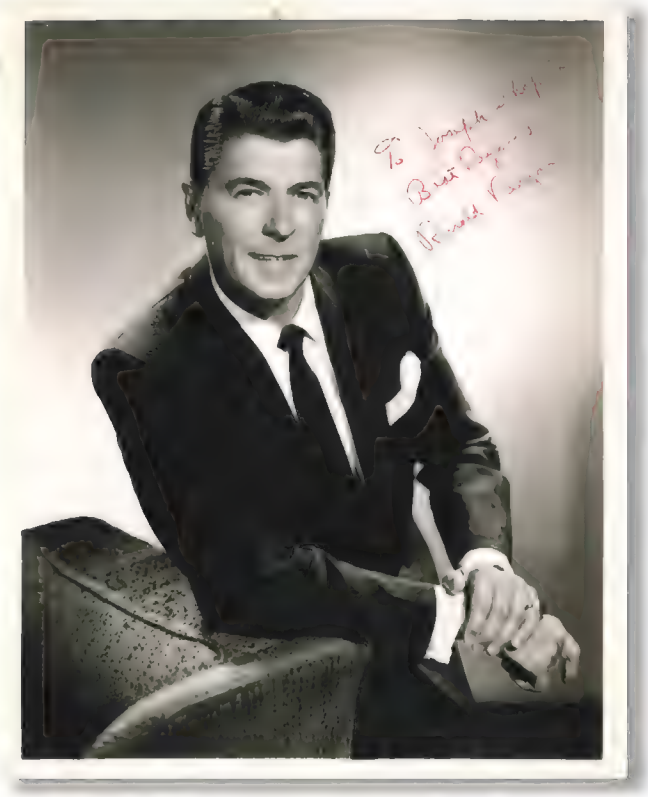


To Bill Relker – Very Best Wishes
Ronald Reagan

143. Reagan, Ronald. Photograph signed ("Ronald Reagan"), gelatin silver, double weight glossy (8 x 10 in.; 203 x 254 mm.) head and shoulders publicity portrait of a middle aged Reagan. Inscribed in black ink on the lower border of the photo, *"To Bill Relker – Very best wishes"*. Mild surface creasing. **$200 - $300**

144. Reagan, Ronald. Photograph signed ("Ronald Reagan"), gelatin silver glossy (8 x 10 in.; 203 x 254 mm.) head and shoulders publicity portrait in suit and tie. Inscribed in black ink on upper right corner of image, *"To Jeffrey Bengiger With very best wishes"*. Ink mark on lower right border. **$200 - $300**

146. Reagan, Ronald. Photograph signed ("Ronald Reagan"), gelatin silver glossy (8 x 10 in.; 203 x 254 mm.) head and shoulders publicity portrait in suit and tie. Inscribed in blue ink on upper right corner of image, *"To Hellmut Tauber Very best wishes"*. Minor surface creasing. **$200 - $300**



145. Reagan, Ronald. Photograph signed ("Ronald Reagan"), gelatin silver glossy (8 x 10 in.; 203 x 254 mm.) publicity portrait of the young actor in suit and tie posing. Inscribed in red ink, *"To Joseph Shapiro Best Regards Ronald Regan"*. Staple holes at upper left; small spot on white top margin. **$200 - $300**

147. Reagan, Ronald. Photograph signed ("Ronald Reagan"), gelatin silver glossy (8 x 10 in.; 203 x 254 mm.) head and shoulders publicity portrait in suit and tie. Inscribed in black ink on upper right corner of image, *"To Lucille Johnson Very best wishes"*. **$200 - $300**

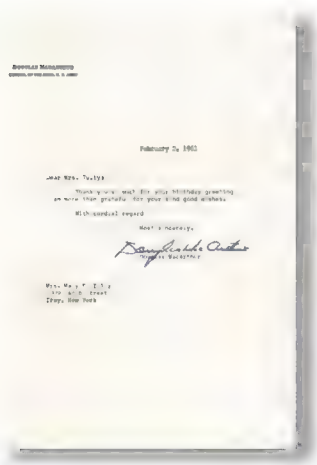
148. Roosevelt, Franklin Delano. (1) Typed letter signed ("Franklin D. Roosevelt") 1 page (8 x 10 ½ in.; 203 x 266 mm.) "State of New York Executive Chamber" stationery. "Albany," 23 December, 1930 to "Mr. C. Eugene Claghorn" of Narberth, PA. as an answer to a request for an autograph. Minor wrinkling. (1) Typed card signed (5 x 3 ¼ in.; 127 x 82 mm.) card signed ("Franklin D. Roosevelt") "State of New York Executive Chamber" card. Includes a postage stamp card with a Brazilian stamp affixed featuring the image of a map inset with silhouettes of G. Vargas (President of Brazil) and Roosevelt. Both cards tipped with photo corners to (8 x 10 ½ in.; 203 x 266 mm.) scrapbook page. Light toning. (1) Clipped signature. 5 ¼ x 1 ½ in. paper clipped from a typed letter with the closing, "Always sincerely yours," and signed in blue ink, "Franklin D. Roosevelt. Mild toning on edges; diagonal left margin. **$200 - $300**

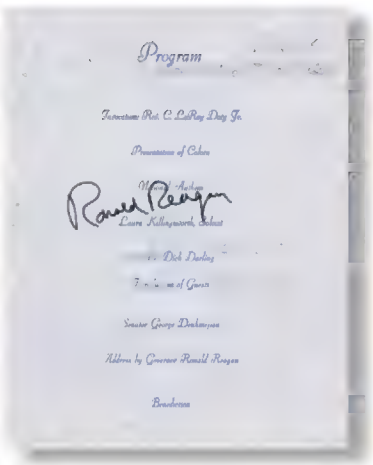
Franklin Delano Roosevelt,
Assistant-secretary, United States Navy.
Albany. June 18 '31
STATE OF NEW YORK
EXECUTIVE CHAMBER
ALBANY
May 26, 1932.
Mr. William C. Claghorn,
1524 Chestnut Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.
Dear Mr. Claghorn:
It was good of you to lay before me your thoughts on the present economic condition of the country with especial reference to the problems of the farmer. I have been studying this whole question within the last few weeks and shall add your criticisms and suggestions to the reference material I have already collected. In view of your concern with the problems of this important class of our citizens, you may be interested to glance through a folder which I am enclosing. Let me assure you that I shall be glad to have you write me at any time.
Yours very sincerely,
Enclosures.

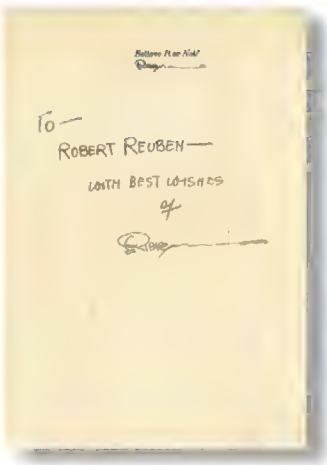
149. Roosevelt, Franklin Delano. Typed letter signed ("Franklin D. Roosevelt") 1 page (8 x 10 ½ in.; 203 x 266 mm.) "State of New York Executive Chamber" stationery, "Albany," 26 May 1932 to "Mr. C. Eugene Claghorn" of Philadelphia, PA. Signed in black ink. Upper region of the "F" in "Franklin" is faint; slight paper clip stain at upper left.

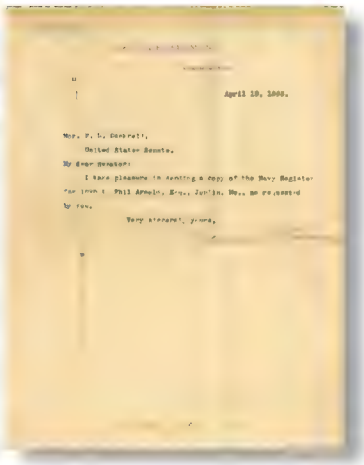
The letter reads in part: *"Dear Mr. Claghorn: It was good of you to lay before me your thoughts on the present economic condition of the country with especial reference to the problems of the farmer..."*

Includes printed photograph signed ("Franklin D. Roosevelt") on (6 x 4 in.; 152 x 101 mm.) photo with the caption in lower margin, "Franklin Delano Roosevelt, Assistant-secretary, United States Navy." Signed in lower margin *"Franklin D. Roosevelt Albany. June 18 '31"*. Tipped to a card; horizontal and diagonal creases appear on image. **$200 - $300**

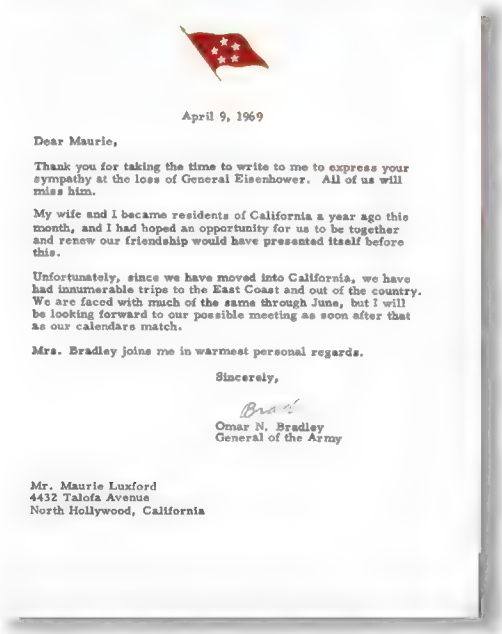








150. Roosevelt, Theodore. Ronald Reagan, Douglas MacArthur, Robert Ripley and Omar N. Bradley signatures. Theodore Roosevelt typed letter signed ("Theodore Roosevelt") to Senator F. M. Cockrell, full signature on (8 ½ x 10 ½ in.; 215 x 266 mm.) Navy Department stationery, "Washington" April 18, 1898. Toning and staining with bleed through from ink writing on verso; small separation at folds. Ronald Reagan. California Republican Association luncheon 4-page program (7 x 8 ½ in. 177 x 215 mm.) signed on the back cover ("Ronald Reagan"), 1 April 1967. Staple holes at upper right. General Douglas MacArthur typed letter signed ("Douglas MacArthur"), 1 page (7 ¼ x 10 ½ in.; 184 x 266 mm.) on personal stationery imprinted, "Douglas MacArthur General of the Army, U.S. Army" to Mrs. Mary E. Tully of New York, 2 Feb 1961. Light soiling. Robert Ripley autographed note signed ("Ripley") on (8 x 10 ½ in.; 215 x 266) "Believe It Or Not" stationery, no date, 2 chips on left margin. Omar N. Bradley typed letter signed ("Brad") to Mr. Maurie Luxford on 1 page (7 x 8 ½ in.; 177 x 215 mm.) official 4 star general stationery 9 April 1969. Minor toning. **$200 - $300**



April 9, 1969

Dear Maurie,

Thank you for taking the time to write to me to express your sympathy at the loss of General Eisenhower. All of us will miss him.

My wife and I became residents of California a year ago this month, and I had hoped an opportunity for us to be together and renew our friendship would have presented itself before this.

Unfortunately, since we have moved into California, we have had innumerable trips to the East Coast and out of the country. We are faced with much of the same through June, but I will be looking forward to our possible meeting as soon after that as our calendars match.

Mrs. Bradley joins me in warmest personal regards.

Sincerely,

Brad

Omar N. Bradley
General of the Army

Mr. Maurie Luxford
4432 Talofa Avenue
North Hollywood, California

HARRY S. TRUMAN
INDEPENDENCE MISSOURI

March 1, 1965

Dear Hildegarde:

Thank you very much for your recent letter. I am enclosing a photograph for you, as you requested, and am returning your ten dollar check. You don't need to send a check - all you need to do is to ask for a picture and you will get it.

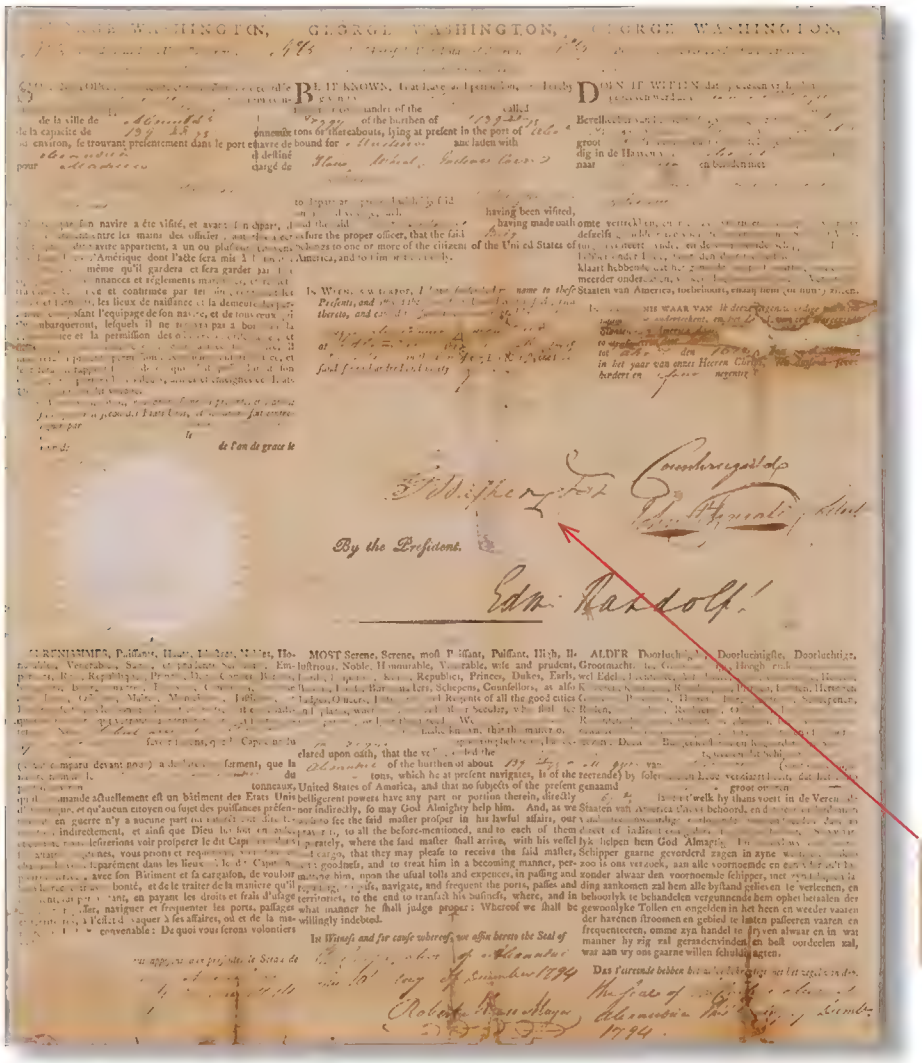
I am glad to send this photograph, autographed to you, and appreciate your wanting it. I hope it will bring you no bad luck!

Sincerely yours,

Harry Truman

Hildegarde
230 East 48th Street
New York, New York 10017

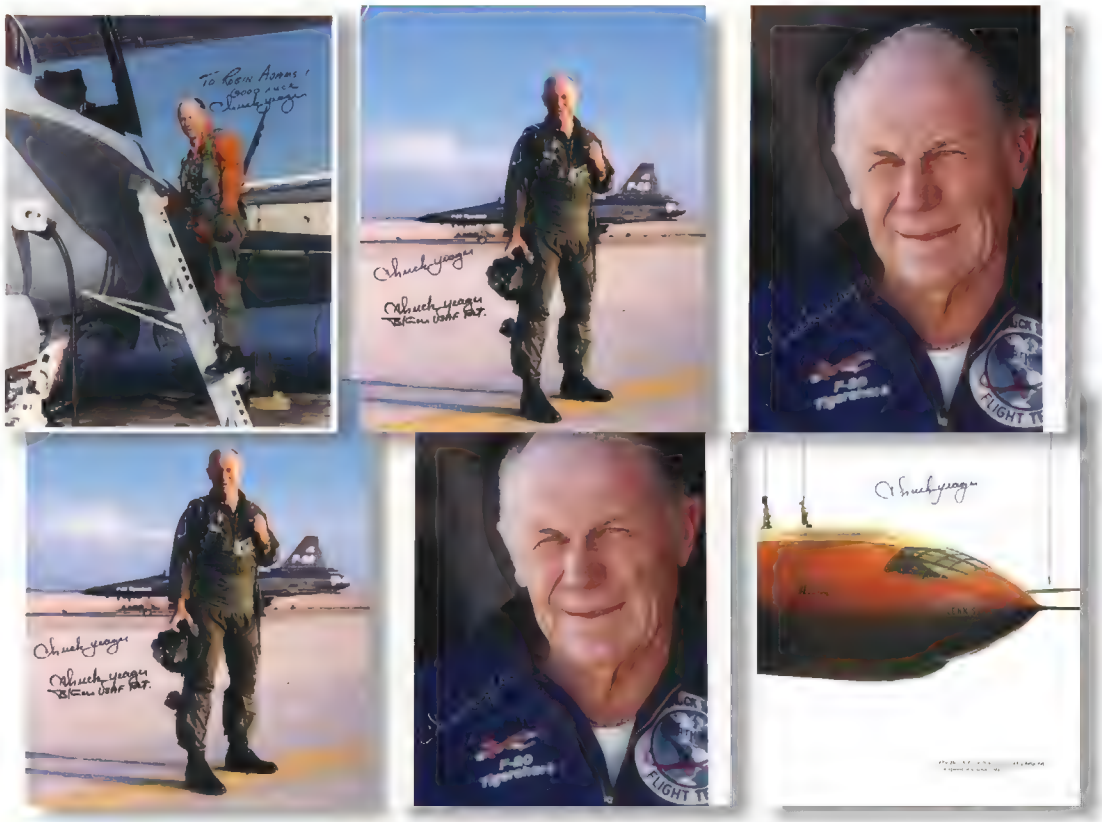
151. Truman, Harry S. (3) Signatures: (1) on (8 x10 in.; 203 x 254 mm) portrait print by Greta Kempton, inscribed by Truman in lower border, *"To Frank Hinek From Harry Truman"*. Creasing in border. (1) Typed letter signed ("Harry Truman") in black ink on (7 ¼ x 11 in.; 196 x 254 mm.) "Harry S Truman Independence, Missouri" stationery, 1 March 1965 with transmittal envelope. Staple holes; light toning. (1) Printed photograph signed ("Harry Truman") on (3 x 5 in.; 76 x 127 mm.) depicting the famous Chicago Daily Tribune "Dewey Defeats Truman" victory photo, dated, 8 -21 - 68. Tipped to a card; uniform toning. **$200 - $300**



152. Washington, George. Three-language ship's papers signed ("G. Washington") as President, 1 page, (13 x 15 ¼ in.; 330 x 387 mm.) "Alexandria, Virginia" in French, English and Dutch, 10 December 1794. Paper exhibits foxing and discoloration. Paper loss on upper right hand fold, previously repaired. Older repairs at folds including old tape remnants on verso, which have bled through the front of the document to affect Washington's signature. It reads in part:

"TO ALL WHO SHALL SEE THESE PRESENTS, GREETING: BE IT KNOWN, That leave and permission are hereby given to James W Kinzie master or commander of the Brig called The Peggy of the burden of 139/88 tons, or thereabouts, lying at present in the port of Alexandria bound for Madeira and laden with Flour, wheat, Indian corn and beans"

Countersigned by Collector of Customs John Fitzgerald. Also signed by Alexandria Mayor Robert Mease and Governor Edmond Randolph. Original white wafer seal of the Presidency affixed at left margin. A smaller round paper seal affixed to bottom left corner. **$4,000 - $6,000**



153. Yeager, Chuck. Collection of (6) color photo images (approx. 8 x 10 in.; 203 x 254 mm.) signed ("Chuck Yeager"). The photos feature Yeager as an F-20 Tiger Shark pilot. There are (2) photographic headshots and (3) posed PR photographs of Yeager and an F-20 jet. The collection includes (1) signed, clipped color magazine page featuring the image of a Bell X-1 jet; the plane Yeager himself piloted when he first flew beyond the speed of sound in 1947. All signatures are bold and clean. Only one is personalized, to "Robin Adams". **$200 - $300**

154. Armstrong, Neil A. Color printed NASA photograph signed by the crew of Apollo 11, (8 x 10 in.; 203 x 254 mm.) oblong photograph of the three crew members posing in front of a large backdrop photo of the moon while wearing their spacesuits. Fine.

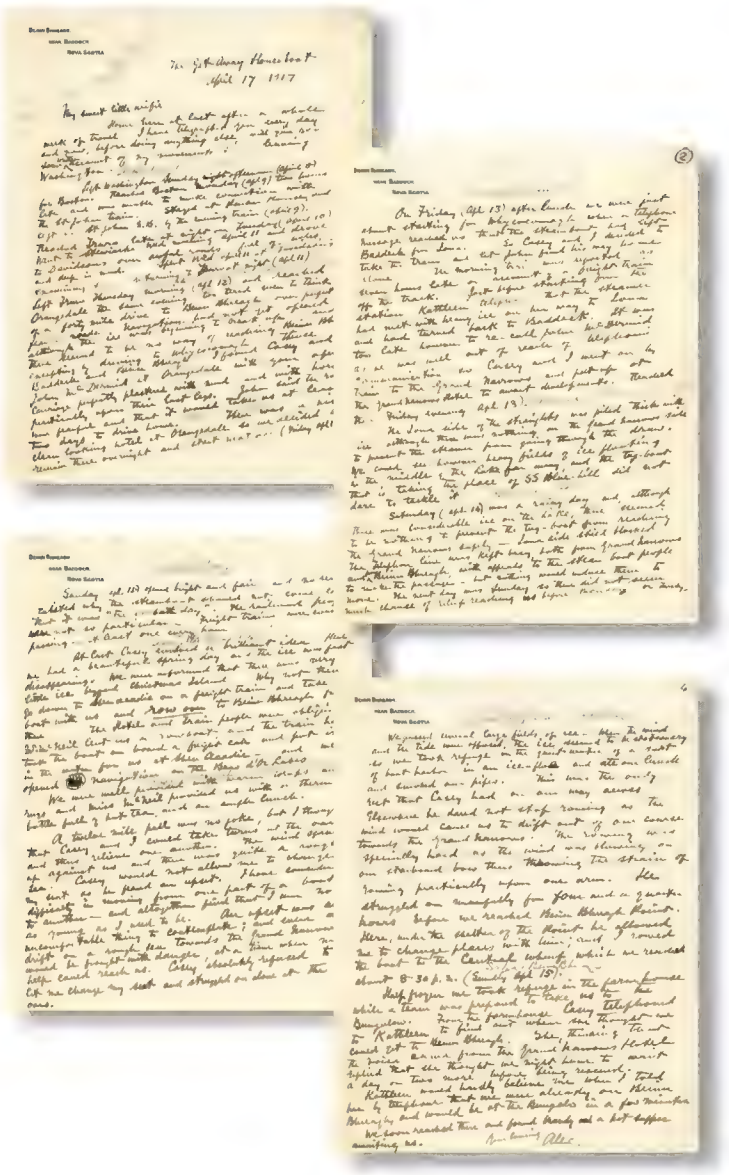
Historic signed photo by the Crew of Apollo 11 – the first lunar landing mission. "We came in peace for all mankind."

Signed boldly in differing respective colored pens over the image, *"Neil Armstrong"*, *"M. Collins"* and *"Buzz Aldrin"* who has also added the quotation, *"We came in peace for all mankind Apollo 11"*. On the verso is printed, "NASA National Aeronautics and Space Administration FIFTH MANNED APOLLO CREW - The members of the Apollo 11 prime crew are (left to right) featuring from left to right Neil A. Armstrong, commander; Michael Collins, command module pilot Edwin E. Aldrin, Jr., lunar module pilot. Apollo 11 is scheduled to be the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's first lunar landing mission." **$8,000 - $10,000**

155. Armstrong, Neil and other astronauts. Signed uncut sheet of United States postal stamps (9 x 10 ¼ in.; 228 x 260), some showing a space capsule and some showing an astronaut tethered to a capsule for a space walk.

U.S. postal space stamps signed boldly by 13 early astronauts, including the complete Apollo 11 crew and other moon walkers.

The sheet has been signed with black marker by Neil Armstrong, Buzz Aldrin, Charles Conrad, Michael Collins, Gordon Cooper, David Scott, John Young, Eugene Cernan, Frank Borman, Cunningham, Gordon, McDivitz and Stafford. Bold, dark signatures. **$3,000 - $5,000**



156. Bell, Alexander Graham. Autograph letter signed ("Your loving Alec"), 4 pages (8 x 10 ½ in.; 203 x 266 mm.) on separate sheets on Bell's "Bienn Bhreagh, Near Braddock, Nova Scotia" stationery, "The Get Away Houseboat," 17 April 1917 to his wife Mable, "My sweet little wife," at their Washington D. C. home. Bell discusses his journey from Washington to Nova Scotia. Notation in pencil on all pages by his wife, Mabel. Folds with minor light soiling on the first page with staple holes at the upper left.

Alexander Graham Bell letter to his wife discussing frequent use of the telephone during an emergency with his lab assistant.

Bell writes to his wife in full: *"Home here at last after a whole week of travel. I have telegraphed you every day and now, before doing anything else, will give you some written account of my movements since leaving Washington. Left Washington Sunday afternoon (April 8) for Boston. Reached Boston Monday (Apl 9) two hours late and was unable to make connection with St. John [New Brunswick, across the Bay of Fundy from Nova Scotia] train. Stayed at Parker House, and left for St John N.B. by the evening train (April 9). Reached Truro [Nova Scotia] late at night on Tuesday (April 10). Went to Stewiacke [N.S.] Wed morning April 22 and drove to Davidson's over awful roads full of holes and deep in mud. Spent Wed. April 22 at Davidson's examining sheep returning to Truro at night (Apl 11). Left Truro Thursday morning (Apl 12) and reached Orangedale the same evening too tired even to think of a forty mile drive to Beinn Bhreagh over perfectly fearful roads. Navigation had not yet opened although the ice was beginning to break up – and there seemed to be no way of reaching Beinn Bhreagh excepting by driving to Whycocomagh – thence to Baddeck and Beinn Bhreagh. I found Casey and John McDermid [Bell's coachman] at Orangedale with your open Carriage perfectly plastered with mud and with horses practically upon their last legs. John said the roads were fearful and that it would take us at least two days to drive home. There was a nice clean looking hotel at Orangedale so we decided to remain there overnight and start next day (Friday Apl 13).*

"On Friday (Apl 13) after lunch we were just about starting for Whycocomagh when a telephone message reached us that the steamboat had left Baddeck for Iona. So Casey and I decided to take the train and let John find his way home alone. The morning train was reported as seven hours late on account of a freight train off the track. Just before starting for the station Kathleen [Casey's wife] telephoned that the steamer had met with heavy ice on her way to Iona and had turned back to Baddeck. It was too late however to re-call John McDermid as he was well out of reach of telephonic communication so Casey and I went on by train to the Grand Narrows and put up at the Grand Narrows Hotel to await developments. Reached there Friday evening (Apl 13).

"The town side of the straights was filled thick with ice, although there was nothing on the Grand Narrows side to prevent the steamer from going through the draw. We could see however heavy fields of ice floating in the middle of the Lake far away and the tug-boat that is taking the place of SS Blue-hill did not dare to tackle it.

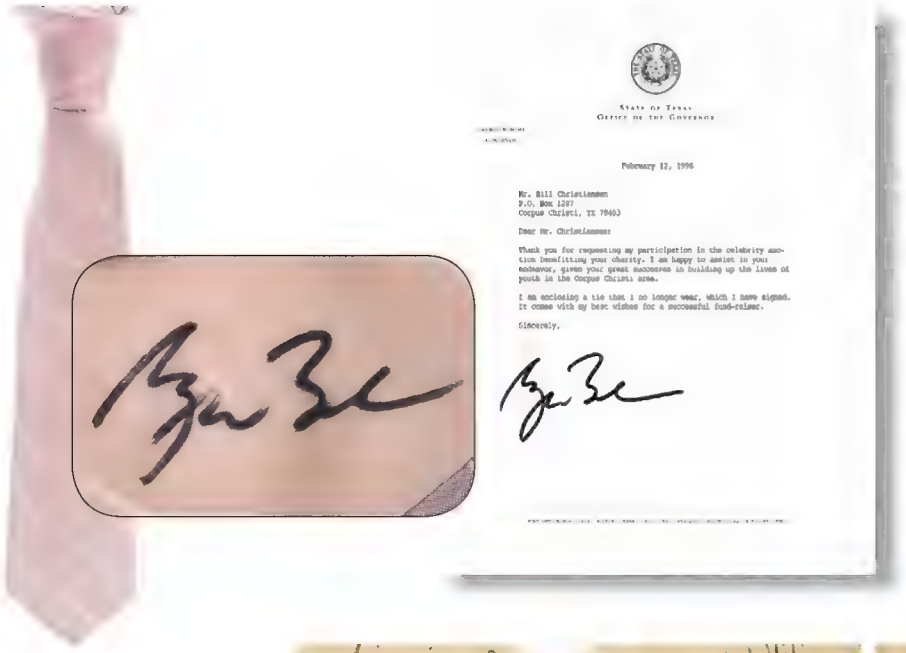
"Saturday (Apl 14) was a rainy day and, although there was considerable ice on the Lake, there seemed to be nothing to prevent the tug-boat from reaching the Grand Narrows safely – Iona side still blocked. The Telephone line was kept busy both from Grand Narrows and from Beinn Bhreagh, with appeals to the steam boat people to make the passage – but nothing would induce them to move. The next day was Sunday so there did not seem much chance of relief reaching us before Monday or Tuesday. Sunday (Apl 15) opened bright and fair, and no reason existed why the steamboat should not come excepting that it was 'the sabbath day'. The railroad people were not so particular – Freight trains were eventually passing – at least one every hour.

"At last Casey evolved a brilliant idea. Here we had a beautiful spring day and the ice was fast disappearing. We were informed that there was very little ice beyond Christmas Island. Why not then go down to Shen acadie on a freight train and take a boat with us and row over to Beinn Bhreagh from there. The Hotel and Train people were obliging. Mr. McNeil lent us a rowboat and the train hands took the boat on board a freight car and put it in the water for us at Shen Acadie – and we opened navigation on the Bras d'Or Lahrs. We were well provided with warm wraps and rugs and Miss McNeil provided us with a thermos bottle full of hot tea, and an ample lunch. A twelve mile pull was no joke, but I thought that Casey and I could take turns at the oars and thus relieve one another. The wind sprang up against us and there was quite a rough sea. Casey would not allow me to change my seat as he feared an upset. I have considerable difficulty in moving from one part of a boat to another – and altogether find that I am not as young as I used to be [Bell was 70, Casey was 35]. An upset was an uncomfortable thing to contemplate; and even a drift on a rough sea towards the Grand Narrows would be frought [sic] with danger, at a time when no help could reach us.

"We passed several large fields of ice – When the wind and the tide were opposed, the ice seemed to be stateouary [sic] so we took refuge in the quiet water of a sort of boat harbor in an ice-floe and ate our lunch and smoked our pipes … The rowing was specially hard as the wind was blowing on our starboard bow thus throwing the strain of rowing practically upon one arm. He struggled manfully for four and a quarter hours before we reached Beinn Bhreagh Point. Here, under the shelter of the Point he allowed me to change places with him; and I rowed the boat to the Central Wharf which we reached about 8:30 p.m. (Sunday Apl 15).

"Half frozen we took refuge in the farm house while a team was prepared to take us to the Bungalow. From the farmhouse Casey telephoned to Kathleen to find out when she thought we could get to Beinn Bhreagh. She, thinking that the voice came from the Grand Narrows Hotel replied that she thought we might have to wait a day or two more before being rescued. Kathleen would hardly believe me when I told her by telephone that we were already on Beinn Bhreagh, and would be at the Bungalo in a few minutes. We soon reached there and found brandy and a hot supper awaiting us. Your loving, Alec."

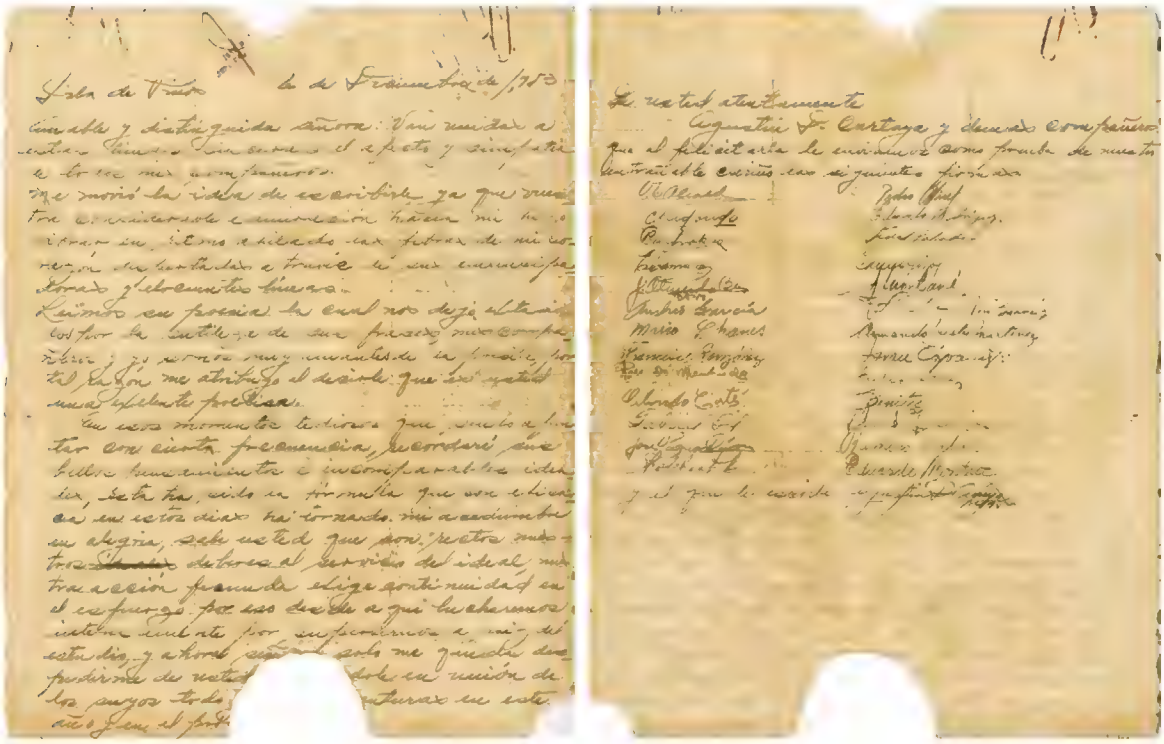
Bell mentions "telephone" or "telephonic" no less than six times in this letter. Outside of the Alexander Graham Bell Family Papers at the Library of Congress, letters by Bell referring to the telephone are excessively rare, and to our knowledge, only two others exist. This letter is particularly desirable in that it is the only letter in which Bell actually mentions his own use of his invention: *"I told her by telephone…"* This letter was recently discovered in the collection of scientist Arthur Westphall Clime, one of Bell's employees. **$15,000 - $20,000**



157. Bush, George W. Silk tie signed. "George W. Bush" in black felt tip on the inner lining of a Bert Pulitzer striped tie. Accompanied by a Typed letter signed "George W. Bush" as Governor of Texas, 1 page (8 ½ x 11 in.; 215 x 279 mm.) "Austin, Texas," 12 February 1996 "To Bill Christiansen, Corpus Christi, Texas." Fine. The accompanying gray and rose striped all silk tie bears a ½ in. (12 mm.) spot stain in the lower edge of the tie.

George W. Bush autographed neck tie worn by Bush on Lincoln's Birthday.

The letter reads in full: "*Thank you for requesting my participation in the celebrity auction benefitting your charity. I am happy to assist in your endeavor, given your great successes in building up the lives of youth in the Corpus Christi area. I am enclosing a tie that I no longer wear, which I have signed. It comes with my best wishes for a successful fund-raiser.*" **$3,000 - $4,000**



158. Castro, Fidel Handwritten manuscript signed ("Fidel Castro"), 2 pages (8 ¼ x 10 ¾ in.; 215 x 273 mm.), Isle of Puesto, Cuba, 6 December 1953. In Spanish, the letter of appreciation is signed by all the Moncada Prisoners to champions of their cause. The last signature, "Cartaya", is the author of the manuscript. The document shows extensive foxing and some paper loss at top and bottom center and left corner. Paper clip rust stains at top right. Damage does not obscure the signatures, but does encroach on the text in the lower center by (2 x 1 ½ in.; 50 x 38 mm.)

Revolución!! Perhaps the earliest and most important manuscript of the Cuban Revolution in private hands. All the Moncada Prisoners sign a letter of appreciation to champions of their cause.

The manuscript reads in full: *"Kind and distinguished lady: Together with these sincere lines are attached the affection and respect from all my partners. I was motivated with the idea of writing you because of your admiration towards myself that made the fibers of my heart vibrate with an accelerated rate that was motivated by your eloquent lines. We read your poem and it left us all inspired by the kindness of your phrases, my partners and I, are very lovers of the poetry, that is why I take the opportunity to tell you that you are an excellent poetry writer. In those difficult moments that I used to have with frequency I will remember your beautiful thoughts and incomparable ideals, this has been the formula that with effectiveness have changed during these days my sadness towards happiness. You know that our tasks are firm to serve the ideals, our formula of action demands continuity of our efforts that is why from here we will fight continually for our improving starting with the education and now lady I only have to say good bye wishing you together with all your family all…in this year and in the next. Sincerely yours, Agustin D. Cartaya and his partners want to congratulate you and in proof of our sincere appreciation we want to send you the following signatures."* The signatures follow: *"Alcalde, Redondo, R. Castro, E. Camara, Juan Almeida, Andres Garcia, Mario Chanes, Francisco Gonzalez, Rosendo Menendes, Orlando Cortes, Gabriel Gil, Jose Ponce, Fidel Castro, Pedro Miret, Eduardo Rodriguez, Fidel Labrador, Ernest Tizol, Jesus Montane, Jose Suarez, Armando Mestro Martinez, Israel Tapanes, Julio Diaz, Benitez, Rene Bedia, Ramiro Valdes, Eduardo Montano and who subscribes Agustin D. Cartaya".* **$12,000 - $15,000**

159. Churchill, Winston. Wartime typed draft manuscript as Prime Minister with 90 words in red ink in Churchill's hand (unsigned), 1 page, (7 ½ x 9 ½ in.; 190 x 241 mm.) "London," June 1943. Blind embossed "G.R." at top left corner above file hole. Numbered at top "-2-" (second page). Heavily annotated second page of Prime Minister Churchill's draft of his "Post-War Civil Aviation" report, possibly the final draft, issued on 24 June 1943, and on file in the Public Record Office, War Cabinet Papers, CAB66/38. WP(43)257. Churchill's edits are additions and crossed out lines. The red ink has lost its brightness from prior display. Affixed to an (8 ½ x 10 in.; 215 x 254 mm.) sheet of heavyweight paper; punch hole at upper left; uniform toning.

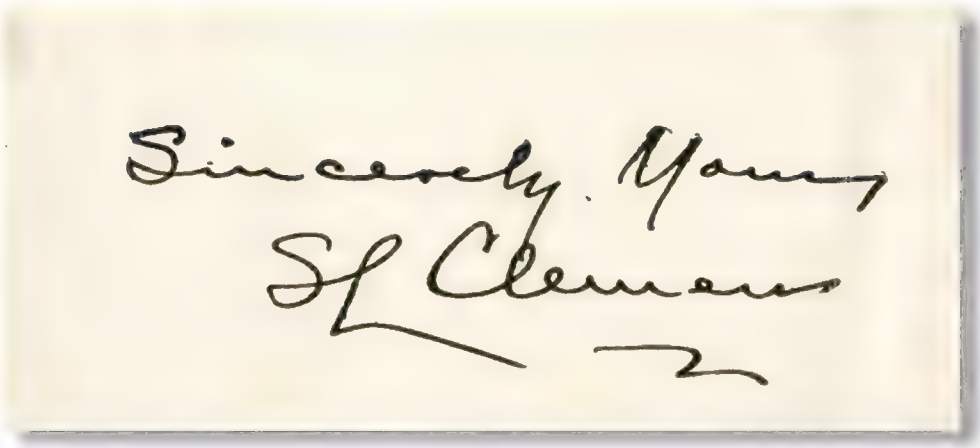
Just after meeting with FDR to discuss increasing air attacks on Germany, Prime Minister Churchill, hopes to involve American interests in imperial affairs so he could transform American aviation power from the greatest external post-war threat to the British Empire into its greatest supporter.

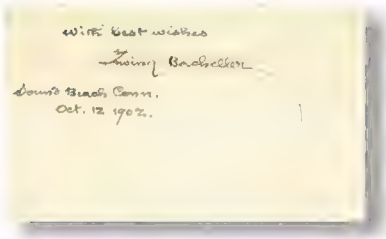
His report is concerned with preparing the discussions with the United States leading to the International Civil Aviation Conference in Chicago in November 1944 and the first Bermuda agreements. Christopher Brewin wrote in the February 1982 issue of "The International History Review," in "British Plans for International Operating Agencies for Civil Aviation, 1941-1945," that economist John Maynard Keynes (Lord Keynes from 1942 until his death in 1946) "*supported a revival of imperial preference. Similarly in civil aviation, the alternative was an imperial network whose control of bases and routes could balance the American lead in producing large aircraft. Internationalization in this context meant regional operating agencies in the Middle East and in Europe, from which the Americans could be excluded, and a Far East agency in which the Americans could be outvoted. In aviation as in money, however, the basis of the final compromise was the American idea that national currencies and nationally designated airlines should compete in a loosely regulated universal framework. British acceptance of this approach was more than a reluctant recognition of the extent to which American power had increased with each year of the war. Winston Churchill hoped that, by involving American interests in imperial affairs, he could transform American power from the greatest external threat to the British Empire into its greatest bulwark.*" This was the basis of his "Post-War Civil Aviation." Here offered, page 2 in part:

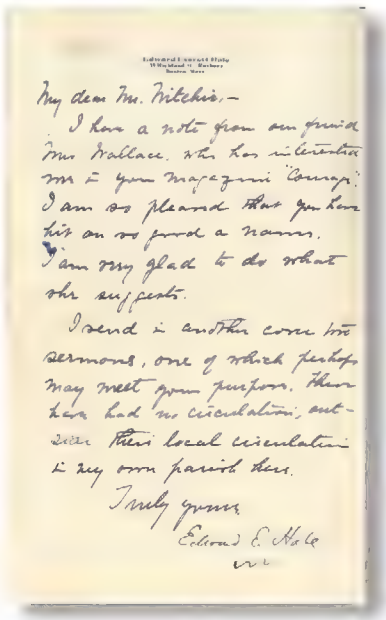
[Paragraph 4, corrected in red ink by Churchill:]"*Our two earliest Studies of post war civil aviation have recommended complete internationalisation. If by this is meant a kind of Volapuk Esperanto cosmopolitan organization managed & staffed by committees of all peoples great & small with pilots of every country from Peru to China (especially China) flying every kind of machine in every direction many people will feel that this is at present an unattainable idea. It is unnecessary however now to consider the arguments for and against this & kindred proposals, since it is clearly unacceptable to the United States, the Dominions and probably Russia. We must therefore agree upon some less high spirited line of approach to guide us in the forthcoming international discussions.*"

[Paragraph 5, corrected in red ink by Churchill:]"*After the war some world organisation, or some grouping of Continental Councils, will be set up for maintain peace. Air power resulting from civil aviation will necessarily be subject to the control of this body or bodies. We must be careful not to stereotype development; & there is much to be said for the principle of 'a fair field and no favour'. Any disputes that arise should be referred for adjustment to the bodies set up under the world organization.*

[+Footnote, corrected in red ink by Churchill:] "*The number going to other continents was under 150,000. Having regard to the longer turn-round, these could be carried in as many aircraft again. Hence even if all passengers leaving these shores went by air, a fleet of less than 1,000 civil aircraft could carry them. To maintain this fleet, considerably less than 40 aircraft would be required to be built monthly as compared with the 400 heavy bombers monthly we shall soon be making. It will probably be many years before the development of mail and freight traffic will falsify this general picture.*" **$3,000 - $5,000**






My dear Mr. Mitchie,-
I have a note from our friend
Mr Wallace, who has interested
me in your magazine "Comus".
I am so pleased that you have
hit on so good a name.
I am very glad to do what
you suggest.
I send i another copy two
sermons, one of which perhaps
may meet your purpose. These
have had no circulation, out-
side their local circulation
& my own parish here.
Truly yours
Edward E Hale

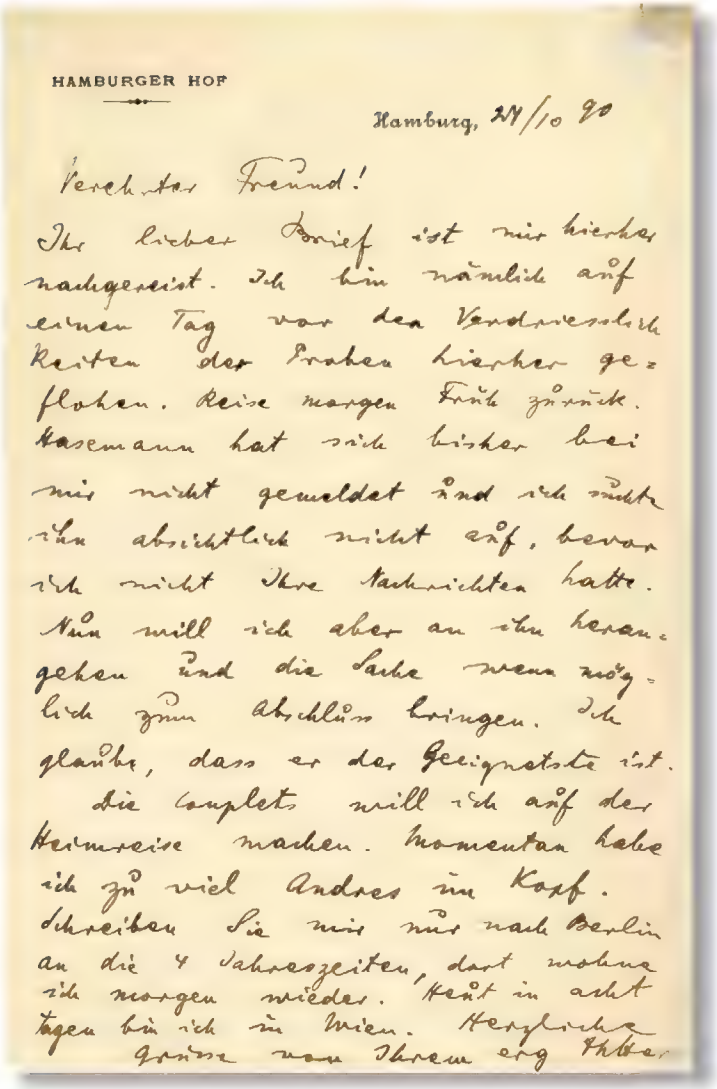
160. Clemens, Samuel L. ("Mark Twain"). Clipped signature with grouping of nine (9) other signatures (2 ½ x 3 ¼ in; 63 x 25 mm. to 11 ½ x 6 ¾ in.; 292 x 171 mm.) **Samuel Clemens** clipped signature, *"Sincerely Yours S L Clemens"* Slightly creased at right side. **Thomas Nelson Page** clipped signature, signed, *"Yours very Truly, Tho. Nelson Page January 27th 1903"* Soiling on upper edge. **Kate Douglas Wiggin** autograph leaf signed, *"Never forget your Mother was a nice girl"* Minor spotting. **Ella Wheeler Wilcox** clipped signature, *"Ella Wheeler Wilcox Aug. 19. 1902"* Light soiling. **Edward Everett Hale** autograph letter signed to *"My dear Mr. Mitchie"*. **Addison Irving Bacheller** clipped signature. Soiling on upper edge. **W. D. Howells** clipped signature, *"W. D. Howells, Kittery Point, June 24 1902"* Soiling overall. **David Belasco** signed card, "Faithfully, David Belasco 1922" monogramed "B" Light soiling. Two unknown signatures on autograph letters. All pieces tipped to (3) black paper (13 x 8 in.; 330 x 203 mm.) scrapbook leaves. **$600 - $800**

161. Herzl, Theodor. Autograph letter signed ("Herzl"), 1 page (8 ¾ x 5 ½ in.; 222 x 139 mm.), "Hamburger Hof" stationery, "Hamburg," 24 October 1890. Theodor Herzl writes to a friend. Old repair in upper right corner; tape mounting remnants on verso.

Theodor Herzl writes to a friend undoubtedly regarding his work regarding "Die Dame in Schwarz"

The letter reads in full: *"Dearest friend! Your letter has been forwarded to me here where I took refuge one day ahead of the annoying matter of the scheduled rehearsals. My plans are to return tomorrow morning. So far, Hasemann did not contact me and I purposely did not call on him either before receiving your message. Now I shall definitely approach him to bring the matter to a conclusion, if possible. I do think that he is the most suitable individual for that. I intend to work on the "couplets" during my trip home. At the moment, there are too many other issues mulling around in my head. Do write to me to my Berlin address "4 Jahreszeiten" where I will be residing again tomorrow. Eight days from today I expect to be in Vienna. Cordial greetings from your devoted, Herzl."*

The play was being performed by the Burgtheater, the former imperial court theatre and one of the most important theaters in Europe and the second oldest theater in existence after the Comedie Francaise. During this time, Herzl also welcomed the birth of his first child, daughter Pauline. Herzl was married one year earlier. It was rumored to not have been a happy marriage due to his wife's lack of understanding for Herzl's aims in life and his strong attachment to his parents. The letter was written before the Dreyfus Affair, a political scandal which divided France during the 1890s and early 1900s. It involved the wrongful conviction of Jewish military officer Alfred Dreyfus. Captain Alfred Dreyfus was the highest-ranking Jewish artillery officer in the French army. He was charged with passing military secrets to the German Embassy in Paris, and in 1894 he was convicted of treason and sent to prison on Devil's Island. Theodor Herzl was assigned to report on the trial and its aftermath. Soon afterward, Herzl wrote The Jewish State (1896) and founded the World Zionist Organization, which called for the creation of a Jewish State. **$4,000 - $6,000**

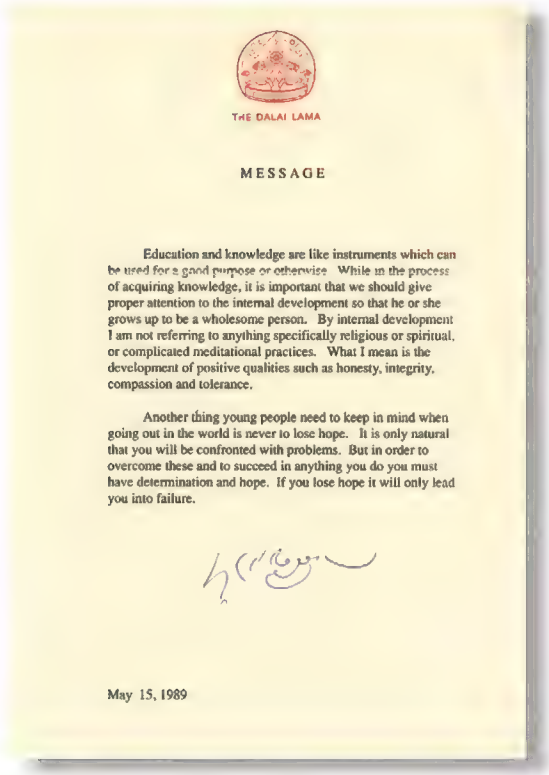


HAMBURGER HOF

Hamburg, 24/10 90

Verehrter Freund!

Ihr lieber Brief ist mir hierher nachgereist. Ich bin nämlich auf einen Tag vor den Verdrießlichkeiten der Proben hierher geflohen. Reise morgen Früh zurück. Hasemann hat sich bisher bei mir nicht gemeldet und ich mache ihn absichtlich nicht auf, bevor ich nicht Ihre Nachrichten hatte. Nun will ich aber an ihn herangehen und die Sache wenn möglich zum Abschluss bringen. Ich glaube, dass er der Geeignetste ist. Die Couplets will ich auf der Heimreise machen. Momentan habe ich zu viel Andres im Kopf. Schreiben Sie mir nur nach Berlin an die 4 Jahreszeiten, dort wohne ich morgen wieder. Heut in acht Tagen bin ich in Wien. Herzliche Grüsse von Ihrem erg Thdr



THE DALAI LAMA

MESSAGE

Education and knowledge are like instruments which can be used for a good purpose or otherwise. While in the process of acquiring knowledge, it is important that we should give proper attention to the internal development so that he or she grows up to be a wholesome person. By internal development I am not referring to anything specifically religious or spiritual, or complicated meditational practices. What I mean is the development of positive qualities such as honesty, integrity, compassion and tolerance.

Another thing young people need to keep in mind when going out in the world is never to lose hope. It is only natural that you will be confronted with problems. But in order to overcome these and to succeed in anything you do you must have determination and hope. If you lose hope it will only lead you into failure.

May 15, 1989

162. Dalai Lama. Typed message signed "Dalai Lama" in Tibetan, 1 page, (8 x 11 ½ in.; 203 x 292 mm.) [McLeod Ganj, Dharamsala, India], 25 May 1989. Accompanied by a Typed letter signed "Tenzin Geyche Tethong" as Secretary to His Holiness the Dalai Lama, one page, (7 ¼ x 10 in. 184 x 254 mm.) McLeod Ganj, Dharamsala "India," 15 May 1989. With original (8 ¼ x 4 ¼ in.; 209 x 107 mm.) postmarked stamped envelope, sent by registered mail "India". Two horizontal folds, one passing through the upper portion of his signature. Text in English, signature in Tibetan. To "James L. Harmon, Banks, Oregon."

Dalai Lama writes to encourage young people to never lose hope.

The letter reads in full: *"His Holiness is pleased to learn of the book that you are preparing titled: Take My Advice recommendations for the next generation. He hopes that the book will be successful and beneficial to the readers. I am happy to enclose here the short message you have requested from His Holiness."*

Tenzin Geyche Tethong was the first President of the Tibetan Youth Congress (TYC). Founded in 1970, the TYC is the largest pro-independence organization of Tibetan exiles. On October 5, 1989, less than five months after writing this message, the Norwegian Nobel Committee announced in Oslo that it "has decided to award the 1989 Nobel Peace Prize to the 14th Dalai Lama, Tenzin Gyatso, the religious and political leader of the Tibetan people. Here offered, the Dalai Lama's "Message," in full:

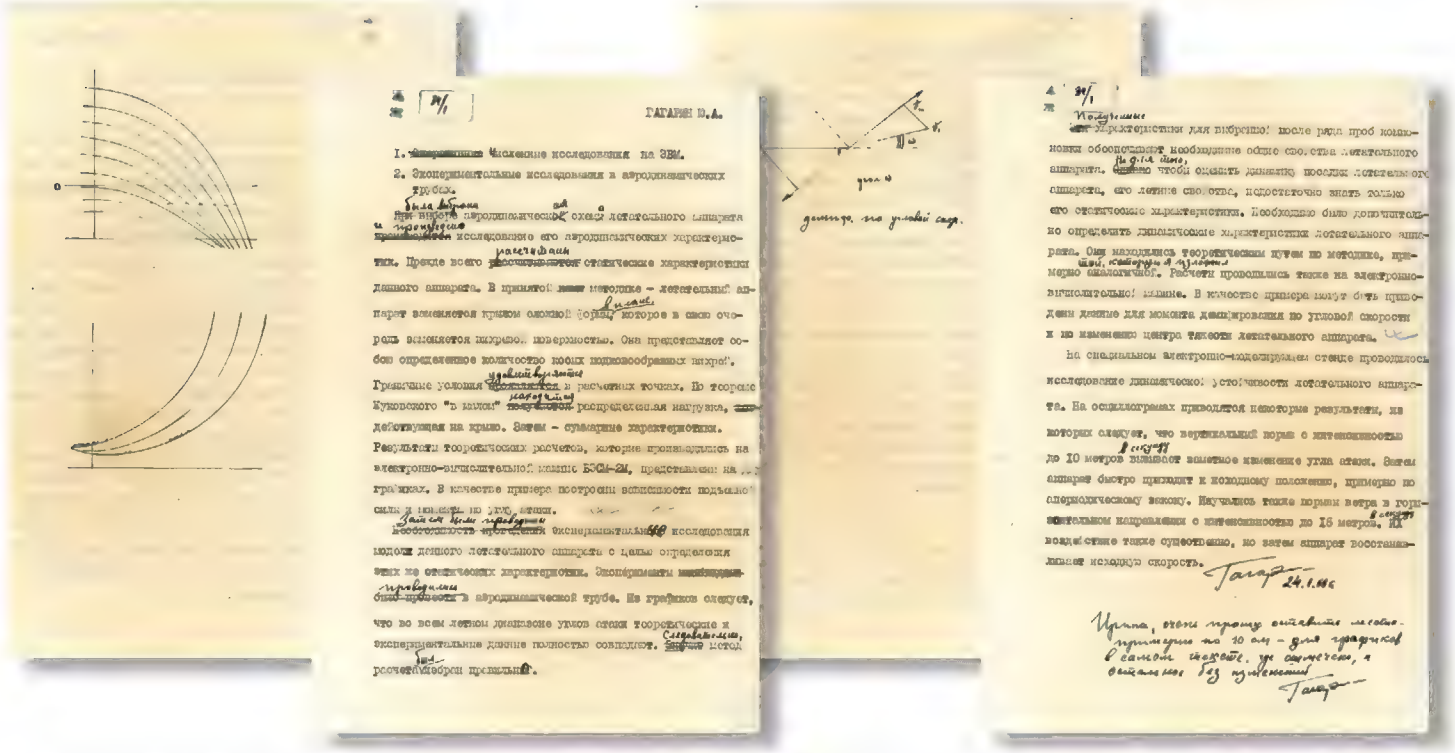
"Education and knowledge are like instruments which can be used for a good purpose or otherwise. While in the process of acquiring knowledge, it is important that we should give proper attention to the internal development so that he or she grows up to be a wholesome person. By internal development I am not referring to anything specifically religious or spiritual, or complicated meditational practices. What I mean is the development of positive qualities such as honesty, integrity, compassion and tolerance. Another thing young people need to keep in mind when going out in the world is never to lose hope. It is only natural that you will be confronted with problems. But in order to overcome these and to succeed in anything you do you must have determination and hope. If you lose hope it will only lead you into failure." **$1,000 - $1,500**

163. French Royalty. A fine collection of 35 letters and documents from French royalty from the 16th to 19th centuries including letters of Kings and Queens of France beginning with Francois I through Louis Philippe and including many members of the royal courts; contained in an elaborate morocco gilt folding case.

An extraordinary selection of letters from French royalty spanning three centuries assembled by the Duchesse de Berry.

A comprehensive group of royal letters from the most important figures in French history, the present collection is rich in the quality and quantity of the manuscripts assembled. The collection contains letters signed by a host of French Kings including, Francois I, Louis XIII, Henri II, Francois II, Charles IX, Henri IV, Louis XIV, Louis XV, Louis XVI, Louis XVIII, Charles X, and Louis Philippe. Letters signed by French Queens include Marie de Medicis, Catherine de Medicis, Elizabeth of Austria, Louise de Lorraine, Marguerite de Valois, Anne of Austria, Marie Thérèse, Marie Leczinska, Marie Antoinette, Marie Joséphine Louise de Savoie and Marie Amélie. Letters by important and influential members of the French courts from the 16th to 19th centuries include: Louise de Savoie, Gabrielle d'Estrés, Cardinal Richelieu, Olympe Mancini, Marquise de Maintenon, Cardinal Mazarin, Nicolas Foucquet, Marquise de Pompadour, Comtesse Du Barry, Marie Thérese de Savoie, Marie Caroline Ferdinande Louise and Comte de Chambord.

A comprehensive listing of the letters contained in this collection is available upon request. *Provenance:* Assembled by the Duchesse de Berry as described in an accompanying authenticity note from the renowned manuscript expert Noel Charavay of 31 May 1900—E. F Bonaventure, New York. **$8,000 – $12,000**



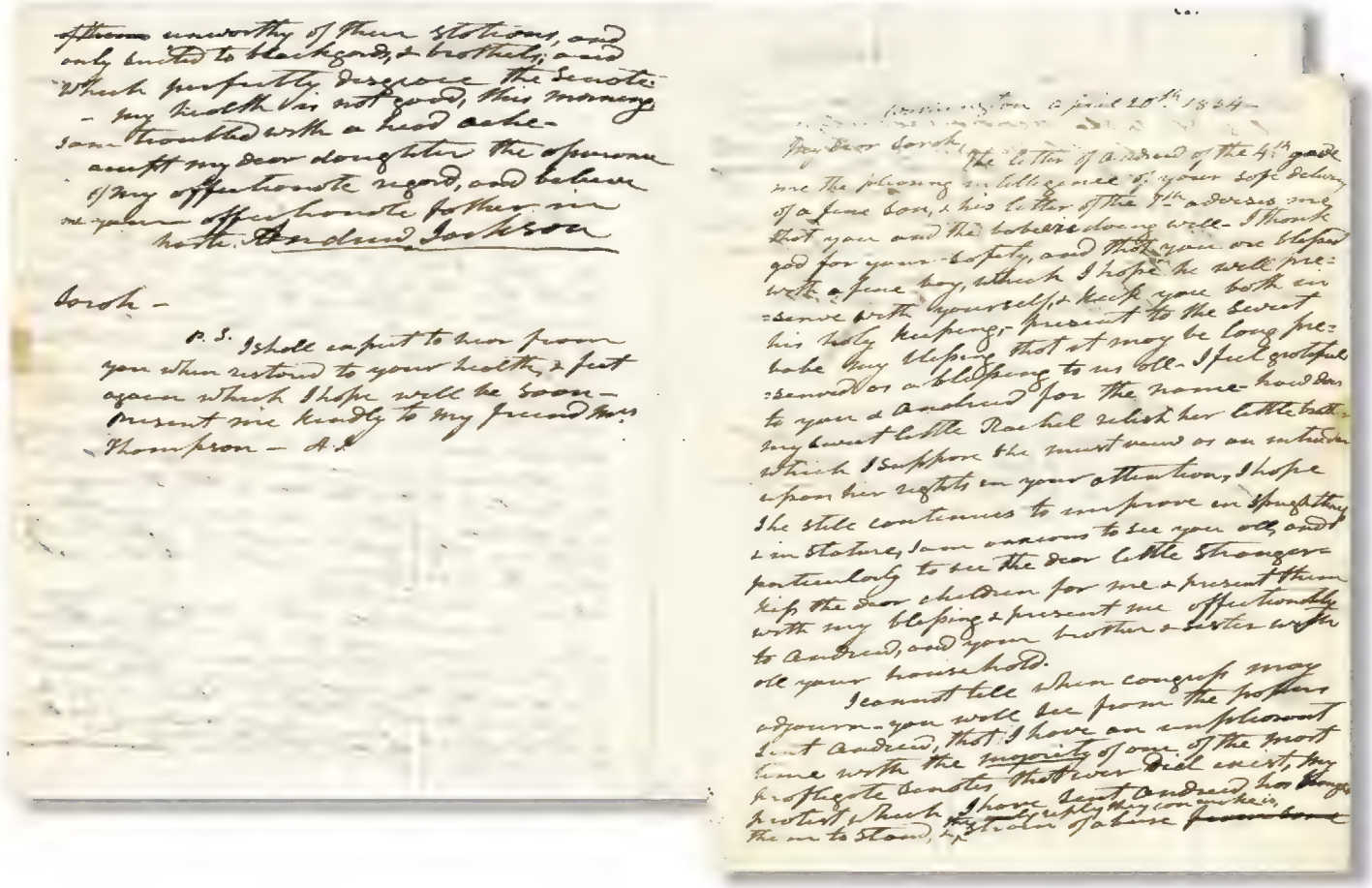
164. Gagarin, Yuri. Carbon typewritten manuscript signed ("Gagarin"), with numerous cross outs and additions in ink, and Autograph note signed ("Gagarin") in ink, in Russian, fully translated, 4 pages (7 ¼ X 10 ¾ in.; 184 x 273 mm.), on verso of each sheet are diagrams in his hand, 24 January 1968, "Russia". Light soiling and toning.

Yuri Gagarin important signed manuscript including Gagarin's scientific illustrations.

Manuscript reads in part: "*...Computer aided numerical analysis. 2. Experimental research in wind tunnels...An aerodynamic design of an aircraft was chosen and its aerodynamics (is) analyzed...according to Zhukovsky theorem, 'the smaller' holds the distributed load, which affects the wing...the results of theoretical calculations made on a BESM-2M electronic computer are shown on the diagrams...to be able to evaluate the landing dynamics of an aircraft, its flying properties, knowledge of the static performance alone is not enough...data for the damping moment by angular velocity and by shifting the center of gravity of the aircraft can serve as an example...Gagarin 24.1.68...Autograph Note Signed at the bottom of page 2, reads, "Irina, please leave empty spaces--approximately 10 cm each--for the diagrams in the text paper, where marked, and the rest is without change. Gagarin"*

In 1968, Gagarin was studying at the Zhukowski Military Academy. This paper was work he was doing regarding computer-aided analysis, which he hoped would bring the Soviets to the moon. Ironically, the allegorical comments about flight rested on aircraft, wind and flight angle of attack, which would cause his death in a flight-training mission on March 27, 1968, two months after writing this. Non-souvenir material of Gagarin in the market is extremely rare. **$8,000 - $12,000**

165. Frankfurter, Felix. Impressive oversize photograph signed, gelatin silver matte double-weight (10 ¼ x 13 ½ in.; 254 x 343 mm.; image size 7 ¼ x 9 ¼ in.; 184 x 234 mm.) photograph, of the Supreme Court Justice (served 1939 to 1962) in his robe. Signed and inscribed in black ink along the lower margin to lawyer Harlan F. Stone, *"To my esteemed brother Harlan F. Stone, with happy memories and with high hopes of many years of common causes...3 March 1939, Felix Frankfurter."* Also signed by the photographer, *"Hessler ©."* Fine. **$600 - $800**



166. Jackson, Andrew. Autograph letter signed ("Andrew Jackson" with postscript signed "A.J.") as President, 2 pages, (8 x 9 ¾ in.; 203 x 247 mm.) front and verso. "Washington" 20 April 1834 to his daughter-in-law, Sarah Jackson. Integral leaf addressed by Jackson to "Sarah J / Hermitage – sweet / home Tennessee." Separation at folds; nicks at right edge. Address leaf soiled. Watermarked laid paper.

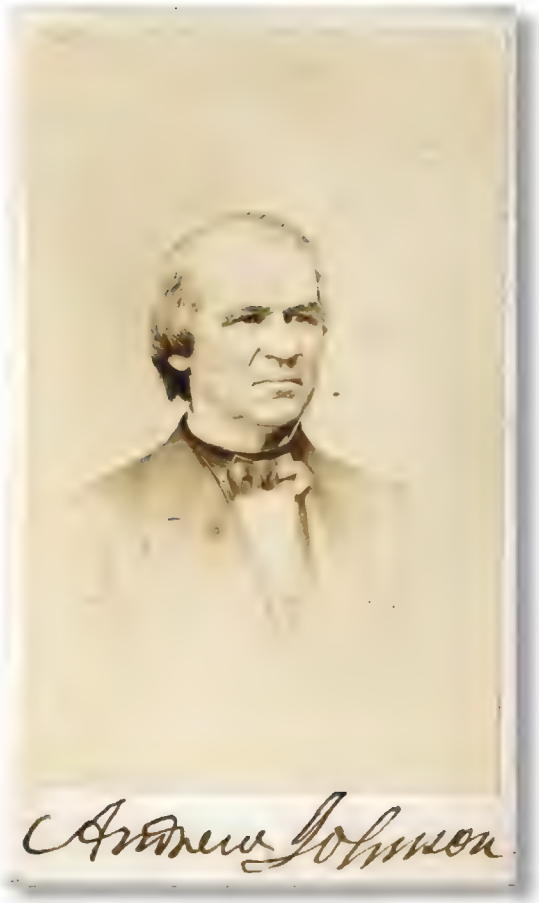
President Jackson lambasts the Senate majority, which included Calhoun, Clay, and Webster, for censuring him and refusing to publish his protest, calling the Senators' actions "profligate...unworthy of their stations...only suited to blackgards & brothels... disgrace..."

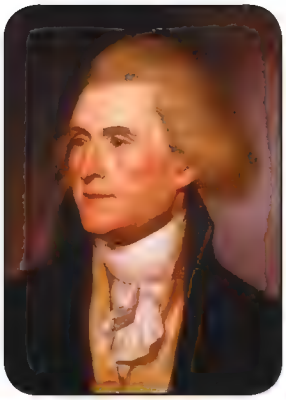
On April 4, 1834, Andrew Jr. wrote his father to tell him that his wife Sarah had given birth to a son whom they named Andrew Jackson III (1834–1906). In this letter, the President first responds with warm and affectionate sentiments about the arrival of his grandson. Jackson concludes by giving his strong opinion of the Senate after being censured: *"I have an unpleasant time with the majority of one of the most profligate Senates that ever did exist, My protest which I have sent Andrew has brought them to stand & the only reply they can make is, strain of abuse unworthy of their stations, and only suited to blackgards [sic], & brothels; and which perfectly disgrace the Senate..."*

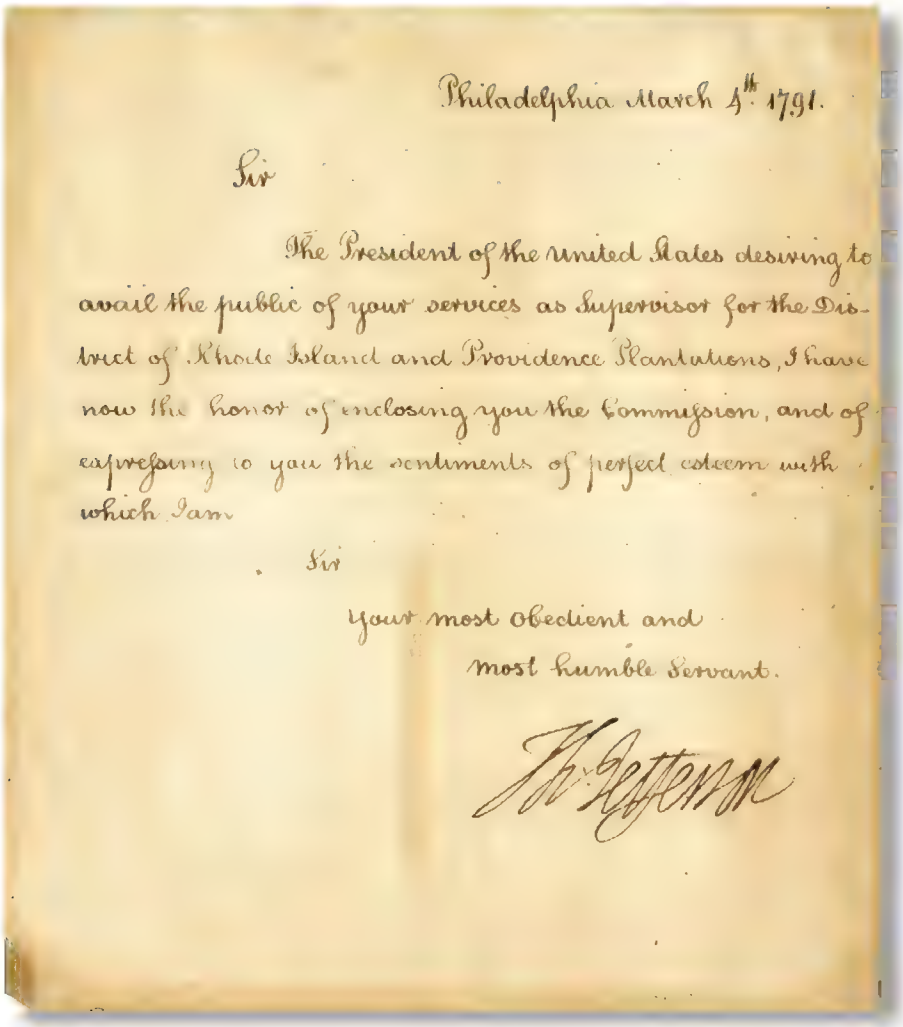
In 1832, President Jackson had vetoed an act to re-charter the Bank of the United States, a major issue in his presidential campaign against Henry Clay. While Jackson decisively defeated Clay in the 1832 election, Clay's anti-Jacksonian coalition had an eight vote majority over Jackson's Democrats in the 23rd Congress which convened on December 2, 1833. On December 11, 1833, Sen. Clay introduced a resolution "That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to the Senate a copy of the paper which has been published, and which purports to have been read by him to the heads of the Executive Departments...relating to the removal of the deposits of the public money from the Bank of the United States and its offices." It passed 23-18. Jackson refused. After a ten-week debate, on March 28, 1834, the Senate, by a vote of 26-20, "*Resolved, That the President, in the late Executive proceedings in relation to the public revenue, has assumed upon himself authority and power not conferred by the constitution and laws, but in derogation of both.*" For the first and only time in its history, Senate had censured the President of the United States for assuming power not conferred by the Constitution. On April 15, 1834, five days before writing this letter, Jackson responded to his censure with a lengthy protest denying the validity of the Senate's action. In another unprecedented move, the Senate responded by refusing to print the President's message in its journal. John C. Calhoun, Henry Clay, and Daniel Webster all three voted to censure Jackson. Jackson's protest of the censure was received by the Senate three days before he wrote this letter.

On October 13, 1834, the Hermitage mansion was damaged by a fire and Sarah and Andrew and their two young children moved to the White House in November. Sarah and the President's niece, Emily Donelson, shared the duties of White House hostess. From the website of the U.S. Senate: "For nearly three years, Missouri Democrat Thomas Hart Benton campaigned to expunge Jackson's censure resolution from the Senate Journal. By January 1837, having regained the majority, Senate Democrats voted to remove this stain from the record of an old and sick president just weeks from his retirement. With boisterous ceremony, the handwritten 1834 Journal was borne into the mobbed chamber and placed on the secretary's table. The secretary took up his pen, drew black lines around the censure text, and wrote 'Expunged by the order of the Senate.' The chamber erupted in Democratic jubilation and a messenger was dispatched to deliver the expunging pen to Jackson. Dressed in the deep black of a mourner, Henry Clay lamented: "The Senate is no longer a place for any decent man." **$8,000 – $12,000**

167. Johnson, Andrew. Carte de Visite signed ("Andrew Johnson"), (2 ¼ x 4 in.; 57 x 101 mm.), formal portrait of Johnson in suit and tie. Photo tipped to signed card. Minor image fading. Strong signature in black ink executed along the lower margin. **$2,000 - $3,000**







Philadelphia March 5th 1791.

Sir

The President of the united States desiring to avail the public of your services as Supervisor for the District of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, I have now the honor of enclosing you the Commission, and of expressing to you the sentiments of perfect esteem with which I am.

Sir

Your most Obedient and most humble Servant.

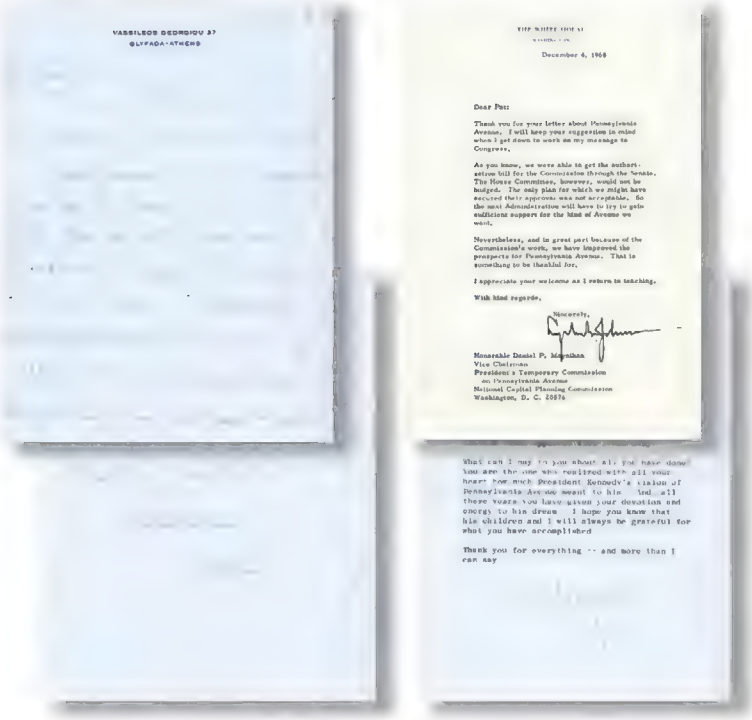
Th. Jefferson

168. Jefferson, Thomas. Letter signed, 1 page (7 x 8 in.; 177 x 203 mm.) "Philadelphia," 4 March 1791. Overall toning to edges and some chipping of corners.

First Secretary of State of the U.S. Thomas Jefferson appoints a Supervisor for the District of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations.

The letter reads in full: "*Sir, The President of the United States desiring to avail the public of your services as Supervisor for the District of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, I have now the honor of enclosing you the Commission, and of expressing to you the sentiments of perfect esteem with which I am, Sir, your most obedient and most humble servant, [signed] Thomas Jefferson.*"

Although not named in this letter, President Washington appointed Nathaniel Gorham as Supervisor for the District of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, March 4, 1791. The Excise Act, passed by Congress one day before the date of this letter, had imposed substantial duties on domestically distilled spirits and proved an elaborate system for efficient collection. Under the law the United States was divided into 14 districts, each under a supervisor of the revenue. Sporadic outbreaks of opposition over the next two years, known as the Whiskey Rebellion, prompted Washington to issue a proclamation on 15 September 1792, condemning the activities that obstructed the revenue raising operations. **$4,000 - $6,000**



December 4, 1968

Dear Pat:

Thank you for your letter about Pennsylvania Avenue. I will keep your suggestion in mind when I get down to work on my message to Congress.

As you know, we were able to get the authorizing bill for the Commission through the Senate. The House Committee, however, would not be budged. The only plan for which we might have secured their approval was not acceptable. So the next Administration will have to try to gain sufficient support for the kind of Avenue we want.

Nevertheless, and in great part because of the Commission's work, we have improved the prospects for Pennsylvania Avenue. That is something to be thankful for.

I appreciate your welcome as I return to teaching.

With kind regards,

Sincerely,

Honorable Daniel P. Moynihan
Vice Chairman
President's Temporary Commission
on Pennsylvania Avenue
National Capital Planning Commission
Washington, D. C. 20576

What can I say to you about all you have done. You are the one who realized with all your heart how much President Kennedy's vision of Pennsylvania Avenue meant to him. And all these years you have given your devotion and energy to his dream. I hope you know that his children and I will always be grateful for what you have accomplished.

Thank you for everything -- and more than I can say

169. Johnson, Lyndon B. & Jackie Kennedy correspondence archive to Patrick Moynihan. The collection includes (1) typed letter signed by **President Lyndon Johnson** and (8) letters from **Jacqueline Kennedy.** The letters are written to Patrick Moynihan who served as Public Works Chairman under the Kennedy administration discussing the redesign and rehabilitation of Pennsylvania Avenue (a single letter written by Jackie to Moynihan's wife, Elizabeth).

Lyndon B. Johnson and Jackie Kennedy letters to Patrick Moynihan about redesigning Pennsylvania Avenue.

Archive includes, in part: Lyndon B. Johnson typed letter signed as President, 1 page (7 x 10 3/8 in.; 178 x 264 mm.), to Daniel Patrick Moynihan, 4 December 1968, on mint green White House stationery. Johnson writes in full:

"Dear Pat: Thank you for your letter about Pennsylvania Avenue. I will keep your suggestion in mind when I get down to work on my message to Congress. As you know, we were able to get the authorization bill for the Commission through the Senate. The House Committee, however, would not be budged. The only plan for which we might have secures their approval was not acceptable. So the next administration will have to try to gain sufficient support for the kind of Avenue we want. Nevertheless, and in great part because of the Commission's work, we have improved the prospects for Pennsylvania Avenue. That is something to be thankful for. I appreciate your welcome as I return to teaching. With kind regards, sincerely, Lyndon B. Johnson."

Jackie Kennedy autograph letter signed ("Jackie"), 2 pages (5 ¾ x 7 ¾ in.; 146 x 197 mm.), 18 June 1970 on light blue stationery from Vassileos Georgiou 37 "Athens". Also includes a handwritten envelope with "Onassis" on the back flap. Jackie pens in full: *"Dear Pat - I was so touched by your letter and your writing to me on May 29th. I often wondered what happened to all the hopes for Pennsylvania Avenue - I decided they had just fizzled away. It makes me so happy to know they are in your domain - If anyone can make them materialize - it will be you. Your book on Pennsylvania Avenue also just came and I will read it with greatest interest. I miss seeing you when I go to Cambridge - but I'm very glad to know that you are where you are. Thank you, dear Pat. Affectionately, Jackie."*

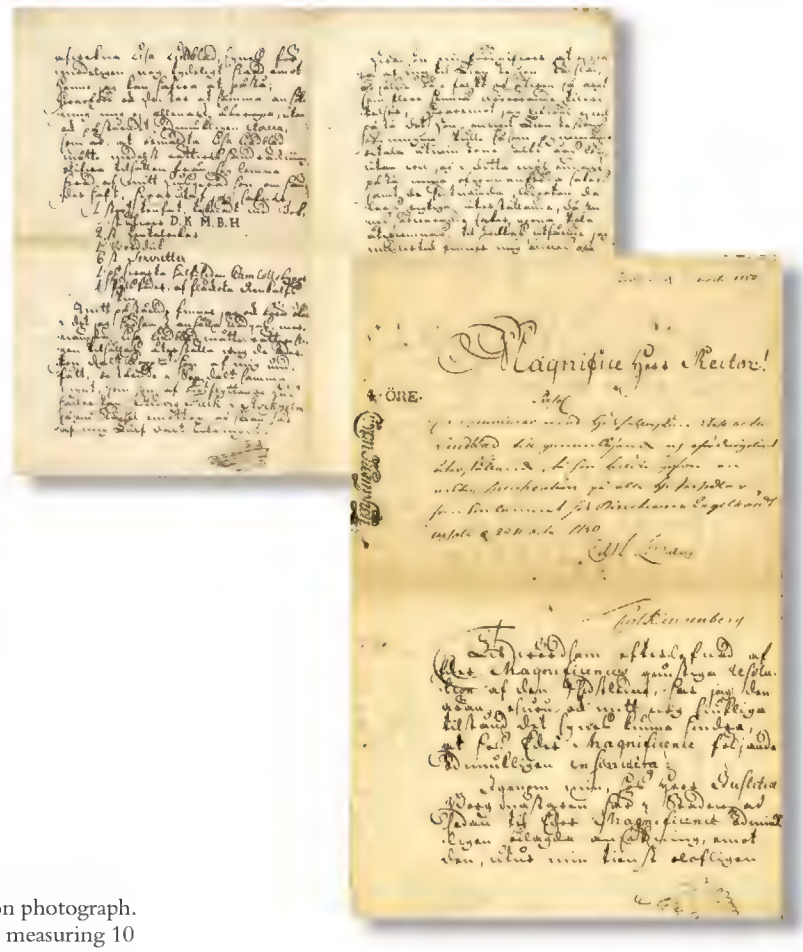
Jackie Kennedy typed letter signed ("Jackie"), 1page (5 ¼ x 7 ½ in.; 133 x 190 mm.), 5 May 1972 "New York" on her personal 1040 Fifth Avenue stationery. Jackie writes in part: *"You are the one who realized with all your heart how much President Kennedy's vision of Pennsylvania Avenue meant to him. And, all these years you have given your devotion and energy to his dream. I hope you know that his children and I will always be grateful for what you have accomplished."*

Patrick Moynihan instigated the redesign of Pennsylvania Avenue after Kennedy's inaugural parade. Moynihan did not like the dilapidated buildings and seedy shops lining the most prestigious Avenue. The rejuvenation of Pennsylvania Avenue started during the Kennedy administration while Moynihan was Chairman of Public Works. **$3,000 - $4,000**

170. Kennedy, John F. Oversize photograph signed ("John Kennedy"), gelatin silver semi-gloss double-weight (11 x 14 in.; 279 x 355 mm.) photograph, inscribed in black ink along the lower margin, *"To Joe Venneri, with warm regards, John Kennedy."* Tipped to slightly larger mount board. Venneri was a member of the musical group The Tokens, best known for their chart-topping single "The Lion Sleeps Tonight." Faint creases to upper and right corners. **$800 - $1,200**

171. Kennedy, John F. Photograph signed, gelatin silver semi-gloss double-weight (7 ½ x 9 ½ in.; 190 x 241 mm.) photograph of a young Jack Kennedy seated at a table with two other men, inscribed in black ink along the lower edge, *"To Phil A-, with warm regards a decade later, John Kennedy."* Faint crease at the upper left corner. **$800 - $1,200**

172. Linnaeus, Carl. Manuscript letter signed ("Carl Linnaeus"), in Old Swedish, as Rector of Uppsala University, on upper half of first page of Letter Signed "J:h Engelhard," 3 pages, (8 x 12 ¼ in.; 203 x 323 mm.) Upsala, 24 martii 4 April 1750. To Carl Klingenberg. On laid watermarked paper. Not translated. Separation at folds with rice paper reinforcement; toning present at horizontal fold.



Carl Linnaeus as Rector of Uppsala University academic letter written the year he published Philosophia Botanica

In 1750, Carl Linnaeus was appointed Rector of Uppsala University. The recipient of this letter, Carl Klingenberg (1708 -1757), was Secretary of Uppsala University. Linnaeus mentions the name *"Elizabeth Lindblad"* and ostensibly indicates that Klingenberg ask Engelhard to write a letter, possibly a recommendation. Engelhard mentions "Lisa Lindblad" three times in his letter and refers to *"Hedwig Falk Stockholm."* Two days earlier, Linnaeus had written his friend Abraham Bäck, President of the Collegium Medicum in Stockholm, that he was glad the seeds he sent pleased the Swedish physician and that he was also glad that he got an opportunity to send seeds to Marseilles, Holland, and England. In 1753, Linnaeus published his Species Plantarum in which he established his precise two-word system for naming plants in which he described 6,000 species of plants and assigned each plant a genus name and a species name. This two-volume work is the basis of modern plant taxonomy. **$4,000 - $6,000**

173. MacArthur, Douglas. Historic Autograph quotation signed on photograph. Black & white (7 ½ x 8 ¼ in.; 190. x 222. mm. visible through matt measuring 10 ¼ x 12 ¼ in.; 260 x 311 mm.) Corrections on two words by MacArthur resulting in minor smudges on three letters; not examined beneath matt.

Douglas MacArthur historic signed handwritten quotation on a photograph accepting the United Nations flag to fly over his Tokyo headquarters.

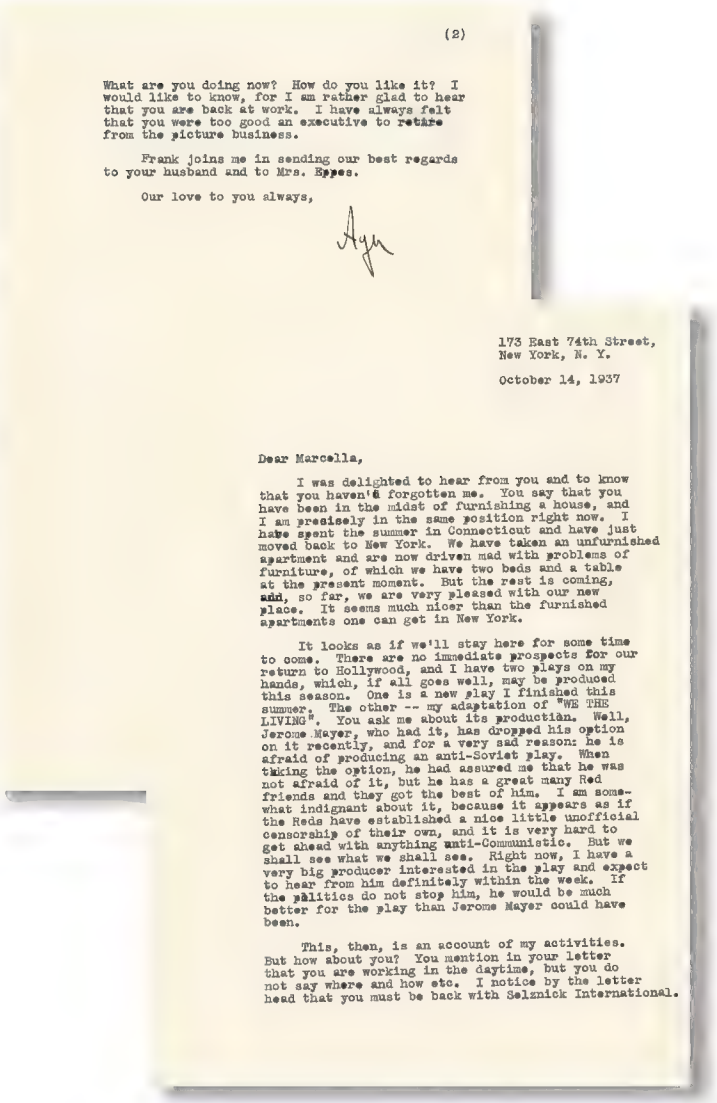
MacArthur pens in full: *"My command will do all in its power to uphold this noble ideal. This flag is the symbol of one of the greatest efforts man has made to free himself. Douglas MacArthur Tokyo – 1950."*

This was General MacArthur's response to United Nations Secretary-General Trygve Lie's expressed hope that the U.N. flag would bring to MacArthur, Commander-in-Chief of the U.N. forces, "success in the effort he has undertaken on behalf of the United Nations." In the photograph here offered, on July 14, 1950, during a brief ceremony held at Command Headquarters, Tokyo, Japan, General J. Lawton Collins, Chief of Staff of the U.S. Army, presents the United Nations flag to General Douglas MacArthur. The United Nations standard is flanked by the United States flag and by General MacArthur's personal five-star flag. Collins is at the left, MacArthur at the right.

On July 8, 1950, President Harry S. Truman named Gen. Douglas MacArthur as Commander of all United Nations military forces fighting in defense of the Republic of Korea (South Korea). Truman's action complied with a request by the U.N. Security Council, contained in a resolution adopted on July 7th, that the United States name the commander general of the combined land, air and naval units now battling the invading North Korean forces on the divided peninsula. MacArthur became the first leader of military forces fighting, under a United Nations' sanction, against an action defined by the world organization as an act of aggression. President Truman also authorized MacArthur to fly the pale blue and white flag of the United Nations with the flags of the nations whose forces are taking part in the Korean campaign. This move also had been authorized by the Security Council resolution, which said that the United Nations' banner should be flown by the unified command "at its discretion." According to American Book Prices Current and the Americana Exchange, no other autograph quotation signed of Douglas MacArthur has ever been offered for sale at a major public auction. **$3,000 - $5,000**

174. Rand, Ayn. Typed letter signed ("Ayn") 2 pages, (7 ¼ x 10 ½ in.; 184 x 267 mm.) separate sheets. "New York" 14 October 1937. With original (7 ½ x 4 in.; 190 x 101 mm.) Air Mail stamped postmarked envelope addressed by typewriter to "Mrs. Marcella Bannett Rabwin, / Selznick International Pictures, Inc. / 9336 Washington Blvd., / Culver City, California" – typed return address on back flap: "A. O'Connor / 173 East 74th Street, / New York, N.Y." Ayn Rand was married to Frank O'Connor for 50 years, from 1929 until his death in 1979. They had met in 1926 when they were both extras during the filming of Cecil B. DeMille's "King of Kings."

Ayn Rand letter to David O. Selznick's executive assistant sharing that she is meeting resistance trying to get her anti-Soviet adaptation of "We the Living" on Broadway because "...it appears as if the Reds have established a nice little unofficial censorship of their own, and it is very hard to get ahead with anything anti-Communistic."



(2)

What are you doing now? How do you like it? I would like to know, for I am rather glad to hear that you are back at work. I have always felt that you were too good an executive to retire from the picture business.

Frank joins me in sending our best regards to your husband and to Mrs. Eppes.

Our love to you always,

Ayn

173 East 74th Street,
New York, N. Y.

October 14, 1937

Dear Marcella,

I was delighted to hear from you and to know that you haven't forgotten me. You say that you have been in the midst of furnishing a house, and I am precisely in the same position right now. I have spent the summer in Connecticut and have just moved back to New York. We have taken an unfurnished apartment and are now driven mad with problems of furniture, of which we have two beds and a table at the present moment. But the rest is coming, and, so far, we are very pleased with our new place. It seems much nicer than the furnished apartments one can get in New York.

It looks as if we'll stay here for some time to come. There are no immediate prospects for our return to Hollywood, and I have two plays on my hands, which, if all goes well, may be produced this season. One is a new play I finished this summer. The other -- my adaptation of "WE THE LIVING". You ask me about its productian. Well, Jerome Mayer, who had it, has dropped his option on it recently, and for a very sad reason: he is afraid of producing an anti-Soviet play. When taking the option, he had assured me that he was not afraid of it, but he has a great many Red friends and they got the best of him. I am somewhat indignant about it, because it appears as if the Reds have established a nice little unofficial censorship of their own, and it is very hard to get ahead with anything anti-Communistic. But we shall see what we shall see. Right now, I have a very big producer interested in the play and expect to hear from him definitely within the week. If the politics do not stop him, he would be much better for the play than Jerome Mayer could have been.

This, then, is an account of my activities. But how about you? You mention in your letter that you are working in the daytime, but you do not say where and how etc. I notice by the letter head that you must be back with Selznick International.

In full: "*I was delighted to hear from you and to know that you haven't forgotten me. You say that you have been in the midst of furnishing a house, and I am precisely in the same position right now. I have spent the summer in Connecticut and have just moved back to New York. We have taken an unfurnished apartment and are now driven mad with problems of furniture, of which we have two beds and a table at the present moment. But the rest is coming, and, so far, we are very pleased with our new place. It seems much nicer than the furnished apartments one can get in New York. It looks as if we'll stay here for some time to come. There are no immediate prospects for our return to Hollywood, and I have two plays on my hands, which, of all goes well, may be produced this season. One is a new play I finished this summer. The other -- my adaptation of 'WE THE LIVING'. You ask me about its production. Well, Jerome Mayer, who had it, has dropped his option on it recently, and for a very sad reason: he is afraid of producing an anti-Soviet play. When taking the option, he had assured me that he was not afraid of it, but he has a great many Red friends and they got the best of him. I am somewhat indignant about it, because it appears as if the Reds have established a nice little unofficial censorship of their own, and it is very hard to get ahead with anything anti-Communistic. But we shall see what we shall see. Right now, I have a very big producer [George Abbott] interested in the play and expect to hear from him definitely within the week. If the politics do not stop him, he would be much better for the play than Jerome Mayer could have been. "This, then, is an account of my activities. But how about you? You mention in your letter that you are working in the daytime, but you do not say where and how etc. I notice by the letter head that you must be back with Selznick International. What are you doing now? How do you like it? I would to know, for I am rather glad to hear that you are back at work. I have always felt that you were too good an executive to retire from the picture business. Frank joins me in sending our best regards to your husband and Mrs. Eppes [Marcella's mother, Elena Epps]. Our love to you always', Ayn."*

The first story Ayn Rand sold to Universal in 1932 was "Red Pawn." Director Josef Von Sternberg considered it for his discovery Marlene Dietrich, but Russian themes were out of favor and Universal dropped the project. Ayn then wrote a courtroom drama called "Woman on Trial" which opened at the Hollywood Playhouse in 1934. Retitled "Night of January 16," it was successfully staged on Broadway and ran for 235 performances, from September 1935 to April 1936. "We the Living" was published by Macmillan on April 7, 1936. She later described 'We the Living' as the most autobiographical of her novels, its theme being the brutality of life under communist rule in Russia.

On July 10, 1936, an article in the "New York Mirror" was headlined, "Mayer Buys Play From Girl Who Fled Soviet." "The New York Times" reported on September 6, 1936, in its "Gossip of the Rialto" column, that "as she said last Spring that she would, Ayn Rand has been toiling through the Summer on a dramatization of her own novel, 'We the Living.' By this morning she should have finished two acts of it. By November, she expects, Jerome Mayer will be getting ready to produce it – a bitter and anti-Soviet note that will not make Union Square very happy..." In January 1937, "Publisher's Weekly" reported that Ayn Rand had completed her adaptation of "We the Living."

Jeff Britting wrote in "Adapting 'We the Living,'" published in Essays on Ayn Rand's 'We the Living' (Lanham, Maryland: Lexington Books, 2004), edited by Robert Mayhew, "Mayer's effort to raise sufficient money to capitalize his production proved daunting and casting the role of Kira Argounova caused further delays. In June 1937 theater columnist Jack Stinnet reported that Mayer was in Hollywood searching for actors for a spring production of 'we the Living.' The play, he wrote, 'will undoubtedly start a siege of picketing, being strongly anti-communist.' Casting troubles continued. A year later in July 1938 Leonard Lyons' column 'Broadway Melody' reported Ayn Rand, author of 'Night of January 16th' is having difficulty casting her new play. Its theme is anti-communist. "Rand's own assessment of the situation concurred with the published reports..." Not exactly. It wasn't the casting that was the problem. According to what Ayn Rand wrote in the letter here offered, written nine months before Lyons' column, "Jerome Mayer ... has dropped his option on it recently, and for a very sad reason: he is afraid of producing an anti-Soviet play ... he has a great many Red friends and they got the best of him ... it is very hard to get ahead with anything anti-Communistic." The play was renamed "The Unconquered" and reached Broadway in February 1940 and was cancelled after only six performances due to universally negative reviews. Britting concludes, in part, "The United States was – and remained – Ayn Rand's political refuge from communist dictatorship. She was free to write as she pleased even if, during America's 1930s Red Decade, American critics dismissed or misunderstood her treatment of her first major theme: 'the individual against the state' and 'the supreme value of human life and the evil of the totalitarian state that claims the right to sacrifice it.'" **$10,000 - $12,000**

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